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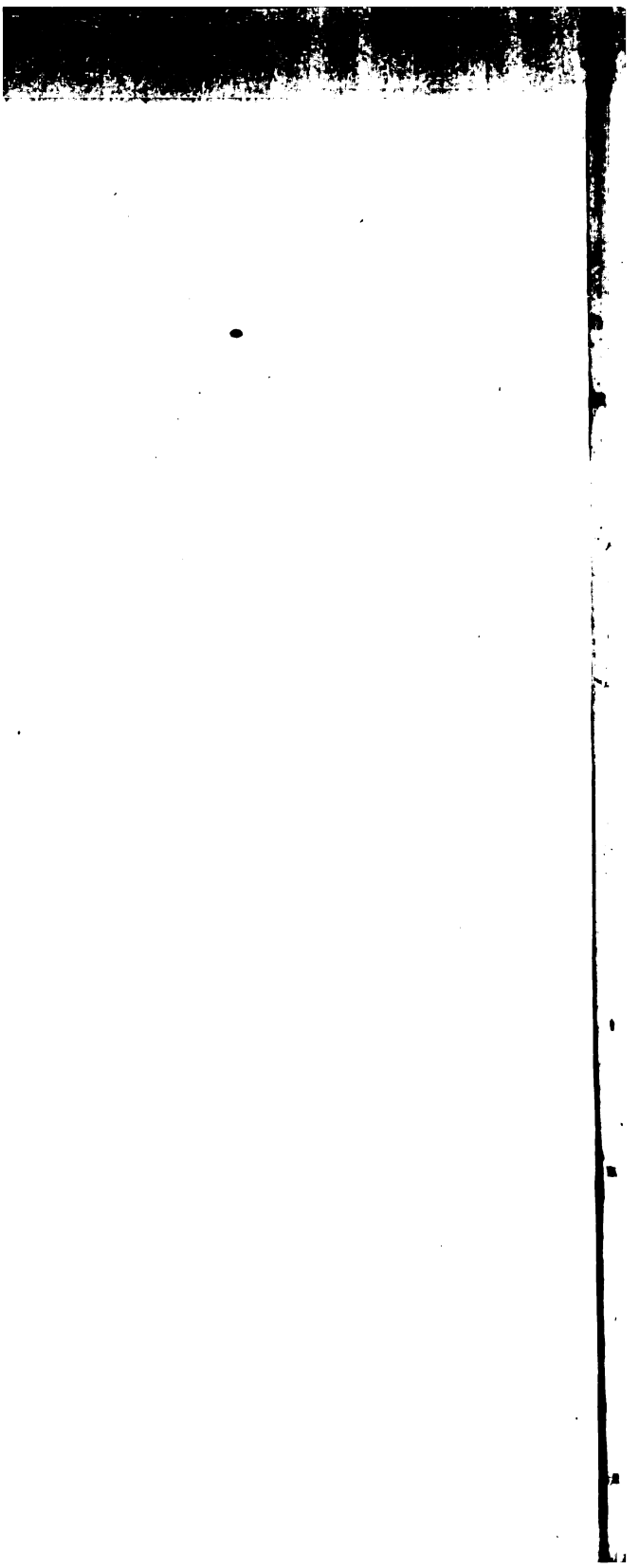

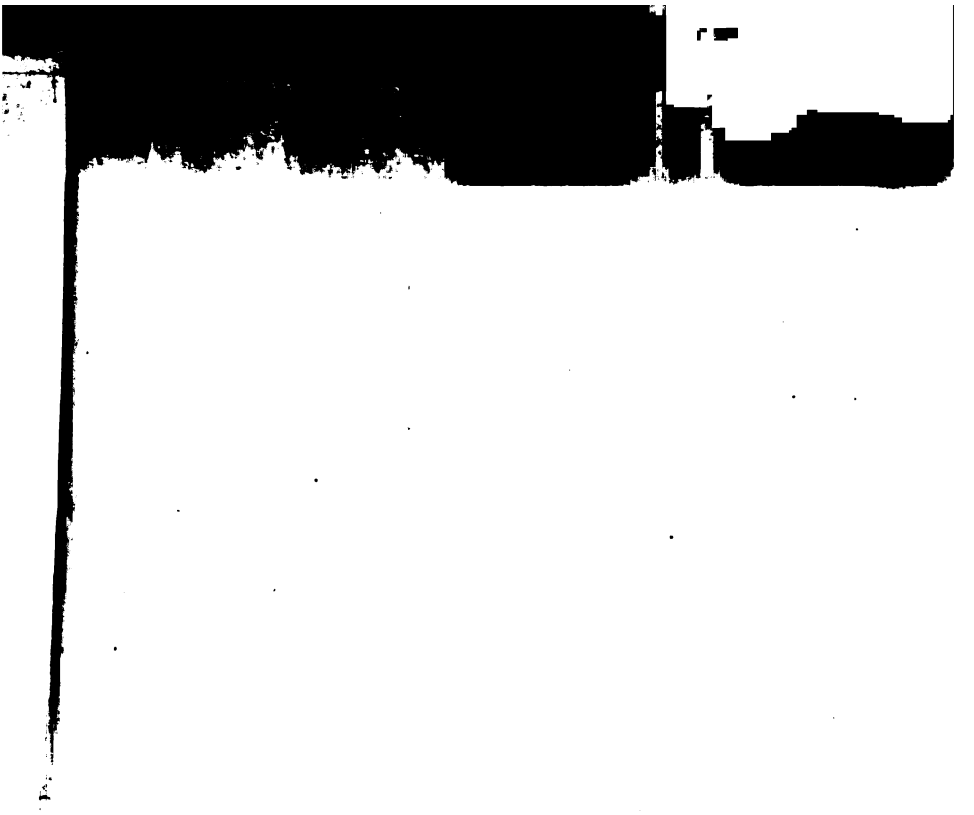

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

1891-'92.

IN FIFTY-THREE VOLUMES.

THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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The Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
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CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,

AND

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TEXT.

PART 1.

Page 22. Twenty-first line, top, for *16th* read *6th.*

Page 52. Foot-note, erase the words *All such are designated in the Index.*

Page 105. Second Brigade, for *Col. Joel W. Strong* read *Capt. Joel W. Strong.*

Page 139. Following signature, change to read *Capt., U. S. Engrs., Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.*

Page 240. Whitaker's report, twelfth line, for *2,875* read *2,873.*

Page 290. Newton's report, fourth line, for *one-half* [*mile*] *wide* read *one-half mile.*

Page 497. Briggs' report, fourth line, for *Blue Springs, Tenn.*, read *Blue Springs Ferry.*

Pages 955–1026. Erase foot-note *No circumstantial reports on file*, wherever it occurs.

PART 2.

Page 3. Second foot-note, erase the words *All such are designated in the Index.*

Pages 939–998. Erase foot-note *No circumstantial reports on file*, wherever it occurs.

PART 3.

Page 3. Second foot-note, erase the words *All such are designated in the Index.*

Page 263. De Gress' report, date line, for *1* read *6.*

Page 373. Fourth Division—First Brigade. Insert opposite 64th Illinois, in appropriate columns, *2* officers and *11* men killed; *5* officers and *60* men wounded; *7* men missing; aggregate, *85.* Brigade total. For *11* men killed read *44;* for *5* officers and *60* men wounded read *18* officers and *276* men; for *7* men missing read *23;* aggregate for *85* read *363.* Grand total. For *37* officers wounded read *36;* aggregate, for *854* read *853.*

Page 464. Seventh line, bottom, for *Eastport, Tenn.*, read *Eastport, Miss.*

Pages 640, 648, 655, 662, 670. Finley's Brigade, Bate's Division, transfer the words *Cavalry* (*dismounted*) after *1st Florida* to *1st Florida* below.

Page 673. Reserves, Kelly's Division, Wheeler's Corps, for *Sanders'* (*Tennessee*) *Battalion* read *Sanders' Battalion* ‡ and add foot-note, ‡ *See* † *foot-note, Series I, Vol. 39, Part 2, p. 856.*

Page 895. Erase foot-note and insert *Omitted.*

Page 1018. For *McAlexander's* (*Edward*) read *McAlexander's* (*Edward W.*).

Page 1022. Insert * after *Sanders'* (*Calvin F.*) *Cavalry Battalion* and add foot-note, * *Improvised;* also erase *See Tennessee Troops, Confederate*, and insert *See Calvin F. Sanders.* Thirteenth line, bottom, erase * and insert † and make corresponding change in foot-note.

Pages 1027–1109. Erase foot-note *No circumstantial reports on file*, wherever it occurs.

PART 4.

Page 99. Erase foot-note and insert *See Plate 55, Map 6, of the Atlas.*

Page 711. Polk to Walker, sixth line, for *the left* read *be left.*

Page 783. Johnston to Bragg, last line, for *off* read *on.*

Page 848. Following *Mississippi, Army of the, Orders, General, series 1864*— second line, for missing letters read *Lee.*

PART 5.

Page 966. Erase foot-note and insert *See Series I, Vol. 52, Part 2, p. 724.*

Page 1000. Hood to Bragg, first line, after *dispatch* insert the words *from Forrest*, and in date line erase *Forrest's.*

Page 1020. Special Field Orders, No. 96, second line, for *A. Iverson* read *W. H. Jackson.*

Page 1030. Hood to Bragg, second line, for *and the prisoners removed* read *since the prisoners have been removed.*

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Insert all words and figures in *italics* and strike out all in [brackets]. An asterisk (*) following a correction indicates that "Additions and Corrections" to the text should be consulted. References are to parts of volume.

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PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Adjt. Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army, who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 91, of 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation and formulate a plan for the publication of the records, but he did no work and drew no pay under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation of the resolution. This resolution also repealed the former one and work ceased.

The first decisive step taken in this work was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend, who first outlined the plan on which the records are printed, though it appears that originally he contemplated publishing to the world only the more important military reports.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. Army, to take charge of the bureau and devote himself exclusively to the work.

The act of June 23, 1874, greatly enlarged upon the first crude scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott systematized the work and the plan and presented the records

in the following order of arrangement, which has been adhered to by his successors:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, &c., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

* All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be

Col. Robert N. Scott died March 5, 1887, before the completion of the work, which, during a ten years' service, he had come to love so dearly. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. Army, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

Each volume includes a copious and accurate index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a general index to the entire set when complete in a volume by itself.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the board's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and occasionally to add a foot-note of explanation.

GEO. B. DAVIS, *Major and J. A., U. S. A.*,
LESLIE J. PERRY, *Civilian Expert*,
JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, *Civilian Expert*,
Board of Publication.

Approved:

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1891.

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covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

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	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	....	....	....	....	....	....
Feb	....	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	....	....	....	....	....
Mar	....	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	....	....
Apr	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	....	....	....	....
June	....	....	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	....	....

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aug	....	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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CHAPTER L.

THE ATLANTA (GEORGIA) CAMPAIGN.

May 1—September 8, 1864.

PART I.*

GENERAL REPORT.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Armies of the United States, of operations March, 1864–May, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the armies of the United States from the date of my appointment to command the same:

From an early period in the rebellion I had been impressed with the idea that active and continuous operations of all the troops that could be brought into the field, regardless of season and weather, were necessary to a speedy termination of the war. The resources of the enemy and his numerical strength were far inferior to ours, but as an offset to this we had a vast territory, with a population hostile to the Government, to garrison, and long lines of river and railroad communications to protect, to enable us to supply the operating armies.

The armies in the East and West acted independently and without concert, like a balky team, no two ever pulling together, enabling the enemy to use to great advantage his interior lines of communication for transporting troops from east to west, re-enforcing the army most vigorously pressed, and to furlough large numbers, during seasons of inactivity on our part, to go to their homes and do the work of producing for the support of their armies. It was a question whether our numerical strength and resources were not more than balanced by these disadvantages and the enemy's superior position.

* Embraces reports of the lieutenant-general commanding the armies of the United States, the general and general staff of the Military Division of the Mississippi, the Army of the Cumberland, and the Fourth and Fourteenth Army Corps; the Twentieth Corps and cavalry (Army of the Cumberland) and Twenty-third Corps and cavalry (Army of the Ohio) will appear in Part II; the Army of the Tennessee (consisting of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps), and the Confederate Army, are embraced in Part III.

From the first I was firm in the conviction that no peace could b had that would be stable and conducive to the happiness of the pe ple, both North and South, until the military power of the rebellio was entirely broken. I therefore determined, first, to use the grea est number of troops practicable against the armed force of the en emy, preventing him from using the same force at different seasor against first one and then another of our armies, and the possibilit of repose for refitting and producing necessary supplies for carryin on resistance; second, to hammer continuously against the arme force of the enemy and his resources until, by mere attrition, if i no other way, there should be nothing left to him but an equal sul mission with the loyal section of our common country to the consti tution and laws of the land. These views have been kept constantl in mind, and orders given and campaigns made to carry them ou Whether they might have been better in conception and executio is for the people, who mourn the loss of friends fallen, and who hav to pay the pecuniary cost, to say. All I can say is, that what I hav done has been done conscientiously, to the best of my ability, and i what I conceived to be for the best interests of the whole country.

At the date when this report begins the situation of the conten ing forces was about as follows: The Mississippi River was strongl garrisoned by Federal troops from Saint Louis, Mo., to its mout The line of the Arkansas was also held, thus giving us armed po session of all west of the Mississippi north of that stream. A fe points in Southern Louisiana, not remote from the river, were he by us, together with a small garrison at and near the mouth of th Rio Grande. All the balance of the vast territory of Arkansa Louisiana, and Texas was in the almost undisputed possession the enemy, with an army of probably not less than 80,000 effecti men that could have been brought into the field had there been su ficient opposition to have brought them out. The let-alone poli had demoralized this force, so that probably but little more tha one-half of it was ever present in garrison at any one time. B the one-half, or 40,000 men, with the bands of guerrillas scatter through Missouri, Arkansas, and along the Mississippi River, a the disloyal character of much of the population, compelled the u of a large number of troops to keep navigation open on the riv and to protect the loyal people to the west of it. To the east of t Mississippi we held substantially with the line of the Tennessee a Holston Rivers, running eastward to include nearly all of the Sta of Tennessee. South of Chattanooga a small foothold had be obtained in Georgia, sufficient to protect East Tennessee from incu sions from the enemy's force at Dalton, Ga. West Virginia w substantially within our lines. Virginia, with the exception of t northern border, the Potomac River, a small area about the mou of James River covered by the troops at Norfolk and Fort Monro and the territory covered by the Army of the Potomac lying alo the Rapidan, was in the possession of the enemy. Along the se coast footholds had been obtained at Plymouth, Washington, a New Berne, in North Carolina; Beaufort, Folly, and Morris Islan Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski, and Port Royal, in South Carolin Fernandina and Saint Augustine, in Florida. Key West and Pe sacola were also in our possession, while all the important po were blockaded by the Navy. The accompanying map,* a copy which was sent to General Sherman and other commanders in Mar

* See explanatory foot-note, Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 261.

1864, shows by red lines the territory occupied by us at the beginning of the rebellion and at the opening of the campaign of 1864, while those in blue are the lines which it was proposed to occupy.

Behind the Union lines there were many bands of guerrillas and a large population disloyal to the Government, making it necessary to guard every foot of road or river used in supplying our armies. In the South a reign of military despotism prevailed, which made every man and boy capable of bearing arms a soldier, and those who could not bear arms in the field acted as provosts for collecting deserters and returning them. This enabled the enemy to bring almost his entire strength into the field.

The enemy had concentrated the bulk of his forces east of the Mississippi into two armies, commanded by Generals R. E. Lee and J. E. Johnston, his ablest and best generals. The army commanded by Lee occupied the south bank of the Rapidan, extending from Mine Run westward, strongly intrenched, covering and defending Richmond, the rebel capital, against the Army of the Potomac. The army under Johnston occupied a strongly intrenched position at Dalton, Ga., covering and defending Atlanta, Ga., a place of great importance as a railroad center, against the armies under Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman. In addition to these armies, he had a large cavalry force under Forrest in Northeast Mississippi; a considerable force of all arms in the Shenandoah Valley and in the western part of Virginia and extreme eastern part of Tennessee, and also confronting our sea-coast garrisons and holding blockaded ports where we had no foothold upon land. These two armies, and the cities covered and defended by them, were the main objective points of the campaign.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was appointed to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing all the armies and territory east of the Mississippi River to the Alleghanies, and the Department of Arkansas, west of the Mississippi, had the immediate command of the armies operating against Johnston.

Maj. Gen. George G. Meade had the immediate command of the Army of the Potomac, from where I exercised general supervision of the movements of all our armies.

General Sherman was instructed* to move against Johnston's army, to break it up, and to go into the interior of the enemy's country as far as he could, inflicting all the damage he could upon their war resources; if the enemy in his front showed signs of joining Lee, to follow him up to the full extent of his ability, while I would prevent the concentration of Lee upon him if it was in the power of the Army of the Potomac to do so. More specific written instructions were not given, for the reason that I had talked over with him the plans of the campaign, and was satisfied that he understood them and would execute them to the fullest extent possible.

Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, then on an expedition up Red River against Shreveport, La. (which had been organized previous to my appointment to command), was notified by me on the 15th of March of the importance it was that Shreveport should be taken at the earliest possible day, and that if he found that the taking of it would occupy from ten to fifteen days more time than General Sherman had given his troops to be absent from their command, he would send them back at the time specified by General Sherman, even if it led to the abandonment of the main object of the Red River expe-

*See Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 245.

dition, for this force was necessary to movements east of the] sippi; that should his expedition prove successful, he woul Shreveport and the Red River with such force as he might necessary, and return the balance of his troops to the neighb of New Orleans, commencing no move for the further acquisi territory unless it was to make that then held by him more held; that it might be a part of the spring campaign to move a Mobile; that it certainly would be if troops enough could be ob to make it without embarrassing other movements; that New C would be the point of departure for such an expedition; als I had directed General Steele to make a real move from Ark as suggested by him (General Banks), instead of a demonstrat Steele thought advisable.

On the 31st of March, in addition to the foregoing notifi and directions, he was instructed as follows:

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

First. If successful in your expedition against Shreveport, that you turn defense of the Red River to General Steele and the navy.

Second. That you abandon Texas entirely, with the exception of your ho the Rio Grande. This can be held with 4,000 men, if they will turn their a immediately to fortifying their positions. At least one-half of the force r for this service might be taken from the colored troops.

Third. By properly fortifying on the Mississippi River, the force to guard Port Hudson to New Orleans can be reduced to 10,000 men, if not to a less r Six thousand more would then hold all the rest of the territory necessary until active operations can again be resumed west of the river. According last returns, this would give you a force of over 30,000 effective men with v move against Mobile. To this I expect to add 5,000 men from Missouri. ever, you think the force here stated too small to hold the territory reg necessary to hold possession of, I would say concentrate at least 25,000 men present command for operations against Mobile. With these, and such a as I can give you from elsewhere, lose no time in making a demonstratic followed by an attack upon Mobile. Two or more iron-clads will be or report to Admiral Farragut. This gives him a strong naval fleet with v co-operate. You can make your own arrangements with the admiral for h eration, and select your own line of approach. My own idea of the matte Pascagoula should be your base; but, from your long service in the Gulf ment, you will know best about the matter. It is intended that your mo shall be co-operative with movements elsewhere, and you cannot now s soon. All I would now add is that you commence the concentration of you at once. Preserve a profound secrecy of what you intend doing, and sta earliest possible moment.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Ge

Major-General Meade was instructed* that Lee's army wo his objective point; that wherever Lee went he would go also his movement two plans presented themselves: One to cr Rapidan below Lee, moving by his right flank; the other moving by his left. Each presented advantages over the oth corresponding objections. By crossing above, Lee would be from all chance of ignoring Richmond or going north on But if we took this route all we did would have to be done wh rations we started with held out; besides, it separated us fro ler, so that he could not be directed how to co-operate. If w the other route, Brandy Station could be used as a base of s until another was secured on the York or James Rivers. Of however, it was decided to take the lower route.

The following letter of instruction was addressed to Maj B. F. Butler:

*See Vol. XXXIII, p. 827.

FORT MONROE, VA., *April* 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER:

GENERAL: In the spring campaign, which it is desirable shall commence at as early a day as practicable, it is proposed to have co-operative action of all the armies in the field, as far as this object can be accomplished.

It will not be possible to unite our armies into two or three large ones to act as so many units, owing to the absolute necessity of holding on to the territory already taken from the enemy. But, generally speaking, concentration can be practically effected by armies moving to the interior of the enemy's country from the territory they have to guard. By such movements they interpose themselves between the enemy and the country to be guarded, thereby reducing the number necessary to guard important points, or at least occupy the attention of a part of the enemy's force, if no greater object is gained. Lee's army and Richmond being the greater objects toward which our attention must be directed in the next campaign, it is desirable to unite all the force we can against them. The necessity of covering Washington with the Army of the Potomac, and of covering your department with your army, makes it impossible to unite these forces at the beginning of any move. I propose, therefore, what comes nearest this of anything that seems practicable: The Army of the Potomac will act from its present base, Lee's army being the objective point. You will collect all the forces from your command that can be spared from garrison duty—I should say not less than 20,000 effective men—to operate on the south side of James River, Richmond being your objective point. To the force you already have will be added about 10,000 men from South Carolina, under Major-General Gillmore, who will command them in person. Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith is ordered to report to you, to command the troops sent into the field from your own department. General Gillmore will be ordered to report to you at Fortress Monroe, with all the troops on transports, by the 18th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Should you not receive notice by that time to move, you will make such disposition of them and your other forces as you may deem best calculated to deceive the enemy as to the real move to be made.

When you are notified to move, take City Point with as much force as possible. Fortify or rather intrench at once, and concentrate all your troops for the field there as rapidly as you can. From City Point directions cannot be given at this time for your further movements.

The fact that has already been stated—that is, that Richmond is to be your objective point, and that there is to be co-operation between your force and the Army of the Potomac—must be your guide. This indicates the necessity of your holding close to the south bank of the James River as you advance. Then, should the enemy be forced into his intrenchments in Richmond, the Army of the Potomac would follow, and by means of transports the two armies would become a unit. All the minor details of your advance are left entirely to your direction. If, however, you think it practicable to use your cavalry south of you, so as to cut the railroad about Hicksford about the time of the general advance, it would be of immense advantage. You will please forward for my information, at the earliest practicable day, all orders, details, and instructions you may give for the execution of this order.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the 16th these instructions were substantially reiterated.* On the 19th [18th†], in order to secure full co-operation between his army and that of General Meade, he was informed that I expected him to move from Fort Monroe the same day that General Meade moved from Culpeper. The exact time I was to telegraph him as soon as it was fixed, and that it would not be earlier than the 27th of April; that it was my intention to fight Lee between Culpeper and Richmond if he would stand. Should he, however, fall back into Richmond, I would follow up and make a junction with his (General Butler's) army on the James River; that, could I be certain he would be able to invest Richmond on the south side so as to have his left resting on the James above the city, I would form the junction there; that circumstances might make this course advisable anyhow; that he should use every exertion to secure footing as far

*See Vol. XXXIII, p. 885.
†See Vol. XXXIII, p. 904.

up the south side of the river as he could, and as soon as possibl after the receipt of orders to move; that if he could not carry th city, he should at least detain as large a force there as possible. I co-operation with the main movements against Lee and Johnston, was desirous of using all other troops necessarily kept in department remote from the fields of immediate operations, and also those kep in the background for the protection of our extended lines betwee the loyal States and the armies operating against them.

A very considerable force, under command of Major-Gener Sigel, was so held for the protection of West Virginia and th frontiers of Maryland and Pennsylvania. While these troops coul not be withdrawn to distant fields without exposing the North t invasion by comparatively small bodies of the enemy, they coul act directly to their front and give better protection than if lyin idle in garrison. By such movement they would either compel th enemy to detach largely for the protection of his supplies and line of communication or he would lose them.

General Sigel was therefore directed to organize all his availabl force into two expeditions, to move from Beverly and Charleston under command of Generals Ord and Crook, against the East Ten nessee and Virginia Railroad. Subsequently, General Ord havin been relieved at his own request, General Sigel was instructed, a his own suggestion, to give up the expedition by Beverly and t form two columns, one under General Crook, on the Kanawha numbering about 10,000 men, and one on the Shenandoah, numbe ing about 7,000 men. The one on the Shenandoah to assembl between Cumberland and the Shenandoah, and the infantry an artillery advanced to Cedar Creek, with such cavalry as could l made available at the moment, to threaten the enemy in the Shena doah Valley, and advance as far as possible; while General Cro would take possession of Lewisburg with part of his force and mo down the Tennessee Railroad, doing as much damage as he could, d stroying the New River bridge and the salt-works at Saltville, V

Owing to the weather and bad condition of the roads operatic were delayed until the 1st of May, when, everything being in rea ness and the roads favorable, orders were given for a general mo ment of all the armies not later than the 4th of May. My fi object being to break the military power of the rebellion and c ture the enemy's important strongholds, made me desirous t General Butler should succeed in his movement against Richmo as that would tend more than anything else, unless it were the c ture of Lee's army, to accomplish this desired result in the East. he failed, it was my determination, by hard fighting, either to co pel Lee to retreat or to so cripple him that he could not detach large force to go north and still retain enough for the defense Richmond. It was well understood by both Generals Butler a Meade before starting on the campaign that it was my intention put both their armies south of the James River in case of failure destroy Lee without it. Before giving General Butler his instr tions I visited him at Fort Monroe, and in conversation pointed c the apparent importance of getting possession of Petersburg a destroying railroad communication as far south as possible. Beli ing, however, in the practicability of capturing Richmond unles was re-enforced, I made that the objective point of his operatio

*See Vol. XXXIII, pp. 874, 901, and 911.

As the Army of the Potomac was to move simultaneously with him, Lee could not detach from his army with safety, and the enemy did not have troops elsewhere to bring to the defense of the city in time to meet a rapid movement from the north of James River.

I may here state that, commanding all the armies as I did, I tried, as far as possible, to leave General Meade in independent command of the Army of the Potomac. My instructions for that army were all through him, and were general in their nature, leaving all the details and the execution to him. The campaigns that followed proved him to be the right man in the right place. His commanding always in the presence of an officer superior to him in rank has drawn from him much of that public attention that his zeal and ability entitle him to, and which he would otherwise have received.

The movement of the Army of the Potomac commenced early on the morning of the 4th of May, under the immediate direction and orders of Major-General Meade, pursuant to instructions. Before night the whole army was across the Rapidan (the Fifth and Sixth Corps crossing at Germanna Ford, and the Second Corps at United States [Ely's] Ford, the cavalry, under Major-General Sheridan, moving in advance), with the greater part of its trains, numbering about 4,000 wagons, meeting with but slight opposition. The average distance traveled by the troops that day was about twelve miles. This I regarded as a great success, and it removed from my mind the most serious apprehensions I had entertained, that of crossing the river in the face of an active, large, well-appointed, and ably-commanded army, and how so large a train was to be carried through a hostile country and protected. Early on the 5th the advance corps (the Fifth, Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren commanding) met and engaged the enemy outside his intrenchments near Mine Run. The battle raged furiously all day, the whole army being brought into the fight as fast as the corps could be got upon the field, which, considering the density of the forest and narrowness of the roads, was done with commendable promptness.

General Burnside, with the Ninth Corps, was at the time the Army of the Potomac moved, left with the bulk of his corps at the crossing of the Rappahannock River and Alexandria railroad, holding the road back to Bull Run, with instructions not to move until he received notice that a crossing of the Rapidan was secured, but to move promptly as soon as such notice was received. This crossing he was apprised of on the afternoon of the 4th. By 6 o'clock of the morning of the 6th he was leading his corps into action near the Wilderness Tavern, some of his troops having marched a distance of over thirty miles, crossing both the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers. Considering that a large proportion (probably two-thirds) of his command was composed of new troops, unaccustomed to marches and carrying the accouterments of a soldier, this was a remarkable march.

The battle of the Wilderness was renewed by us at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and continued with unabated fury until darkness set in, each army holding substantially the same position that they had on the evening of the 5th. After dark the enemy made a feeble attempt to turn our right flank, capturing several hundred prisoners and creating considerable confusion. But the promptness of General Sedgwick, who was personally present and commanded that part of our line, soon reformed it and restored order. On the morning of the 7th reconnaissances showed that the enemy had fallen behind his intrenched lines, with pickets to the front, cover-

ing a part of the battle-field. From this it was evident to my mind that the two days' fighting had satisfied him of his inability to further maintain the contest in the open field, notwithstanding his advantage of position, and that he would await an attack behind his works. I therefore determined to push on and put my whole force between him and Richmond, and orders were at once issued for a movement by his right flank. On the night of the 7th the march was commenced toward Spotsylvania Court-House, the Fifth Corps moving on the most direct road. But the enemy having become apprised of our movement, and having the shorter line, was enabled to reach there first. On the 8th General Warren met a force of the enemy which had been sent out to oppose and delay his advance, to gain time to fortify the line taken up at Spotsylvania. This force was steadily driven back on the main force, within the recently constructed works, after considerable fighting, resulting in severe loss to both sides. On the morning of the 9th General Sheridan started on a raid against the enemy's lines of communication with Richmond. The 9th, 10th, and 11th were spent in maneuvering and fighting, without decisive results. Among the killed on the 9th was that able and distinguished soldier, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick commanding the Sixth Army Corps. Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright succeeded him in command. Early on the morning of the 12th a general attack was made on the enemy in position. The Second Corps Major-General Hancock commanding, carried a salient of his line capturing most of Johnson's division, of Ewell's corps, and 2 pieces of artillery. But the resistance was so obstinate that the advantage gained did not prove decisive. The 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th 17th, and 18th were consumed in maneuvering and awaiting the arrival of re-enforcements from Washington. Deeming it impracticable to make any further attack upon the enemy at Spotsylvania Court-House, orders were issued on the 18th with a view to a movement to the North Anna, to commence at 12 o'clock on the night the 19th. Late in the afternoon of the 19th Ewell's corps came out of its works on our extreme right flank, but the attack was promptly repulsed with heavy loss. This delayed the movement to the North Anna until the night of the 21st, when it was commenced. But the enemy, again having the shorter line and being in possession of the main roads, was enabled to reach the North Anna in advance of us and took position behind it. The Fifth Corps reached the North Anna on the afternoon of the 23d, closely followed by the Sixth Corps. The Second and Ninth Corps got up about the same time, the Second holding the railroad bridge and the Ninth lying between that and Jericho Ford. General Warren effected a crossing the same afternoon and got a position without much opposition. Soon after getting into position he was violently attacked, but repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. On the 25th General Sheridan rejoined the Army of the Potomac from the raid on which he started from Spotsylvania, having destroyed the depots at Beaver Dam and Ashland Stations, four trains of cars, large supplies of rations, and many miles of railroad track; recaptured about 400 of our men on their way to Richmond as prisoners of war; met and defeated the enemy's cavalry at Yellow Tavern; carried the first line of works around Richmond, but finding the second line too strong to be carried by assault recrossed to the north bank of the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, under heavy fire, and moved by a detour to Haxall's Landing, on the James River, where he commu

icated with General Butler. This raid had the effect of drawing ff the whole of the enemy's cavalry force, making it comparatively asy to guard our trains.

General Butler moved his main force up the James River, in purnance of instructions, on the 4th of May, General Gillmore having oined him with the Tenth Corps. At the same time he sent a force f 1,800 cavalry, by way of West Point, to form a junction with him herever he might get a foothold, and a force of 3,000 cavalry, under eneral Kautz, from Suffolk, to operate against the roads south of etersburg and Richmond. On the 5th he occupied, without opposition, both City Point and Bermuda Hundred, his movement being complete surprise. On the 6th he was in position with his main rmy and commenced intrenching. On the 7th he made a reconaissance against the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, destroying a portion of it after some fighting. On the 9th he telegraphed s follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Bermuda Landing, May 9, 1864.

on. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our operations may be summed up in a few words. With 1,700 cavalry we have vanced up the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy, and have safely brought em to our present position. These were colored cavalry, and are now holding our vance pickets toward Richmond. General Kautz, with 3,000 cavalry from Suffk, on the same day with our movement up James River, forced the Blackwater, rned the railroad bridge at Stony Creek, below Petersburg, cutting in two Beauard's force at that point. We have landed here, intrenched ourselves, deoyed many miles of railroad, and got a position which, with proper supplies, we n hold out against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies. auregard with a large portion of his force was left south by the cutting of the lroads by Kautz. That portion which reached Petersburg under Hill I have ipped to-day, killing and wounding many and taking many prisoners, after a rere and well-contested fight. General Grant will not be troubled with any furer re-enforcements to Lee from Beauregard's force.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

On the evening of the 13th and morning of the 14th he carried a rtion of the enemy's first line of defenses at Drewry's Bluff, or ort Darling, with small loss. The time thus consumed from the h lost to us the benefit of the surprise and capture of Richmond d Petersburg, enabling, as it did, Beauregard to collect his loose rces in North and South Carolina, and bring them to the defense those places. On the 16th the enemy attacked General Butler his position in front of Drewry's Bluff. He was forced back, or ew back, into his intrenchments between the forks of the James d Appomattox Rivers, the enemy intrenching strongly in his nt, thus covering his railroads, the city, and all that was valuable him. His army, therefore, though in a position of great secur, was as completely shut off from further operations directly ainst Richmond as if it had been in a bottle strongly corked. It quired but a comparatively small force of the enemy to hold it ere. On the 12th General Kautz with his cavalry was started on raid against the Danville railroad, which he struck at Coalfield, owhatan, and Chula Stations, destroying them, the railroad track, o freight trains, and one locomotive, together with large quantiies of commissary and other stores; thence crossing to the South ide road, struck it at Wilson's, Wellville, and Blacks and Whites tations, destroying the road and station-houses; thence he pro-

ceeded to City Point, which he reached on the 18th. On the 19th of April, and prior to the movement of General Butler, the enemy, with a land force under General Hoke and an iron-clad ram, attacked Plymouth, N. C., commanded by General H. W. Wessells, and our gun-boats there, and after severe fighting the place was carried by assault, and the entire garrison and armament captured. The gun-boat Southfield was sunk and the Miami disabled.*

The army sent to operate against Richmond having hermetically sealed itself up at Bermuda Hundred, the enemy was enabled to bring the most if not all the re-enforcements brought from the south by Beauregard against the Army of the Potomac. In addition to this re-enforcement, a very considerable one, probably not less than 15,000 men, was obtained by calling in the scattered troops under Breckinridge from the western part of Virginia. The position at Bermuda Hundred was as easy to defend as it was difficult to operate from against the enemy. I determined, therefore, to bring from it all available forces, leaving enough only to secure what had been gained, and accordingly, on the 22d, I directed that they be sent forward, under command of Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, to join the Army of the Potomac. On the 24th of May the Ninth Army Corps commanded by Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and from this time forward constituted a portion of Major-General Meade's command.

Finding the enemy's position on the North Anna stronger than either of his previous ones, I withdrew on the night of the 26th to the north bank of the North Anna, and moved via Hanovertown to turn the enemy's position by his right. Generals Torbert and Merritt's divisions of cavalry, under Sheridan, and the Sixth Corps led the advance; crossed the Pamunkey River at Hanovertown after considerable fighting, and on the 28th the two divisions of cavalry had a severe but successful engagement with the enemy at Haw's Shop. On the 29th and 30th we advanced, with heavy skirmishing to the Hanover Court-House and Cold Harbor road, and developed the enemy's position north of the Chickahominy. Late on the evening of the last day the enemy came out and attacked our left, but was repulsed with very considerable loss. An attack was immediately ordered by General Meade along his whole line, which resulted in driving the enemy from a part of his intrenched skirmish line. On the 31st General Wilson's division of cavalry destroyed the railroad bridges over the South Anna River, after defeating the enemy's cavalry. General Sheridan, on the same day, reached Cold Harbor and held it until relieved by the Sixth Corps and General Smith's command, which had just arrived, via White House, from General Butler's army.

On the 1st day of June an attack was made at 5 p. m. by the Sixth Corps and the troops under General Smith, the other corps being held in readiness to advance on the receipt of orders. This resulted in our carrying and holding the enemy's first line of works in front of the right of the Sixth Corps and in front of General Smith. During the attack the enemy made repeated assaults on each of the corps not engaged in the main attack, but were repulsed with heavy loss in every instance. That night he made several assaults to regain what he had lost in the day, but failed. The 2d was spent in getting troops into position for an attack on the 3d. On the 3d of June we

*See Vol. XXXIII, p. 278.

again assaulted the enemy's works in the hope of driving him from his position. In this attempt our loss was heavy, while that of the enemy, I have reason to believe, was comparatively light. It was the only general attack made from the Rapidan to the James which did not inflict upon the enemy losses to compensate for our own losses. I would not be understood as saying that all previous attacks resulted in victories to our arms, or accomplished as much as I had hoped from them, but they inflicted upon the enemy severe losses, which tended in the end to the complete overthrow of the rebellion.

From the proximity of the enemy to his defenses around Richmond it was impossible by any flank movement to interpose between him and the city. I was still in a condition to either move by his left flank and invest Richmond from the north side, or continue my move by his right flank to the south side of the James. While the former might have been better as a covering for Washington yet a full survey of all the ground satisfied me that it would be impracticable to hold a line north and east of Richmond that would protect the Fredericksburg railroad—a long, vulnerable line which would exhaust much of our strength to guard, and that would have to be protected to supply the army, and would leave open to the enemy all his lines of communication on the south side of the James. My idea, from the start, had been to beat Lee's army north of Richmond if possible; then, after destroying his lines of communication north of the James River, to transfer the army to the south side and besiege Lee in Richmond or follow him south if he should retreat. After the battle of the Wilderness it was evident that the enemy deemed it of the first importance to run no risks with the army he then had. He acted purely on the defensive behind breast-works, or feebly on the offensive immediately in front of them, and where, in case of repulse, he could easily retire behind them. Without a greater sacrifice of life than I was willing to make, all could not be accomplished that I had designed north of Richmond. I therefore determined to continue to hold substantially the ground we then occupied, taking advantage of any favorable circumstances that might present themselves, until the cavalry could be sent to Charlottesville and Gordonsville to effectually break up the railroad connection between Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley and Lynchburg, and when the cavalry got well off to move the army to the south side of the James River, by the enemy's right flank, where I felt I could cut off all his sources of supply except by the canal.

On the 7th two divisions of cavalry, under General Sheridan, got off on the expedition against the Virginia Central Railroad with instructions to Hunter, whom I hoped he would meet near Charlottesville, to join his forces to Sheridan's, and after the work laid out for them was thoroughly done to join the Army of the Potomac by the route laid down in Sheridan's instructions. On the 10th [9th] of June General Butler sent a force of infantry under General Gillmore, and of cavalry under General Kautz, to capture Petersburg if possible, and destroy the railroad and common bridges across the Appomattox. The cavalry carried the works on the south side and penetrated well in toward the town, but were forced to retire. General Gillmore, finding the works which he approached very strong, and deeming an assault impracticable, returned to Bermuda Hundred without attempting one. Attaching great importance to the possession of Petersburg, I sent back to Bermuda Hundred and City Point

General Smith's command by water, via the White House, to reach there in advance of the Army of the Potomac. This was for the express purpose of securing Petersburg before the enemy, becoming aware of our intention, could re-enforce the place. The movement from Cold Harbor commenced after dark on the evening of the 12th; one division of cavalry, under General Wilson, and the Fifth Corps crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and moved out to White Oak Swamp, to cover the crossings of the other corps. The advance corps reached James River, at Wilcox's Landing and Charles City Court-House, on the night of the 13th.

During three long years the Armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia had been confronting each other. In that time they had fought more desperate battles than it probably ever before fell to the lot of two armies to fight, without materially changing the vantage ground of either. The Southern press and people, with more shrewdness than was displayed in the North, finding that they had failed to capture Washington and march on to New York, as they had boasted they would do, assumed that they only defended their capital and Southern territory. Hence, Antietam, Gettysburg, and all other battles that had been fought were by them set down as failures on our part and victories for them. Their army believed this. It produced a morale which could only be overcome by desperate and continuous hard fighting. The battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor, bloody and terrible as they were on our side, were even more damaging to the enemy, and so crippled him as to make him wary ever after of taking the offensive. His losses in men were probably not so great, owing to the fact that we were, save in the Wilderness, almost invariably the attacking party, and when he did attack it was in the open field. The details of these battles, which for endurance and bravery on the part of the soldiery have rarely been surpassed, are given in the report of Major-General Meade, and the subordinate reports accompanying it.* During the campaign of forty-three days, from the Rapidan to James River, the army had to be supplied from an ever-shifting base by wagons, over narrow roads, through a densely wooded country, with a lack of wharves at each new base from which to conveniently discharge vessels. Too much credit cannot, therefore, be awarded to the quartermaster and commissary departments for the zeal and efficiency displayed by them. Under the general supervision of the chief quartermaster, Brig. Gen. R. Ingalls, the trains were made to occupy all the available roads between the army and our water base, and but little difficulty was experienced in protecting them.

The movement in the Kanawha and Shenandoah Valleys, under General Sigel, commenced on the 1st of May. General Crook, who had the immediate command of the Kanawha expedition, divided his forces into two columns, giving one, composed of cavalry, to General Averell. They crossed the mountains by separate routes. Averell struck the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, near Wytheville, on the 10th, and proceeding to New River and Christiansburg, destroyed the road, several important bridges and depots, including New River bridge, forming a junction with Crook at Union on the 15th. General Sigel moved up the Shenandoah Valley, met the enemy at New Market on the 15th, and after a severe engagement was defeated with heavy loss, and retired behind Cedar Creek. Not regarding

*See Vol. XXXVI, Part I.

the operations of General Sigel as satisfactory, I asked his removal from command, and Major-General Hunter was appointed to supersede him. His instructions were embraced in the following dispatches to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff of the Army:

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, VA., *May* 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

* * * * * * *

The enemy are evidently relying for supplies greatly on such as are brought over the branch road running through Staunton. On the whole, therefore, I think it would be better for General Hunter to move in that direction; reach Staunton and Gordonsville or Charlottesville, if he does not meet too much opposition. If he can hold at bay a force equal to his own, he will be doing good service.

* * * * * * *

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JERICHO FORD, VA., *May* 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

If Hunter can possibly get to Charlottesville and Lynchburg, he should do so, living on the country. The railroads and canal should be destroyed beyond possibility of repairs for weeks. Completing this he could find his way back to his original base, or from about Gordonsville join this army.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

General Hunter immediately took up the offensive, and moving up the Shenandoah Valley, met the enemy on the 5th of June at Piedmont, and after a battle of ten hours routed and defeated him, capturing on the field of battle 1,500 men, 3 pieces of artillery, and 300 stand of small-arms. On the 8th of the same month he formed a junction with Crook and Averell at Staunton, from which place he moved direct on Lynchburg, via Lexington, which place he reached and invested on the 16th day of June. Up to this time he was very successful, and but for the difficulty of taking with him sufficient ordnance stores over so long a march through a hostile country, he would no doubt have captured that (to the enemy) important point. The destruction of the enemy's supplies and manufactories was very great. To meet this movement under General Hunter, General Lee sent a force, perhaps equal to a corps, a part of which reached Lynchburg a short time before Hunter. After some skirmishing on the 17th and 18th, General Hunter, owing to a want of ammunition to give battle, retired from before the place. Unfortunately, this want of ammunition left him no choice of route for his return but by way of Kanawha. This lost to us the use of his troops for several weeks from the defense of the North. Had General Hunter moved by way of Charlottesville, instead of Lexington, as his instructions contemplated, he would have been in a position to have covered the Shenandoah Valley against the enemy, should the force he met have seemed to endanger it. If it did not, he would have been within easy distance of the James River Canal, on the main line of communication between Lynchburg and the force sent for its defense. I have never taken exception to the operations of General Hunter, and I am not now disposed to find fault with him, for I have no doubt he acted within what he conceived to be the spirit of his instructions and the interests of the service. The promptitude of his movements and his gallantry should entitle him to the commendation of his country.*

*Subordinate reports of Sigel's and Hunter's operations appear in Vol. XXXVII, part I.

To return to the Army of the Potomac: The Second Corps commenced crossing the James River on the morning of the 14th by ferry-boats at Wilcox's Landing. The laying of the pontoon bridge was completed about midnight of the 14th, and the crossing of the balance of the army was rapidly pushed forward by both bridge and ferry. After the crossing had commenced I proceeded by a steamer to Bermuda Hundred to give the necessary orders for the immediate capture of Petersburg. The instructions to General Butler were verbal, and were for him to send General Smith immediately, that night, with all the troops he could give him without sacrificing the position he then held. I told him that I would return at once to the Army of the Potomac, hasten its crossing, and throw it forward to Petersburg by divisions as rapidly as it could be done; that we could re-enforce our armies more rapidly there than the enemy could bring troops against us. General Smith got off as directed, and confronted the enemy's pickets near Petersburg before daylight next morning, but, for some reason that I have never been able to satisfactorily understand, did not get ready to assault his main lines until near sundown. Then, with a part of his command only, he made the assault, and carried the lines northeast of Petersburg from the Appomattox River, for a distance of over two and one-half miles, capturing 15 pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners. This was about 7 p. m. Between the line thus captured and Petersburg there were no other works, and there was no evidence that the enemy had re-enforced Petersburg with a single brigade from any source. The night was clear, the moon shining brightly, and favorable to further operations. General Hancock, with two divisions of the Second Corps, reached General Smith just after dark, and offered the service of these troops as he (Smith) might wish, waiving rank to the named commander, who he naturally supposed knew best the position of affairs and what to do with the troops. But instead of taking these troops and pushing at once into Petersburg, he requested General Hancock to relieve a part of his line in the captured works, which was done before midnight. By the time I arrived the next morning the enemy was in force. An attack was ordered to be made at 6 o'clock that evening by the troops under Smith and the Second and Ninth Corps. It required until that time for the Ninth Corps to get up and into position. The attack was made as ordered, and the fighting continued with but little intermission until 6 o'clock the next morning, and resulted in our carrying the advance and some of the main works of the enemy to the right (our left) of those previously captured by General Smith, several pieces of artillery, and over 400 prisoners. The Fifth Corps having got up, the attacks were renewed and persisted in with great vigor on the 17th and 18th, but only resulted in forcing the enemy to an interior line, from which he could not be dislodged. The advantages in position gained by us were very great. The army then proceeded to envelop Petersburg toward the South Side Railroad, as far as possible, without attacking fortifications. On the 16th the enemy, to re-enforce Petersburg, withdrew from a part of his intrenchment in front of Bermuda Hundred, expecting, no doubt, to get troops from north of the James to take the place of those withdrawn before we could discover it. General Butler, taking advantage of this, at once moved a force on the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. As soon as I was apprised of the advantage thus gained, to retain it I ordered two divisions of the Sixth Corps, General Wright commanding, that were embarking at Wil-

cox's Landing, under orders for City Point, to report to General Butler, at Bermuda Hundred, of which General Butler was notified, and the importance of holding a position in advance of his present line urged upon him.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon General Butler was forced back to the line the enemy had withdrawn from in the morning. General Wright, with his two divisions, joined General Butler on the forenoon of the 17th, the latter still holding with a strong picket-line the enemy's works. But instead of putting these divisions into the enemy's works to hold them, he permitted them to halt and rest some distance in the rear of his own line. Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy attacked and drove in his pickets and reoccupied his old line. On the night of the 20th and morning of the 21st a lodgment was effected by General Butler, with one brigade of infantry, on the north bank of the James, at Deep Bottom, and connected by pontoon bridge with Bermuda Hundred.

On the 19th General Sheridan, on his return from his expedition against the Virginia Central Railroad, arrived at the White House just as the enemy's cavalry was about to attack it, and compelled it to retire. The result of this expedition was that General Sheridan met the enemy's cavalry near Trevilian Station on the morning of the 11th of June, whom he attacked and, after an obstinate contest, drove from the field in complete rout. He left his dead and nearly all his wounded in our hands, and about 400 prisoners and several hundred horses. On the 12th he destroyed the railroad from Trevilian Station to Louisa Court-House. This occupied until 3 p. m., when he advanced in the direction of Gordonsville. He found the enemy re-enforced by infantry, behind well-constructed rifle-pits, about five miles from the latter place, and too strong to successfully assault. On the extreme right, however, his reserve brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by infantry. Night closed the contest. Not having sufficient ammunition to continue the engagement, and his animals being without forage (the country furnishing but inferior grazing), and hearing nothing from General Hunter, he withdrew his command to the north side of the North Anna, and commenced his return march, reaching White House at the time before stated. After breaking up the depot at that place he moved to the James River, which he reached safely after heavy fighting. He commenced crossing on the 25th, near Fort Powhatan, without further molestation, and rejoined the Army of the Potomac.

On the 22d General Wilson, with his own division of cavalry, of the Army of the Potomac, and General Kautz's division of cavalry, of the Army of the James, moved against the enemy's railroads south of Richmond. Striking the Weldon railroad at Reams' Station, destroying the depot and several miles of the road and the South Side road about fifteen miles from Petersburg, to near Nottoway Station, where he met and defeated a force of the enemy's cavalry, he reached Burkeville Station on the afternoon of the 23d, and from there destroyed the Danville railroad to Roanoke bridge, a distance of twenty-five miles, where he found the enemy in force, and in a position from which he could not dislodge him. He then commenced his return march, and on the 28th met the enemy's cavalry in force at the Weldon railroad crossing of Stony Creek, where he had a severe but not decisive engagement. Thence he made a detour from his left, with a view of reaching Reams' Station, sup-

posing it to be in our possession. At this place he was met by th enemy's cavalry, supported by infantry, and forced to retire, wit the loss of his artillery and trains. In this last encounter Gener Kautz, with a part of his command, became separated and made h way into our lines. General Wilson, with the remainder of his forc succeeded in crossing the Nottoway River, and coming in safely o our left and rear. The damage to the enemy in this expedition mo than compensated for the losses we sustained. It severed all co nection by railroad with Richmond for several weeks.

With a view of cutting the enemy's railroad from near Richmon to the Anna Rivers, and making him wary of the situation of h army in the Shenandoah, and in the event of failure in this to tak advantage of his necessary withdrawal of troops from Petersburg t explode a mine that had been prepared in front of the Ninth Cor and assault the enemy's lines at that place, on the night of the 26t of July the Second Corps and two divisions of the Cavalry Cor and Kautz's cavalry were crossed to the north bank of the Jam River and joined the force General Butler had there. On the 27t the enemy was driven from his intrenched position, with the loss four pieces of artillery. On the 28th our lines were extended fro Deep Bottom to New Market road, but in getting this position we attacked by the enemy in heavy force. The fighting lasted for se eral hours, resulting in considerable loss to both sides. The fir object of this move having failed, by reason of the very large for thrown there by the enemy, I determined to take advantage of t diversion made, by assaulting Petersburg before he could get h force back there. One division of the Second Corps was withdraw on the night of the 28th, and moved during the night to the rear the Eighteenth Corps, to relieve that corps in the line, that it mig be foot-loose in the assault to be made. The other two divisions the Second Corps and Sheridan's cavalry were crossed over on t night of the 29th, and moved in front of Petersburg. On the mor ing of the 30th, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the mine was sprung, blo ing up a battery and most of a regiment, and the advance of t assaulting column, formed of the Ninth Corps, immediately to possession of the crater made by the explosion, and the line for sor distance to the right and left of it, and a detached line in front of but for some cause failed to advance promptly to the ridge beyon Had they done this, I have every reason to believe that Petersbu would have fallen. Other troops were immediately pushed forwa but the time consumed in getting them up enabled the enemy to ra from his surprise (which had been complete) and get forces to t point for its defense. The captured line thus held being untena and of no advantage to us, the troops were withdrawn, but not wi out heavy loss. Thus terminated in disaster what promised to the most successful assault of the campaign.*

Immediately upon the enemy ascertaining that General Hunt was retreating from Lynchburg by way of the Kanawha River, th laying the Shenandoah Valley open for raids into Maryland a Pennsylvania, he returned northward, and moved down that Valle As soon as this movement of the enemy was ascertained, Gener Hunter, who had reached the Kanawha River, was directed to mo his troops without delay, by river and railroad, to Harper's Ferr but owing to the difficulty of navigation by reason of low water a

*Subordinate reports of operations against Petersburg and Richmond from Ju 18 to July 31, 1864, will appear in Vol. XL.

breaks in the railroad, great delay was experienced in getting there. It became necessary, therefore, to find other troops to check this movement of the enemy. For this purpose the Sixth Corps was taken from the armies operating against Richmond, to which was added the Nineteenth Corps, then, fortunately, beginning to arrive in Hampton Roads from the Gulf Department, under orders issued immediately after the ascertainment of the result of the Red River expedition.

The garrisons of Baltimore and Washington were at this time made up of heavy artillery regiments, 100-days' men, and detachments from the Invalid Corps. One division, under command of General Ricketts, of the Sixth Corps, was sent to Baltimore, and the remaining two divisions of the Sixth Corps, under General Wright, were subsequently sent to Washington. On the 3d of July the enemy approached Martinsburg; General Sigel, who was in command of our forces there, retreated across the Potomac at Shepherdstown, and General Weber, commanding at Harper's Ferry, crossed the river and occupied Maryland Heights. On the 6th the enemy occupied Hagerstown, moving a strong column toward Frederick City. General Wallace, with Ricketts' division and his own command, the latter mostly new and undisciplined troops, pushed out from Baltimore with great promptness and met the enemy in force on the Monocacy, near the crossing of the railroad bridge. His force was not sufficient to insure success, but he fought the enemy nevertheless, and although it resulted in a defeat to our arms, yet it detained the enemy and thereby served to enable General Wright to reach Washington with two divisions of the Sixth Corps, and the advance of the Nineteenth Corps before him. From Monocacy the enemy moved on Washington, his cavalry advance reaching Rockville on the evening of the 10th. On the 12th a reconnaissance was thrown out in front of Fort Stevens, to ascertain the enemy's position and force. A severe skirmish ensued, in which we lost about 280 in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was probably greater. He commenced retreating during the night. Learning the exact condition of affairs at Washington, I requested by telegraph, at 11.45 p. m. on the 12th, the assignment of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright to the command of all the troops that could be made available to operate in the field against the enemy, and directed that he should get outside of the trenches with all the force he could, and push Early to the last moment. General Wright commenced the pursuit on the 13th. On the 18th the enemy was overtaken at Snicker's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, when a sharp skirmish occurred; and on the 20th General Averell encountered and defeated a portion of the rebel army at Winchester, capturing four pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners. Learning that Early was retreating south toward Lynchburg or Richmond, I directed that the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps be got back to the armies operating against Richmond, so that they might be used in a movement against Lee before the return of the troops sent by him into the Valley, and that Hunter should remain in the Shenandoah Valley, keeping between any force of the enemy and Washington, acting on the defensive as much as possible. I felt that if the enemy had any notion of returning the fact would be developed before the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps could leave Washington. Subsequently the Nineteenth Corps was excepted from the order to return to the James.

About the 25th it became evident that the enemy was again advancing upon Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Sixth Corps, then at Washington, was ordered back to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. The rebel force moved down the Valley, and sent a raiding party into Pennsylvania, which, on the 30th, burned Chambersburg and then retreated, pursued by our cavalry, toward Cumberland. They were met and defeated by General Kelley, and with diminished numbers escaped into the mountains of West Virginia. From the time of the first raid the telegraph wires were frequently down between Washington and City Point, making it necessary to transmit messages a part of the way by boat. It took from twenty-four to thirty-six hours to get dispatches through and return answers back, so that often orders would be given, and then information would be received showing a different state of facts from those on which they were based, causing a confusion and apparent contradiction of orders that must have considerably embarrassed those who had to execute them, and rendered operations against the enemy less effective than they otherwise would have been. To remedy this evil, it was evident to my mind that some person should have the supreme command of all the forces in the Departments of West Virginia, Washington, Susquehanna, and the Middle Department, and I so recommended.

On the 2d of August I ordered General Sheridan to report in person to Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff, at Washington, with a view to his assignment to the command of all the forces against Early. At this time the enemy was concentrated in the neighborhood of Winchester, while our forces, under General Hunter, were concentrated on the Monocacy, at the crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leaving open to the enemy Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania. From where I was, I hesitated to give positive orders for the movement of our forces at Monocacy, lest by so doing I should expose Washington.* Therefore, on the 4th, I left City Point to visit Hunter's command, and determine for myself what was best to be done. On arrival there, and after consultation with General Hunter, I issued to him the following instructions:

MONOCACY BRIDGE, MD., *August* 5, 1864—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. HUNTER:

GENERAL: Concentrate all your available force without delay in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, leaving only such railroad guards and garrisons for public property as may be necessary. Use, in this concentration, the railroad, if by so doing time can be saved. From Harper's Ferry, if it is found that the enemy has moved north of the Potomac in large force, push north, following him and attacking him wherever found; follow him if driven south of the Potomac as long as it is safe to do so. If it is ascertained that the enemy has but a small force north of the Potomac, then push south with the main force, detaching under a competent commander a sufficient force to look after the raiders, and drive them to their homes. In detaching such a force, the brigade of cavalry now en route from Washington, via Rockville, may be taken into account.

There are now on the way to join you three other brigades of the best of cavalry, numbering at least 5,000 men and horses. These will be instructed, in the absence of further orders, to join you by the south side of the Potomac. One brigade will probably start to-morrow. In pushing up the Shenandoah Valley, where it is expected you will have to go first or last, it is desirable that nothing should be left to invite the enemy to return. Take all provisions, forage, and stock wanted for the use of your command; such as cannot be consumed destroy. It is not desirable that the buildings should be destroyed; they should rather be protected, but the people should be informed that so long as an army can subsist among them recur

*Subordinate reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley and Maryland up to August 3, 1864, appear in Vol. XXXVII.

rences of these raids must be expected, and we are determined to stop them at all hazards. Bear in mind the object is to drive the enemy south, and to do this you want to keep him always in sight. Be guided in your course by the course he takes. Make your own arrangements for supplies of all kinds, giving regular vouchers for such as will be taken from loyal citizens in the country through which you march.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

The troops were immediately put in motion, and the advance reached Halltown that night.

General Hunter having, in our conversation, expressed a willingness to be relieved from command, I telegraphed to have General Sheridan, then at Washington, sent to Harper's Ferry by the morning train, with orders to take general command of all the troops in the field, and to call on General Hunter, at Monocacy, who would turn over to him my letter of instructions. I remained at Monocacy until General Sheridan arrived, on the morning of the 6th, and after a conference with him in relation to military affairs in that vicinity, I returned to City Point by way of Washington. On the 7th of August the Middle Department and the Departments of West Virginia, Washington, and Susquehanna were constituted into the "Middle Military Division," and Major-General Sheridan was assigned to temporary command of the same. Two divisions of cavalry, commanded by Generals Torbert and Wilson, were sent to Sheridan from the Army of the Potomac. The first reached him at Harper's Ferry about the 11th of August. His operations during the month of August and the fore part of September were both of an offensive and defensive character, resulting in many severe skirmishes, principally by the cavalry, in which we were generally successful, but no general engagement took place. The two armies lay in such a position—the enemy on the west bank of Opequon Creek, covering Winchester, and our forces in front of Berryville—that either could bring on a battle at any time. Defeat to us would lay open to the enemy the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for long distances before another army could be interposed to check him. Under these circumstances I hesitated about allowing the initiative to be taken. Finally, the use of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which were both obstructed by the enemy, became so indispensably necessary to us, and the importance of relieving Pennsylvania and Maryland from continuously threatened invasion so great, that I determined the risk should be taken. But fearing to telegraph the order for an attack without knowing more than I did of General Sheridan's feelings as to what would be the probable result, I left City Point on the 15th of September to visit him at his headquarters, to decide, after conference with him, what should be done. I met him at Charlestown, and he pointed out so distinctly how each army lay, what he could do the moment he was authorized, and expressed such confidence of success that I saw there were but two words of instruction necessary—Go in! For the convenience of forage the teams for supplying the army were kept at Harper's Ferry. I asked him if he could get out his teams and supplies in time to make an attack on the ensuing Tuesday morning. His reply was that he could before daylight on Monday. He was off promptly to time, and I may here add that the result was such that I have never since deemed it necessary to visit General Sheridan before giving him orders. Early on the morning of the 19th

General Sheridan attacked General Early at the crossing on th Opequon Creek, and after a most sanguinary and bloody battle, las ing until 5 o'clock in the evening, defeated him with heavy los carrying his entire position from Opequon Creek to Wincheste capturing several thousand prisoners and 5 pieces of artiller The enemy rallied and made a stand in a strong position at Fishe Hill, where he was attacked and again defeated with heavy loss the 20th [22d]. Sheridan pursued him with great energy throu Harrisonburg, Staunton, and the gaps of the Blue Ridge. Aft stripping the upper Valley of most of the supplies and provisions f the rebel army, he returned to Strasburg and took position on th north side of Cedar Creek.

Having received considerable re-enforcements, General Ear again returned to the Valley, and on the 9th of October his caval encountered ours near Strasburg, where the rebels were defeat with the loss of 11 pieces of artillery and 350 prisoners. On t night of the 18th the enemy crossed the mountains which separa the branches of the Shenandoah, forded the North Fork, and ear on the morning of the 19th, under cover of the darkness and the fo surprised and turned our left flank, capturing the batteries whi enfiladed our whole line. Our troops fell back with heavy loss a in much confusion, but were finally rallied between Middletown a Newtown. At this juncture General Sheridan, who was at Wi chester when the battle commenced, arrived on the field, arrang his lines just in time to repulse a heavy attack of the enemy, a immediately assuming the offensive, he attacked in turn with gre vigor. The enemy was defeated with great slaughter, and the l of most of his artillery and trains, and the trophies he had captur in the morning. The wreck of his army escaped during the nig and fled in the direction of Staunton and Lynchburg. Pursuit w made to Mount Jackson. Thus ended this the enemy's last attempt invade the North via the Shenandoah Valley. I was now enabled return the Sixth Corps to the Army of the Potomac, and to send o division from Sheridan's army to the Army of the James, a another to Savannah, Ga., to hold Sherman's new acquisitions the sea-coast, and thus enable him to move without detaching fr his force for that purpose.*

Reports from various sources led me to believe that the enemy h detached three divisions from Petersburg to re-enforce Early in t Shenandoah Valley. I therefore sent the Second Corps and Greg division of cavalry, of the Army of the Potomac, and a force General Butler's army, on the night of the 13th of August, threaten Richmond from the north side of the James, to preve him from sending troops away, and, if possible, to draw back tho sent. In this move we captured 6 pieces of artillery and sever hundred prisoners, detained troops that were under marching order and ascertained that but one division (Kershaw's) of the three r puted detached had gone. The enemy having withdrawn heavil from Petersburg to resist this movement, the Fifth Corps, Gener Warren commanding, was moved out on the 18th and took posse sion of the Weldon railroad. During the day he had considerab fighting. To regain possession of the road the enemy made repeat and desperate assaults, but was each time repulsed with great los

*Subordinate reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley from August 4 December 31, 1864, will appear in Vol. XLIII.

On the night of the 20th the troops on the north side of the James were withdrawn, and Hancock and Gregg returned to the front of Petersburg. On the 25th the Second Corps and Gregg's division of cavalry, while at Reams' Station destroying the railroad, were attacked, and after desperate fighting a part of our line gave way and 5 pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. By the 12th of September a branch railroad was completed from the City Point and Petersburg Railroad to the Weldon railroad, enabling us to supply without difficulty, in all weather, the army in front of Petersburg. The extension of our lines across the Weldon railroad compelled the enemy to so extend his that it seemed he could have but few troops north of the James for the defense of Richmond. On the night of the 28th the Tenth Corps, Major-General Birney, and the Eighteenth Corps, Major-General Ord commanding, of General Butler's army, were crossed to the north side of the James, and advanced on the morning of the 29th, carrying the very strong fortifications and intrenchments below Chaffin's Farm, known as Fort Harrison, capturing 15 pieces of artillery and the New Market road and intrenchments. This success was followed up by a gallant assault upon Fort Gilmer, immediately in front of the Chaffin farm fortifications, in which we were repulsed with heavy loss. Kautz's cavalry was pushed forward on the road to the right of this, supported by infantry, and reached the enemy's inner line, but was unable to get farther. The position captured from the enemy was so threatening to Richmond that I determined to hold it. The enemy made several desperate attempts to dislodge us, all of which were unsuccessful, and for which he paid dearly. On the morning of the 30th General Meade sent out a reconnaissance, with a view to attacking the enemy's line if it was found sufficiently weakened by withdrawal of troops to the north side. In this reconnaissance we captured and held the enemy's works near Poplar Spring Church. In the afternoon troops moving to get to the left of the point gained were attacked by the enemy in heavy force and compelled to fall back until supported by the forces holding the captured works. Our cavalry, under Gregg, was also attacked, but repulsed the enemy with great loss. On the 7th of October the enemy attacked Kautz's cavalry north of the James and drove it back with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the loss of all the artillery—8 or 9 pieces. This he followed up by an attack on our intrenched infantry line, but was repulsed with severe slaughter. On the 13th a reconnaissance was sent out by General Butler with a view to drive the enemy from some new works he was constructing, which resulted in very heavy loss to us.

On the 27th the Army of the Potomac, leaving only sufficient men to hold its fortified line, moved by the enemy's right flank. The Second Corps, followed by two divisions of the Fifth Corps, with the cavalry in advance and covering our left flank, forced a passage of Hatcher's Run, and moved up the south side of it toward the South Side Railroad, until the Second Corps and part of the cavalry reached the Boydton plank road, where it crosses Hatcher's Run. At this point we were six miles distant from the South Side Railroad, which I had hoped by this movement to reach and hold. But finding that we had not reached the end of the enemy's fortifications, and no place presenting itself for a successful assault by which he might be doubled up and shortened, I determined to withdraw to within our fortified lines. Orders were given accordingly.

Immediately upon receiving a report that General Warren had connected with General Hancock I returned to my headquarters. Soon after I left the enemy moved out across Hatcher's Run, in the gap between Generals Hancock and Warren, which was not closed as reported, and made a desperate attack on General Hancock's right and rear. General Hancock immediately faced his corps to meet it, and after a bloody combat drove the enemy within his works, and withdrew that night to his old position. In support of this movement General Butler made a demonstration on the north side of the James, and attacked the enemy on the Williamsburg road and also on the York River Railroad. In the former he was unsuccessful; in the latter he succeeded in carrying a work which was afterward abandoned, and his forces withdrawn to their former positions.

From this time forward the operations in front of Petersburg and Richmond, until the spring campaign of 1865, were confined to the defense and extension of our lines and to offensive movements for crippling the enemy's lines of communication and to prevent his detaching any considerable force to send south.* By the 7th of February our lines were extended to Hatcher's Run, and the Weldon railroad had been destroyed to Hicksford.

General Sherman moved from Chattanooga on the 16th of May, with the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio, commanded, respectively, by Generals Thomas, McPherson, and Schofield, upon Johnston's army at Dalton; but finding the enemy's positions at Buzzard Roost, covering Dalton, too strong to be assaulted, General McPherson was sent through Snake [Creek] Gap to turn it, while Generals Thomas and Schofield threatened it in front and on the north. This movement was successful. Johnston, finding his retreat likely to be cut off, fell back to his fortified position at Resaca, where he was attacked on the afternoon of May 15. A heavy battle ensued. During the night the enemy retreated south. Late on the 17th his rear guard was overtaken near Adairsville, and heavy skirmishing followed. The next morning, however, he had again disappeared. He was vigorously pursued and was overtaken at Cassville on the 19th, but, during the ensuing night, retreated across the Etowah. While these operations were going on, General Jefferson C. Davis' division, of Thomas' army, was sent to Rome, capturing it with its forts and artillery and its valuable mills and foundries. General Sherman having given his army a few days' rest at this point, again put it in motion on the 23d for Dallas, with a view of turning the difficult pass at Allatoona. On the afternoon of the 25th the advance, under General Hooker, had a severe battle with the enemy, driving him back to New Hope Church, near Dallas. Several sharp encounters occurred at this point. The most important was on the 28th, when the enemy assaulted General McPherson at Dallas, but received a terrible and bloody repulse.

On the 4th of June Johnston abandoned his intrenched position at New Hope Church and retreated to the strong positions of Kenesaw, Pine, and Lost Mountains. He was forced to yield the two last-named places and concentrate his army on Kenesaw, where, on the 27th, Generals Thomas and McPherson made a determined but unsuccessful assault. On the night of the 2d of July Sherman commenced moving his army by the right flank, and on the morning

* Subordinate reports of operations against Petersburg and Richmond from August 1 to December 31, 1864, will appear in Vol. XLII.

of the 3d found that the enemy, in consequence of this movement, had abandoned Kenesaw and retreated across the Chattahoochee.

General Sherman remained on the Chattahoochee to give his men rest and get up stores until the 17th of July, when he resumed his operations, crossed the Chattahoochee, destroyed a large portion of the railroad to Augusta, and drove the enemy back to Atlanta. At this place General Hood succeeded General Johnston in command of the rebel army, and, assuming the offensive-defensive policy, made several severe attacks upon Sherman in the vicinity of Atlanta, the most desperate and determined of which was on the 22d of July. About 1 p. m. of this day the brave, accomplished, and noble-hearted McPherson was killed. General Logan succeeded him, and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle, and until he was superseded by Major-General Howard, on the 26th, with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division. In all these attacks the enemy was repulsed with great loss. Finding it impossible to entirely invest the place, General Sherman, after securing his line of communications across the Chattahoochee, moved his main force round by the enemy's left flank upon the Montgomery and Macon roads, to draw the enemy from his fortifications. In this he succeeded, and after defeating the enemy near Rough and Ready, Jonesborough, and Lovejoy's, forcing him to retreat to the south, on the 2d of September occupied Atlanta, the objective point of his campaign. About the time of this move the rebel cavalry, under Wheeler, attempted to cut his communications in the rear, but was repulsed at Dalton and driven into East Tennessee, whence it proceeded west to McMinnville, Murfreesborough, and Franklin, and was finally driven south of the Tennessee. The damage done by this raid was repaired in a few days. During the partial investment of Atlanta, General Rousseau joined General Sherman with a force of cavalry from Decatur, having made a successful raid upon the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad and its branches near Opelika. Cavalry raids were also made by Generals McCook, Garrard, and Stoneman to cut the remaining railroad communication with Atlanta. The first two were successful; the latter disastrous.

General Sherman's movement from Chattanooga to Atlanta was prompt, skillful, and brilliant. The history of his flank movements and battles during that memorable campaign will ever be read with an interest unsurpassed by anything in history. His own report, and those of his subordinate commanders accompanying it, give the details of that most successful campaign. He was dependent for the supply of his armies upon a single-track railroad from Nashville to the point where he was operating. This passed the entire distance through a hostile country, and every foot of it had to be protected by troops. The cavalry force of the enemy under Forrest, in Northern Mississippi, was evidently waiting for Sherman to advance far enough into the mountains of Georgia to make a retreat disastrous, to get upon this line and destroy it beyond the possibility of further use. To guard against this danger Sherman left what he supposed to be a sufficient force to operate against Forrest in West Tennessee. He directed General Washburn, who commanded there, to send Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, in command of this force, to attack him. On the morning of the 10th of June General Sturgis met the enemy near Guntown, Miss., was badly beaten, and driven back in utter rout and confusion to Memphis, a distance of about 100 miles,

hotly pursued by the enemy. By this, however, the enemy was defeated in his designs upon Sherman's line of communications. The persistency with which he followed up this success exhausted him, and made a season for rest and repairs necessary. In the mean time Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, with the troops of the Army of the Tennessee that had been sent by General Sherman to General Banks, arrived at Memphis on their return from Red River, where they had done most excellent service. He was directed by General Sherman to immediately take the offensive against Forrest. This he did with the promptness and effect which has characterized his whole military career. On the 14th of July he met the enemy at Tupelo, Miss., and whipped him badly. The fighting continued through three days. Our loss was small compared with that of the enemy. Having accomplished the object of his expedition, General Smith returned to Memphis.* During the months of March and April this same force under Forrest annoyed us considerably. On the 24th of March it captured Union City, Ky., and its garrison, and on the 24th [25th] attacked Paducah, commanded by Col. S. G. Hicks, Fortieth Illinois Volunteers. Colonel Hicks having but a small force, withdrew to the forts near the river, from where he repulsed the enemy and drove him from the place. On the 13th of April part of this force, under the rebel General Buford, summoned the garrison of Columbus, Ky., to surrender, but received for reply from Colonel Lawrence, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, that, being placed there by his Government with adequate force to hold his post and repel all enemies from it, surrender was out of the question. On the morning of the same day† Forrest attacked Fort Pillow, Tenn., garrisoned by a detachment of Tennessee cavalry and the First Regiment Alabama Colored Troops, commanded by Major Booth. The garrison fought bravely until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy carried the works by assault, and, after our men threw down their arms, proceeded to an inhuman and merciless massacre of the garrison. On the 14th General Buford, having failed at Columbus, appeared before Paducah, but was again driven off.‡

Guerrillas and raiders, seemingly emboldened by Forrest's operations, were also very active in Kentucky. The most noted of these was Morgan. With a force of from 2,000 to 3,000 cavalry he entered the State through Pound Gap in the latter part of May. On the 11th of June he attacked and captured Cynthiana, with its entire garrison. On the 12th he was overtaken by General Burbridge and completely routed with heavy loss, and was finally driven out of the State. This notorious guerrilla was afterward surprised and killed near Greeneville, Tenn., and his command captured and dispersed by General Gillem.§

In the absence of official reports of the commencement of the Red River expedition, except so far as relates to the movements of the troops sent by General Sherman under A. J. Smith, I am unable to give the date of its starting. The troops under General Smith, comprising two divisions of the Sixteenth and a detachment of the Seven-

* Subordinate reports of Sturgis' and A. J. Smith's expeditions will appear in Vol. XXXIX.

† A mistake. Forrest attacked Fort Pillow on April 12.

‡ For subordinate reports of Forrest's expedition into West Tennessee and Kentucky, see Vol. XXXII, Part I, p. 501.

§ For subordinate reports of operations in Kentucky and East Tennessee, see Vol. XXXIX.

teenth Army Corps, left Vicksburg on the 10th of March and reached the designated point on Red River one day earlier than that appointed by General Banks. The rebel forces at Fort De Russy, thinking to defeat him, left the fort on the 14th to give him battle in the open field; but, while occupying the enemy with skirmishing and demonstrations, Smith pushed forward to Fort De Russy, which had been left with a weak garrison, and captured it, with its garrison, about 350 men, 11 pieces of artillery, and many small-arms. Our loss was but slight. On the 15th he pushed forward to Alexandria, which place he reached on the 18th. On the 21st he had an engagement with the enemy at Henderson's Hill, in which he defeated him, capturing 210 prisoners and 4 pieces of artillery. On the 28th he again attacked and defeated the enemy under the rebel General Taylor at Cane River.* By the 26th General Banks had assembled his whole army at Alexandria and pushed forward to Grand Ecore. On the morning of April 6 he moved from Grand Ecore. On the afternoon of the 7th his advance engaged the enemy near Pleasant Hill and drove him from the field. On the same afternoon the enemy made a stand eight miles beyond Pleasant Hill, but was again compelled to retreat. On the 8th, at Sabine Cross-Roads and Peach Hill, the enemy attacked and defeated his advance, capturing 19 pieces of artillery and an immense amount of transportation and stores. During the night General Banks fell back to Pleasant Hill, where another battle was fought on the 9th, and the enemy repulsed with great loss. During the night General Banks continued his retrograde movement to Grand Ecore, and thence to Alexandria, which he reached on the 27th of April. Here a serious difficulty arose in getting Admiral Porter's fleet, which accompanied the expedition, over the rapids, the water having fallen so much since they passed up as to prevent their return. At the suggestion of Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Bailey, and under his superintendence, wing-dams were constructed, by which the channel was contracted so that the fleet passed down the rapids in safety.

The army evacuated Alexandria on the 14th of May, after considerable skirmishing with the enemy's advance, and reached Morganza and Point Coupée near the end of the month. The disastrous termination of this expedition, and the lateness of the season, rendered impracticable the carrying out of my plans of a movement in force sufficient to insure the capture of Mobile.

On the 23d of March Major-General Steele left Little Rock with the Seventh Army Corps to co-operate with General Banks' expedition on Red River, and reached Arkadelphia on the 28th. On the 16th of April, after driving the enemy before him, he was joined near Elkin's Ferry, in Ouachita County, by General Thayer, who had marched from Fort Smith. After several severe skirmishes, in which the enemy was defeated, General Steele reached Camden, which he occupied about the middle of April. On learning the defeat and consequent retreat of General Banks on Red River and the loss of one of his own trains at Marks' Mills, in Dallas County, General Steele determined to fall back to the Arkansas River. He left Camden on the 26th of April and reached Little Rock on the 2d of May. On the 30th of April the enemy attacked him while crossing Saline River at Jenkins' Ferry, but was repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss was about 600 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Major-General Canby, who had been assigned to the command of

*A mistake. A. J. Smith's command reached Cotile Landing March 28.

the Military Division of West Mississippi, was therefore directed to send the Nineteenth Army Corps to join the armies operating against Richmond, and to limit the remainder of his command to such operations as might be necessary to hold the positions and lines of communications he then occupied. Before starting General A. J. Smith's troops back to Sherman, General Canby sent a part of it to disperse a force of the enemy that was collecting near the Mississippi River. General Smith met and defeated this force near Lake Chicot on the 5th of June. Our loss was about 40 killed and 70 wounded. In the latter part of July General Canby sent Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, with such forces as he could collect, to co-operate with Admiral Farragut against the defenses of Mobile Bay. On the 8th of August Fort Gaines surrendered to the combined naval and land forces. Fort Powell was blown up and abandoned. On the 9th Fort Morgan was invested, and after a severe bombardment surrendered on the 23d. The total captures amounted to 1,464 prisoners and 104 pieces of artillery.*

About the last of August, it being reported that the rebel General Price, with a force of about 10,000 men, had reached Jacksonport, on his way to invade Missouri, General A. J. Smith's command, then en route from Memphis to join Sherman, was ordered to Missouri. A cavalry force was also, at the same time, sent from Memphis, under command of Colonel Winslow. This made General Rosecrans' forces superior to those of Price, and no doubt was entertained he would be able to check Price and drive him back, while the forces under General Steele, in Arkansas, would cut off his retreat. On the 26th day of September Price attacked Pilot Knob and forced the garrison to retreat, and thence moved north to the Missouri River, and continued up that river toward Kansas. General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, immediately collected such forces as he could to repel his invasion of Kansas, while General Rosecrans cavalry was operating in his rear. The enemy was brought to battle on the Big Blue and defeated, with the loss of nearly all his artillery and trains and a large number of prisoners. He made a precipitate retreat to Northern Arkansas. The impunity with which Price was enabled to roam over the State of Missouri for a long time, and the incalculable mischief done by him shows to how little purpose a superior force may be used. There is no reason why General Rosecrans should not have concentrated his forces and beaten and driven Price before the latter reached Pilot Knob.†

September 20 the enemy's cavalry under Forrest crossed the Tennessee near Waterloo, Ala., and on the 23d attacked the garrison at Athens, consisting of 600 men, which capitulated on the 24th. Soon after the surrender two regiments of re-enforcements arrived, and after a severe fight were compelled to surrender. Forrest destroyed the railroad westward, captured the garrison at Sulphur Branch trestle, skirmished with the garrison at Pulaski on the 27th, and on the same day cut the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad near Tullahoma and Decherd. On the morning of the 30th one column of Forrest's command, under Buford, appeared before Huntsville, and summoned the surrender of the garrison. Receiving an answer in the negative, he remained in the vicinity of the place until next morning, when he again summoned its surrender, and received the same reply as on the night before. He withdrew in the direction

* Subordinate reports of operations against Mobile will appear in Vol. XXXIX

† Subordinate reports of operations in Missouri will appear in Vol. XLI.

Athens, which place had been regarrisoned, and attacked it on the afternoon of the 1st of October, but without success. On the morning of the 2d he renewed his attack, but was handsomely repulsed. Another column under Forrest appeared before Columbia on the morning of the 1st, but did not make an attack. On the morning of the 3d he moved toward Mount Pleasant. While these operations were going on every exertion was made by General Thomas to destroy the forces under Forrest before he could recross the Tennessee, but was unable to prevent his escape to Corinth, Miss. In September an expedition under General Burbridge was sent to destroy the salt-works at Saltville, Va. He met the enemy on the 2d of October, about three and a half miles from Saltville, and drove him into his strongly intrenched position around the salt-works, from which he was unable to dislodge him. During the night he withdrew his command and returned to Kentucky.*

General Sherman, immediately after the fall of Atlanta, put his armies in camp in and about the place, and made all preparations for refitting and supplying them for future service. The great length of road from Atlanta to the Cumberland River, however, which had to be guarded, allowed the troops but little rest.

During this time Jeff. Davis made a speech in Macon, Ga., which was reported in the papers of the South, and soon became known to the whole country, disclosing the plans of the enemy, thus enabling General Sherman to fully meet them. He exhibited the weakness of supposing that an army that had been beaten and fearfully decimated in a vain attempt at the defensive could successfully undertake the offensive against the army that had so often defeated it. In execution of this plan, Hood, with his army, was soon reported to the southwest of Atlanta. Moving far to Sherman's right, he succeeded in reaching the railroad about Big Shanty, and moved north on it.

General Sherman, leaving a force to hold Atlanta, with the remainder of his army fell upon him and drove him to Gadsden, Ala. Seeing the constant annoyance he would have with the roads to his rear if we attempted to hold Atlanta, General Sherman proposed the abandonment and destruction of that place, with all the railroads leading to it, and telegraphed me as follows:

CENTREVILLE, GA., *October* 10, 1864—noon.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Dispatch about Wilson just received. Hood is now crossing Coosa River, twelve miles below Rome, bound west. If he passes over the Mobile and Ohio road, had I not better execute the plan of my letter sent by Colonel Porter, and leave General Thomas, with the troops now in Tennessee, to defend the State? He will have an ample force when the re-enforcements ordered reach Nashville.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

For a full understanding of the plan referred to in this dispatch, I quote from the letter sent by Colonel Porter:

I will therefore give my opinion that your army and Canby's should be re-enforced to the maximum; that, after you get Wilmington, you strike for Savannah and the river; that Canby be instructed to hold the Mississippi River, and send a force to get Columbus, Ga., either by the way of the Alabama or Apalachicola, and that I keep Hood employed and put my army in final order for a march on Augusta, Columbia, and Charleston, to be ready as soon as Wilmington is sealed as to commerce and the city of Savannah is in our possession.

*Subordinate reports of operations in Alabama and Tennessee will appear in Vol. XXXIX.

This was in reply to a letter of mine of date September 12, in answer to a dispatch of his containing substantially the same proposition, and in which I informed him of a proposed movement against Wilmington, and of the situation in Virginia, &c.

CITY POINT, VA., *October* 11, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

Your dispatch of October 10 received. Does it not look as if Hood was going to attempt the invasion of Middle Tennessee, using the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston roads to supply his base on the Tennessee River, about Florence or Decatur? If he does this he ought to be met and prevented from getting north of the Tennessee River. If you were to cut loose, I do not believe you would meet Hood's army, but would be bushwhacked by all the old men, little boys, and such railroad guards as are still left at home. Hood would probably strike for Nashville thinking that by going north he could inflict greater damage upon us than we could upon the rebels by going south. If there is any way of getting at Hood's army, I would prefer that; but I must trust to your own judgment. I find I shall not be able to send a force from here to act with you on Savannah. Your movements therefore, will be independent of mine, at least until the fall of Richmond take place. I am afraid Thomas, with such lines of road as he has to protect, could not prevent Hood from going north. With Wilson turned loose with all your cavalry you will find the rebels put much more on the defensive than heretofore.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

KINGSTON, GA., *October* 11, 1864—a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Hood moved his army from Palmetto Station across by Dallas and Cedartown and is now on the Coosa River, south of Rome. He threw one corps on my road at Acworth, and I was forced to follow. I hold Atlanta with the Twentieth Corps and have strong detachments along my line. This reduces my active force to a comparatively small army. We cannot remain here on the defensive. With the 25,000 men, and the bold cavalry he has, he can constantly break my roads. I would infinitely prefer to make a wreck of the road and of the country from Chattanooga to Atlanta, including the latter city, send back all my wounded and worthless, and, with my effective army, move through Georgia, smashing things to the sea. Hood may turn into Tennessee and Kentucky, but I believe he will be forced to follow me. Instead of my being on the defensive, I would be on the offensive instead of guessing at what he means to do, he would have to guess at my plans. The difference in war is fully 25 per cent. I can make Savannah, Charleston, or the mouth of the Chattahoochee. Answer quick, as I know we will not have the telegraph long.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October* 11, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

Your dispatch of to-day received. If you are satisfied the trip to the sea-coast can be made, holding the line of the Tennessee River firmly, you may make it, destroying all the railroad south of Dalton or Chattanooga, as you think best.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

It was the original design to hold Atlanta, and by getting through to the coast, with a garrison left on the southern railroads leading east and west through Georgia, to effectually sever the east from the west; in other words, cut the would-be Confederacy in two again, as it had been cut once by our gaining possession of the Mississippi River. General Sherman's plan virtually effected this object. General Sherman commenced at once his preparations for his proposed movement, keeping his army in position in the mean time to watch Hood. Becoming satisfied that Hood had moved westward from Gadsden across Sand Mountain, General Sherman sent the Fourth Corps, Major-General Stanley commanding, and

Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield commanding, back to Chattanooga to report to Major-General Thomas, at Nashville, whom he had placed in command of all the troops of his military division save the four army corps and cavalry division he designed to move with through Georgia. With the troops thus left at his disposal, there was little doubt that General Thomas could hold the line of the Tennessee, or in the event Hood should force it, would be able to concentrate and beat him in battle. It was therefore readily consented to that Sherman should start for the sea-coast. Having concentrated his troops at Atlanta by the 14th of November, he commenced his march, threatening both Augusta and Macon. His coming out point could not be definitely fixed. Having to gather his subsistence as he marched through the country, it was not impossible that a force inferior to his own might compel him to head for such point as he could reach, instead of such as he might prefer. The blindness of the enemy, however, in ignoring his movement, and sending Hood's army, the only considerable force he had west of Richmond and east of the Mississippi River, northward on an offensive campaign, left the whole country open and Sherman's route to his own choice. How that campaign was conducted, how little opposition was met with, the condition of the country through which the armies passed, the capture of Fort McAllister, on the Savannah River, and the occupation of Savannah on the 21st of December, are all clearly set forth in General Sherman's admirable report.*

Soon after General Sherman commenced his march from Atlanta, two expeditions, one from Baton Rouge, La., and one from Vicksburg, Miss., were started by General Canby to cut the enemy's lines of communication with Mobile and detain troops in that field. General Foster, commanding Department of the South, also sent an expedition, via Broad River, to destroy the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. The expedition from Vicksburg, under command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. D. Osband (colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry), captured, on the 27th of November, and destroyed the Mississippi Central Railroad bridge and trestle-work over Big Black River, near Canton, 30 miles of the road and 2 locomotives, besides large amounts of stores. The expedition from Baton Rouge was without favorable results. The expedition from the Department of the South, under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, consisting of about 5,000 men of all arms, including a brigade from the Navy, proceeded up Broad River and embarked at Boyd's Neck on the 29th of November, from where it moved to strike the railroad at Grahamville. At Honey Hill, about three miles from Grahamville, the enemy was found and attacked in a strongly fortified position, which resulted, after severe fighting, in our repulse, with a loss of 746 in killed, wounded, and missing. During the night General Hatch withdrew. On the 6th of December General Foster obtained a position covering the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, between the Coosawhatchee and Tulifinny Rivers.

Hood, instead of following Sherman, continued his move northward, which seemed to me to be leading to his certain doom. At all events, had I had the power to command both armies, I should not have changed the orders under which he seemed to be acting. On the 26th of October the advance of Hood's army attacked the garri-

* Subordinate reports of the Savannah campaign will appear in Vol. XLIV.

son at Decatur, Ala., but failing to carry the place, withdrew toward Courtland, and succeeded, in the face of our cavalry, in effecting a lodgment on the north side of the Tennessee River, near Florence. On the 28th Forrest reached the Tennessee, at Fort Heiman, and captured a gun-boat and three transports. On the 2d of November he planted batteries above and below Johnsonville, on the opposite side of the river, isolating three gun-boats and eight transports. On the 4th the enemy opened his batteries upon the place, and was replied to from the gun-boats and the garrison. The gun-boats becoming disabled were set on fire, as also were the transports, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. About $1,500,000 worth of stores and property on the levee and in store-houses was consumed by fire. On the 5th the enemy disappeared and crossed to the north side of the Tennessee River, above Johnsonville, moving toward Clifton, and subsequently joined Hood. On the night of the 5th General Schofield, with the advance of the Twenty-third Corps, reached Johnsonville, but finding the enemy gone, was ordered to Pulaski, and put in command of all the troops there, with instructions to watch the movements of Hood and retard his advance, but not to risk a general engagement until the arrival of General A. J. Smith's command from Missouri, and until General Wilson could get his cavalry remounted.

On the 19th General Hood continued his advance. General Thomas, retarding him as much as possible, fell back toward Nashville for the purpose of concentrating his command and gaining time for the arrival of re-enforcements. The enemy coming up with our main force, commanded by General Schofield, at Franklin, on the 30th, assaulted our works repeatedly during the afternoon until late at night, but was in every instance repulsed. His loss in this battle was 1,750 killed, 702 prisoners, and 3,800 wounded. Among his losses were 6 general officers killed, 6 wounded, and 1 captured. Our entire loss was 2,300. This was the first serious opposition the enemy met with, and I am satisfied was the fatal blow to all his expectations. During the night General Schofield fell back toward Nashville. This left the field to the enemy—not lost by battle, but voluntarily abandoned—so that General Thomas' whole force might be brought together. The enemy followed up and commenced the establishment of his line in front of Nashville on the 2d of December. As soon as it was ascertained that Hood was crossing the Tennessee River, and that Price was going out of Missouri, General Rosecrans was ordered to send to General Thomas the troops of General A. J. Smith's command and such other troops as he could spare. The advance of this re-enforcement reached Nashville on the 30th of November. On the morning of the 15th of December General Thomas attacked Hood in position, and, in a battle lasting two days defeated and drove him from the field in the utmost confusion, leaving in our hands most of his artillery and many thousand prisoners including four general officers.

Before the battle of Nashville I grew very impatient over, as it appeared to me, the unnecessary delay. This impatience was increased upon learning that the enemy had sent a force of cavalry across the Cumberland into Kentucky. I feared Hood would cross his whole army and give us great trouble there. After urging upon General Thomas the necessity of immediately assuming the offensive, I started west to superintend matters there in person. Reaching Washington City, I received General Thomas' dispatch announc

ing his attack upon the enemy, and the result as far as the battle had progressed. I was delighted. All fears and apprehensions were dispelled. I am not yet satisfied but that General Thomas, immediately upon the appearance of Hood before Nashville, and before he had time to fortify, should have moved out with his whole force and given him battle instead of waiting to remount his cavalry, which delayed him until the inclemency of the weather made it impracticable to attack earlier than he did. But his final defeat of Hood was so complete that it will be accepted as a vindication of that distinguished officer's judgment.

After Hood's defeat at Nashville he retreated, closely pursued by cavalry and infantry, to the Tennessee River, being forced to abandon many pieces of artillery and most of his transportation. On the 28th of December our advance forces ascertained that he had made good his escape to the south side of the river. About this time, the rains having set in heavily in Tennessee and North Alabama, making it difficult to move army transportation and artillery, General Thomas stopped the pursuit by his main force at the Tennessee River. A small force of cavalry, under Col. W. J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, continued to follow Hood for some distance, capturing considerable transportation and the enemy's pontoon bridge. The details of these operations will be found clearly set forth in General Thomas' report.*

A cavalry expedition under Brevet Major-General Grierson started from Memphis on the 21st of December. On the 25th he surprised and captured Forrest's dismounted camp at Verona, Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, destroyed the railroad, 16 cars loaded with wagons and pontoons for Hood's army, 4,000 new English carbines, and large amounts of public stores. On the morning of the 28th he attacked and captured a force of the enemy at Egypt, and destroyed a train of 14 cars; thence, turning to the southwest, he struck the Mississippi Central Railroad at Winona, destroyed the factories and large amounts of stores at Bankston, and the machine-shops and public property at Grenada, arriving at Vicksburg January 5. During these operations in Middle Tennessee, the enemy, with a force under General Breckinridge, entered East Tennessee. On the 13th of November he attacked General Gillem near Morristown, capturing his artillery and several hundred prisoners. Gillem, with what was left of his command, retreated to Knoxville. Following up his success, Breckinridge moved to near Knoxville, but withdrew on the 18th, followed by General Ammen. Under the directions of General Thomas, General Stoneman concentrated the commands of Generals Burbridge and Gillem near Bean's Station to operate against Breckinridge and destroy or drive him into Virginia, destroy the salt-works at Saltville and the railroad into Virginia as far as he could go without endangering his command. On the 12th of December he commenced his movement, capturing and dispersing the enemy's forces wherever he met them. On the 16th he struck the enemy under Vaughn at Marion, completely routing and pursuing him to Wytheville, capturing all his artillery, trains, and 198 prisoners, and destroyed Wytheville, with its stores and supplies, and the extensive lead-works near there.

Returning to Marion he met a force under Breckinridge, consisting, among other troops, of the garrison of Saltville that had started

*Subordinate reports of the Nashville campaign will appear in Vol. XLV.

in pursuit. He at once made arrangements to attack it the next morning, but morning found Breckinridge gone. He then moved directly to Saltville and destroyed the extensive salt-works at that place, a large amount of stores, and captured 8 pieces of artillery. Having thus successfully executed his instructions, he returned General Burbridge to Lexington and General Gillem to Knoxville.*

Wilmington, N. C., was the most important sea-coast port left to the enemy through which to get supplies from abroad and send cotton and other products out by blockade-runners, besides being a place of great strategic value. The navy had been making strenuous exertions to seal the harbor of Wilmington, but with only partial effect. The nature of the outlet of Cape Fear River was such that it required watching for so great a distance that, without possession of the land north of New Inlet or Fort Fisher, it was impossible for the navy to entirely close the harbor against the entrance of blockade-runners. To secure the possession of this land required the co-operation of a land force, which I agreed to furnish. Immediately commenced the assemblage in Hampton Roads, under Admiral D. D. Porter, of the most formidable armada ever collected for concentration upon one given point. This necessarily attracted the attention of the enemy, as well as that of the loyal North, and through the imprudence of the public press, and very likely of officers of both branches of service, the exact object of the expedition became a subject of common discussion in the newspapers both North and South. The enemy, thus warned, prepared to meet it. This caused a postponement of the expedition until the latter part of November, when, being again called upon by Hon. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, I agreed to furnish the men required at once, and went myself, in company with Major-General Butler, to Hampton Roads, where we had a conference with Admiral Porter as to the force required and the time of starting. A force of 6,500 men was regarded as sufficient. The time of starting was not definitely arranged, but it was thought all would be ready by the 6th of December, if not before. Learning on the 30th of November that Bragg had gone to Georgia, taking with him most of the forces about Wilmington, I deemed it of the utmost importance that the expedition should reach its destination before the return of Bragg, and directed General Butler to make all arrangements for the departure of Major-General Weitzel, who had been designated to command the land forces, so that the navy might not be detained one moment.

On the 6th of December the following instructions were given:

CITY POINT, VA., *December* 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER:

GENERAL: The first object of the expedition under General Weitzel is to close to the enemy the port of Wilmington. If successful in this, the second will be to capture Wilmington itself. There are reasonable grounds to hope for success if advantage can be taken of the absence of the greater part of the enemy's forces now looking after Sherman in Georgia. The directions you have given for the numbers and equipment of the expedition are all right, except in the unimportant matter of where they embark and the amount of intrenching tools to be taken. The object of the expedition will be gained by effecting a landing on the mainland between Cape Fear River and the Atlantic, north of the north entrance to the river. Should such landing be effected while the enemy still holds Fort Fisher and the batteries

* Subordinate reports of operations in East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia will appear in Vol. XLV.

arding the entrance to the river, then the troops should intrench themselves, and, y co-operating with the navy, effect the reduction and capture of those places. hese in our hands, the navy could enter the harbor, and the port of Wilmington ould be sealed. Should Fort Fisher and the point of land on which it is built fall nto the hands of our troops immediately on landing, then it will be worth the ttempt to capture Wilmington by a forced march and surprise. If time is consumed in gaining the first object of the expedition, the second will become a matter f after consideration.

The details for execution are intrusted to you and the officer immediately in command of the troops.

Should the troops under General Weitzel fail to effect a landing at or near Fort Fisher, they will be returned to the armies operating against Richmond without delay.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

General Butler commanding the army from which the troops were taken for this enterprise, and the territory within which they were to operate, military courtesy required that all orders and instructions should go through him. They were so sent; but General Weitzel has since officially informed me that he never received the foregoing instructions, nor was he aware of their existence until he read General Butler's published official report of the Fort Fisher failure, with my indorsement and papers accompanying it. I had no idea of General Butler's accompanying the expedition until the evening before it got off from Bermuda Hundred, and then did not dream but that General Weitzel had received all the instructions and would be in command. I rather formed the idea that General Butler was actuated by a desire to witness the effect of the explosion of the powder-boat. The expedition was detained several days at Hampton Roads awaiting the loading of the powder-boat. The importance of getting the Wilmington expedition off without any delay, with or without the powder-boat, had been urged upon General Butler, and he advised to so notify Admiral Porter. The expedition finally got off on the 13th of December, and arrived at the place of rendezvous (off New Inlet, near Fort Fisher) on the evening of the 15th. Admiral Porter arrived on the evening of the 18th, having put in at Beaufort to get ammunition for the monitors. The sea becoming rough, making it difficult to land troops, and the supply of water and coal being about exhausted, the transport fleet put back to Beaufort to replenish; this, with the state of the weather, delayed the return to the place of rendezvous until the 24th. The powder-boat was exploded on the morning of the 24th before the return of General Butler from Beaufort, but it would seem from the notice taken of it in the Southern newspapers that the enemy were never enlightened as to the object of the explosion until they were informed by the Northern press.

On the 25th a landing was effected without opposition, and a reconnaissance, under Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis, pushed up toward the fort. But before receiving a full report of the result of this reconnaissance, General Butler, in direct violation of the instructions given, ordered the re-embarkation of the troops, and the return of the expedition. The re-embarkation was accomplished by the morning of the 27th. On the return of the expedition, officers and men—among them Bvt. Maj. Gen. (then brevet brigadier-general) N. M. Curtis, First. Lieut. G. W. Ross, ——— Regiment Vermont Volunteers [One hundred and seventeenth New York], First Lieut. William H. Walling, and Second Lieut. George Simpson, One hun-

dred and forty-second New York Volunteers—vo_untarily reporte to me that when recalled they were nearly into the fort, and, in the opinion, it could have been taken without much loss.*

Soon after the return of the expedition, I received a dispatch fro the Secretary of the Navy and a letter from Admiral Porter, infor ing me that the fleet was still off Fort Fisher, and expressing t conviction that, under a proper leader, the place could be take The natural supposition with me was that, when the troops aba doned the expedition, the navy would do so also. Finding it h not, however, I answered on the 30th of December, advising Adm ral Porter to hold on, and that I would send a force and ma another attempt to take the place. This time I selected Bvt. Ma Gen. (now major-general) A. H. Terry to command the expeditio The troops composing it consisted of the same that composed t former, with the addition of a small brigade, numbering about 1,5(and a small siege train. The latter it was never found necessary land. I communicated direct to the commander of the expediti the following instructions:

CITY POINT, VA., *January* 8, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. TERRY:

GENERAL: The expedition intrusted to your command has been fitted out renew the attempt to capture Fort Fisher, N. C., and Wilmington ultimately, the fort falls. You will, then, proceed with as little delay as possible to the na fleet lying off Cape Fear River, and report the arrival of yourself and comma to Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

It is exceedingly desirable that the most complete understanding should ex between yourself and the naval commander. I suggest, therefore, that you co sult with Admiral Porter freely, and get from him the part to be performed each branch of the public service, so that there may be unity of action. It wou be well to have the whole programme laid down in writing. I have served wi Admiral Porter, and know that you can rely on his judgment and his nerve undertake what he proposes. I would, therefore, defer to him as much as is co sistent with your own responsibilities. The first object to be attained is to get firm position on the spit of land on which Fort Fisher is built, from which you c operate against that fort. You want to look to the practicability of receiving yo supplies, and to defending yourself against superior forces sent against you by a of the avenues left open to the enemy. If such a position can be obtained, t siege of Fort Fisher will not be abandoned until its reduction is accomplished another plan of campaign is ordered from these headquarters.

My own views are that, if you effect a landing, the navy ought to run a porti of their fleet into Cape Fear River, while the balance of it operates on the outsi Land forces cannot invest Fort Fisher, or cut it off from supplies or re-enfor ments, while the river is in possession of the enemy.

A siege train will be loaded on vessels and sent to Fort Monroe, in readiness be sent to you if required. All other supplies can be drawn from Beaufort as y need them. Keep the fleet of vessels with you until your position is assur When you find they can be spared, order them back, or such of them as you c spare, to Fort Monroe, to report for orders. In case of failure to effect a landi bring your command back to Beaufort, and report to these headquarters for f ther instructions. You will not debark at Beaufort until so directed.

General Sheridan has been ordered to send a division of troops to Baltimore a place them on sea-going vessels. These troops will be brought to Fort Monroe a kept there on the vessels until you are heard from. Should you require them t will be sent to you.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General

Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, aide-de-camp (now brevet brigadi general), who accompanied the former expedition, was assigned orders as chief engineer to this. It will be seen that these instr tions did not differ materially from those given for the first expe tion, and that in neither instance was there an order to assault F

* Subordinate reports of Butler's expedition will appear in Vol. XLII.

Fisher. This was a matter left entirely to the discretion of the commanding officer. The expedition sailed from Fort Monroe on the morning of the 6th, arriving on the rendezvous, off Beaufort, on the 8th, where, owing to the difficulties of the weather, it lay until the morning of the 12th, when it got under way and reached its destination that evening. Under cover of the fleet the disembarkation of the troops commenced on the morning of the 13th, and by 3 p. m. was completed without loss. On the 14th a reconnaissance was pushed to within 500 yards of Fort Fisher, and a small advance work taken possesion of and turned into a defensive line against any attempt that might be made from the fort. This reconnaissance disclosed the fact that the front of the work had been seriously injured by the navy fire. In the afternoon of the 15th the fort was assaulted, and after most desperate fighting was captured with its entire garrison and armament. Thus was secured, by the combined efforts of the navy and army, one of the most important successes of the war. Our loss was: Killed, 110; wounded, 536. On the 16th and 17th the enemy abandoned and blew up Fort Caswell and the works on Smith's Island, which were immediately occupied by us. This gave us entire control of the mouth of the Cape Fear River.*

At my request Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler was relieved, and Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

The defense of the line of the Tennessee no longer requiring the force which had beaten and nearly destroyed the only army threatening it, I determined to find other fields of operation for General Thomas' surplus troops—fields from which they would co-operate with other movements. General Thomas was therefore directed to collect all troops not essential to hold his communications at Eastport in readiness for orders. On the 7th of January General Thomas was directed, if he was assured of the departure of Hood south from Corinth, to send General Schofield with his corps east with as little delay as possible. This direction was promptly complied with, and the advance of the corps reached Washington on the 23d of the same month, whence it was sent to Fort Fisher and New Berne. On the 26th he was directed to send General A. J. Smith's command and a division of cavalry to report to General Canby. By the 7th of February the whole force was en route for its destination.

The State of North Carolina was constituted into a military department, and General Schofield assigned to command, and placed under the orders of Major-General Sherman. The following instructions were given him:

CITY POINT, VA., *January* 31, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD:

GENERAL: * * * Your movements are intended as co-operative with Sherman's through the States of South and North Carolina. The first point to be attained is to secure Wilmington. Goldsborough will then be your objective point, moving either from Wilmington or New Berne, or both, as you deem best. Should you not be able to reach Goldsborough, you will advance on the line or lines of railway connecting that place with the sea-coast, as near to it as you can, building the road behind you. The enterprise under you has two objects: The first is to give General Sherman material aid, if needed, in his march north; the second, to open a base of supplies for him on his line of march. As soon, therefore, as you can determine which of the two points, Wilmington or New Berne, you can best use for throwing supplies from to the interior, you will commence the accumulation of twenty days' rations and forage for 60,000 men and 20,000 animals. You will get of these as many as you can house and protect to such point in the interior as you

*Subordinate reports of Terry's expedition will appear in Vol. XLVI.

may be able to occupy. I believe General Palmer has received some instructi direct from General Sherman on the subject of securing supplies for his arı You can learn what steps he has taken and be governed in your requisitions acc ingly. A supply of ordnance stores will also be necessary.

Make all requisitions upon the chiefs of their respective departments in the f with me at City Point. Communicate with me by every opportunity, and, sho you deem it necessary at any time, send a special boat to Fort Monroe, from wh point you can communicate by telegraph.

The supplies referred to in these instructions are exclusive of those required your own command.

The movements of the enemy may justify or even make it your imperative d to cut loose from your base and strike for the interior to aid Sherman. In such c you will act on your own judgment, without waiting for instructions. You report, however, what you propose doing. The details for carrying out these structions are necessarily left to you. I would urge, however, if I did not kı that you are already fully alive to the importance of it, prompt action. Sherı may be looked for in the neighborhood of Goldsborough any time from the 22c the 28th of February: this limits your time very materially.

If rolling-stock is not secured in the capture of Wilmington, it can be supp from Washington. A large force of railroad men have already been sent to Be fort, and other mechanics will go to Fort Fisher in a day or two. On this poi have informed you by telegraph.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Genera

Previous to giving these instructions I had visited Fort Fish accompanied by General Schofield, for the purpose of seeing for n self the condition of things, and personally conferring with Gene Terry and Admiral Porter as to what was best to be done.

Anticipating the arrival of General Sherman at Savannah— army entirely foot-loose, Hood being then before Nashville, Ten the Southern railroads destroyed, so that it would take seve months to re-establish a through line from west to east, and rega ing the capture of Lee's army as the most important operat toward closing the rebellion—I sent orders to General Sherman, the 6th of December, that after establishing a base on the sea-coa with necessary garrison, to include all his artillery and cavalry, come by water to City Point with the balance of his command. the 18th of December, having received information of the defeat a utter rout of Hood's army by General Thomas, and that, owing the great difficulty of procuring ocean transportation, it would ta over two months to transport Sherman's army, and doubting whet he might not contribute as much toward the desired result by op ating from where he was, I wrote to him to that effect and ask him for his views as to what would be best to do. A few days af this I received a communication from General Sherman, of date 1(December, acknowledging the receipt of my order of the 6th, a informing me of his preparations to carry it into effect as soon he could get transportation; also that he had expected, upon redı ing Savannah, instantly to march to Columbia, S. C., thence Raleigh, and thence to report to me; but that this would consu about six weeks' time after the fall of Savannah, whereas by sea could probably reach me by the middle of January. The confide he manifested in this letter of being able to march up and join pleased me, and without waiting for a reply to my letter of the 1 I directed him, on the 28th of December, to make preparations start as he proposed without delay to break up the railroads in Nc and South Carolina and join the armies operating against R mond as soon as he could.

On the 21st of January I informed General Sherman that I ordered the Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield comm

ing, East; that it numbered about 21,000 men; that we had at Fort Fisher about 8,000 men, at New Berne about 4,000; that if Wilmington was captured, General Schofield would go there; if not, he would be sent to New Berne; that, in either event, all the surplus force at both points would move to the interior toward Goldsborough, in co-operation with his movement; that from either point railroad communication could be run out; and that all these troops would be subject to his orders as he came into communication with them. In obedience to his instructions, General Schofield proceeded to reduce Wilmington, N. C., in co-operation with the navy under Admiral Porter, moving his forces up both sides of the Cape Fear River. Fort Anderson, the enemy's main defense on the west bank of the river, was occupied on the morning of the 19th, the enemy having evacuated it after our appearance before it. After fighting on the 20th and 21st, our troops entered Wilmington on the morning of the 22d, the enemy having retreated toward Goldsborough during the night. Preparations were at once made for a movement on Goldsborough in two columns—one from Wilmington, and the other from New Berne, and to repair the railroads leading there from each place, as well as to supply General Sherman by Cape Fear River, toward Fayetteville, if it became necessary. The column from New Berne was attacked on the 8th of March at Wise's Forks, and driven back with the loss of several hundred prisoners. On the 11th the enemy renewed his attack upon our intrenched position, but was repulsed with severe loss, and fell back during the night. On the 14th the Neuse River was crossed and Kinston occupied, and on the 21st Goldsborough was entered. The column from Wilmington reached Cox's Bridge, on the Neuse River, ten miles above Goldsborough, on the 22d.

By the 1st of February General Sherman's whole army was in motion from Savannah. He captured Columbia, S. C., on the 17th; thence moved on Goldsborough, N. C., via Fayetteville, reaching the latter place on the 12th of March, opening up communication with General Schofield by way of Cape Fear River. On the 15th he resumed his march on Goldsborough. He met a force of the enemy at Averysborough, and after a severe fight defeated and compelled it to retreat. Our loss in the engagement was about 600; the enemy's loss was much greater. On the 18th, the combined forces of the enemy, under Joe Johnston, attacked his advance at Bentonville, capturing 3 guns and driving it back upon the main body. General Slocum, who was in the advance, ascertaining that the whole of Johnston's army was in the front, arranged his troops on the defensive, intrenched himself, and awaited re-enforcements, which were pushed forward. On the night of the 21st the enemy retreated to Smithfield, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. From there Sherman continued to Goldsborough, which place had been occupied by General Schofield on the 21st, crossing the Neuse River ten miles above there, at Cox's Bridge, where General Terry had got possession and thrown a pontoon bridge, on the 22d, thus forming a junction with the columns from New Berne and Wilmington. Among the important fruits of this campaign was the fall of Charleston, S. C. It was evacuated by the enemy on the night of the 17th of February, and occupied by our forces on the 18th.*

*Subordinate reports of the campaign of the Carolinas will appear in Vol. XLVII.

On the morning of the 31st of January General Thomas was directed to send a cavalry expedition, under General Stoneman, from East Tennessee, to penetrate South Carolina well down toward Columbia, to destroy the railroads and military resources of the country, and return, if he was able, to East Tennessee, by way of Salisbury, N. C., releasing our prisoners there, if possible. Of the feasibility of this latter, however, General Stoneman was to judge. Sherman's movements, I had no doubt, would attract the attention of all the force the enemy could collect and facilitate the execution of this. General Stoneman was so late in making his start on this expedition, and Sherman having passed out of the State of South Carolina, on the 27th of February I directed General Thomas to change his course, and ordered him to repeat his raid of last fall, destroying the railroad toward Lynchburg as far as he could. This would keep him between our garrisons in East Tennessee and the enemy. I regarded it not impossible that in the event of the enemy being driven from Richmond he might fall back to Lynchburg and attempt a raid north through East Tennessee. On the 14th of February the following communication was sent to General Thomas:

CITY POINT, VA., *February* 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

General Canby is preparing a movement from Mobile Bay against Mobile and the interior of Alabama. His force will consist of about 20,000 men, besides A. J. Smith's command. The cavalry you have sent to Canby will be debarked at Vicksburg. It, with the available cavalry already in that section, will move from there eastward in co-operation. Hood's army has been terribly reduced by the severe punishment you gave it in Tennessee, by desertion consequent upon their defeat, and now by the withdrawal of many of them to oppose Sherman. (I take it a large portion of the infantry has been so withdrawn. It is so asserted in the Richmond papers, and a member of the rebel Congress said a few days since in a speech that one-half of it had been brought to South Carolina to oppose Sherman.) This being true, or even if it is not true, Canby's movement will attract all the attention of the enemy, and leave the advance from your stand-point easy. I think it advisable, therefore, that you prepare as much of a cavalry force as you can spare, and hold it in readiness to go south. The object would be threefold: First, to attract as much of the enemy's force as possible to insure success to Canby; second, to destroy the enemy's lines of communication and military resources; third, to destroy or capture their forces brought into the field. Tuscaloosa and Selma would probably be the points to direct the expedition against. This, however, would not be so important as the mere fact of penetrating deep into Alabama. Discretion should be left to the officer commanding the expedition to go where, according to the information he may receive, he will best secure the objects named above.

Now that your force has been so much depleted, I do not know what number of men you can put into the field. If not more than 5,000 men, however all cavalry, I think it will be sufficient. It is not desirable that you should start this expedition until the one leaving Vicksburg has been three or four days out, or even a week. I do not know when it will start, but will inform you by telegraph as soon as I learn. If you should hear through other sources before hearing from me you can act on the information received.

To insure success your cavalry should go with as little wagon train as possible, relying upon the country for supplies. I would also reduce the number of guns to a battery, or the number of batteries, and put the extra teams to the guns taken. No guns or caissons should be taken with less than eight horses.

Please inform me by telegraph, on receipt of this, what force you think you will be able to send under these directions.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the 15th he was directed to start the expedition as soon after the 20th as he could get it off. I deemed it of the utmost importance, before a general movement of the armies operating against

Richmond, that all communication with the city north of James River should be cut off. The enemy having withdrawn the bulk of his force from the Shenandoah Valley and sent it south, or replaced troops sent from Richmond, and desiring to re-enforce Sherman, if practicable, whose cavalry was greatly inferior in numbers to that of the enemy, I determined to make a move from the Shenandoah, which, if successful, would accomplish the first, at least, and possibly the latter of these objects. I therefore telegraphed General Sheridan as follows:

CITY POINT, VA., *February* 20, 1865—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: As soon as it is possible to travel I think you will have no difficulty about reaching Lynchburg with a cavalry force alone. From there you could destroy the railroad and canal in every direction, so as to be of no further use to the rebellion. Sufficient cavalry should be left behind to look after Mosby's gang. From Lynchburg, if information you might get there would justify it, you could strike south, heading the streams in Virginia to the westward of Danville, and push on and join General Sherman. This additional raid, with one now about starting from East Tennessee under Stoneman, numbering 4,000 or 5,000 cavalry, one from Vicksburg, numbering 7,000 or 8,000 cavalry; one from Eastport, Miss., 10,000 cavalry; Canby from Mobile Bay, with about 38,000 mixed troops, these three latter pushing for Tuscaloosa, Selma, and Montgomery, and Sherman with a large army eating out the vitals of South Carolina, is all that will be wanted to leave nothing for the rebellion to stand upon. I would advise you to overcome great obstacles to accomplish this. Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the 25th I received a dispatch from General Sheridan, inquiring where Sherman was aiming for, and if I could give him definite information as to the points he might be expected to move on this side of Charlotte, N. C. In answer the following telegram was sent him:

CITY POINT, VA., *February* 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: Sherman's movements will depend on the amount of opposition he meets with from the enemy. If strongly opposed, he may possibly have to fall back to Georgetown, S. C., and fit out for a new start. I think, however, all danger for the necessity of going to that point has passed. I believe he has passed Charlotte. He may take Fayetteville on his way to Goldsborough. If you reach Lynchburg you will have to be guided in your after movements by the information you obtain. Before you could possibly reach Sherman I think you would find him moving from Goldsborough toward Raleigh, or engaging the enemy strongly posted at one or the other of these places, with railroad communications opened from his army to Wilmington or New Berne.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

General Sheridan moved from Winchester on the 27th of February, with two divisions of cavalry, numbering about 5,000 each. On the 1st of March he secured the bridge, which the enemy attempted to destroy, across the Middle Fork of the Shenandoah, at Mount Crawford, and entered Staunton on the 2d, the enemy having retreated on Waynesborough. Thence he pushed on to Waynesborough, where he found the enemy in force in an intrenched position, under General Early. Without stopping to make a reconnaissance, an immediate attack was made, the position was carried, and 1,600 prisoners, 11 pieces of artillery, with horses and caissons complete, 200 wagons and teams loaded with subsistence, and 17 battle-flags were captured. The prisoners, under an escort of 1,500

men, were sent back to Winchester. Thence he marched on Charlottesville, destroying effectually the railroad and bridges as he went, which place he reached on the 3d. Here he remained two days, destroying the railroad toward Richmond and Lynchburg, including the large iron bridges over the North and South Forks of the Rivanna River, and awaiting the arrival of his trains. This necessary delay caused him to abandon the idea of capturing Lynchburg. On the morning of the 6th, dividing his force into two columns, he sent one to Scottsville, whence it marched up the James River Canal to New Market, destroying every lock, and in many places the bank of the canal. From here a force was pushed out from this column to Duguidsville, to obtain possession of the bridge across the James River at that place, but failed. The enemy burned it on our approach. The enemy also burned the bridge across the river at Hardwicksville. The other column moved down the railroad toward Lynchburg, destroying it as far as Amherst Court-House, sixteen miles from Lynchburg; thence across the country, uniting with the column at New Market. The river being very high, his pontoons would not reach across it; and the enemy having destroyed the bridges by which he had hoped to cross the river and get on the South Side Railroad about Farmville and destroy it to Appomattox Court-House, the only thing left for him was to return to Winchester or strike a base at the White House. Fortunately, he chose the latter. From New Market he took up his line of march, following the canal toward Richmond, destroying every lock upon it and cutting the banks wherever practicable, to a point eight miles east of Goochland, concentrating the whole force at Columbia on the 10th. Here he rested one day, and sent through by scouts information of his whereabouts and purposes, and a request for supplies to meet him at White House, which reached me on the night of the 12th. An infantry force was immediately sent to get possession of White House and supplies were forwarded. Moving from Columbia in a direction to threaten Richmond, to near Ashland Station, he crossed the Annas, and after having destroyed all the bridges and many miles of the railroad, proceeded down the north bank of the Pamunkey to White House, which place he reached on the 19th.*

Previous to this the following communication was sent to General Thomas:

CITY POINT, VA., *March* 7, 1865—9.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

GENERAL: I think it would be advisable now for you to repair the railroad in East Tennessee, and throw a good force up to Bull's Gap and fortify there. Supplies at Knoxville could always be got forward as required. With Bull's Gap fortified, you can occupy as outposts about all of East Tennessee, and be prepared, if it should be required of you in the spring, to make a campaign toward Lynchburg or into North Carolina. I do not think Stoneman should break the road until he get into Virginia, unless it should be to cut off rolling-stock that may be caught west of that.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Thus it will be seen that in March, 1865, General Canby was moving an adequate force against Mobile and the army defending it under General Dick Taylor; Thomas was pushing out two large and well-appointed cavalry expeditions—one from Middle Tennessee under Brevet Major-General Wilson, against the enemy's vital point

*Subordinate reports of Sheridan's expedition will appear in Vol. XLVI.

in Alabama; the other from East Tennessee, under Major-General Stoneman, toward Lynchburg—and assembling the remainder of his available forces preparatory to offensive operations from East Tennessee; General Sheridan's cavalry was at White House; the Armies of the Potomac and James were confronting the enemy under Lee in his defenses of Richmond and Petersburg; General Sherman with his armies, re-enforced by that of General Schofield, was at Goldsborough; General Pope was making preparations for a spring campaign against the enemy under Kirby Smith and Price, west of the Mississippi, and General Hancock was concentrating a force in the vicinity of Winchester, Va., to guard against invasion or to operate offensively, as might prove necessary. After the long march by General Sheridan's cavalry, over winter roads, it was necessary to rest and refit at White House. At this time the greatest source of uneasiness to me was the fear that the enemy would leave his strong lines about Petersburg and Richmond for the purpose of uniting with Johnston, before he was driven from them by battle or I was prepared to make an effectual pursuit. On the 24th of March General Sheridan moved from White House, crossed the James River at Jones' Landing, and formed a junction with the army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg on the 27th. During this move General Ord sent forces to cover the crossings of the Chickahominy. On the 24th of March the following instructions for a general movement of the armies operating against Richmond were issued:

CITY POINT, VA., *March* 24, 1865.

Major-Generals MEADE, ORD, and SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: On the 29th instant the armies operating against Richmond will be moved by our left, for the double purpose of turning the enemy out of his present position around Petersburg and to insure the success of the cavalry under General Sheridan, which will start at the same time, in its efforts to reach and destroy the South Side and Danville railroads. Two corps of the Army of the Potomac will be moved at first in two columns, taking the two roads crossing Hatcher's Run nearest where the present line held by us strikes that stream, both moving toward Dinwiddie Court-House.

The cavalry under General Sheridan, joined by the division now under General Davies, will move at the same time by the Weldon road and the Jerusalem plank road, turning west from the latter before crossing the Nottoway, and west with the whole column before reaching Stony Creek. General Sheridan will then move independently, under other instructions which will be given him. All dismounted cavalry belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and the dismounted cavalry from the Middle Military Division not required for guarding property belonging to their arm of service, will report to Brigadier-General Benham, to be added to the defenses of City Point. Major-General Parke will be left in command of all the army left for holding the lines about Petersburg and City Point, subject, of course, to orders from the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The Ninth Army Corps will be left intact to hold the present line of works so long as the whole line now occupied by us is held. If, however, the troops to the left of the Ninth Corps are withdrawn, then the left of the corps may be thrown back so as to occupy the position held by the army prior to the capture of the Weldon road. All troops to the left of the Ninth Corps will be held in readiness to move at the shortest notice by such route as may be designated when the order is given.

General Ord will detach three divisions, two white and one colored, or so much of them as he can, and hold his present lines and march for the present left of the Army of the Potomac. In the absence of further orders, or until further orders are given, the white divisions will follow the left column of the Army of the Potomac, and the colored division the right column. During the movement, Major-General Weitzel will be left in command of all the forces remaining behind from the Army of the James.

The movement of troops from the Army of the James will commence on the night of the 27th instant. General Ord will leave behind the minimum number of cavalry necessary for picket duty, in the absence of the main army. A cavalry expedition from General Ord's command will also be started from Suffolk, to leave

there on Saturday, the 1st of April, under Colonel Sumner, for the purpose of cutting the railroad about Hicksford. This, if accomplished, will have to be a surprise, and therefore from 300 to 500 men will be sufficient. They should, however, be supported by all the infantry that can be spared from Norfolk and Portsmouth, as far out as to where the cavalry crosses the Blackwater. The crossing should probably be at Uniten. Should Colonel Sumner succeed in reaching the Weldon road he will be instructed to do all the damage possible to the triangle of roads between Hicksford, Weldon, and Gaston. The railroad bridge at Weldon being fitted up for the passage of carriages, it might be practicable to destroy any accumulation of supplies the enemy may have collected south of the Roanoke. All the troops will move with four days' rations in haversacks, and eight days' in wagons. To avoid as much hauling as possible, and to give the Army of the James the same number of days' supply with the Army of the Potomac, General Ord will direct his commissary and quartermaster to have sufficient supplies delivered at the terminus of the road to fill up in passing. Sixty rounds of ammunition per man will be taken in wagons, and as much grain as the transportation on hand will carry, after taking the specified amount of other supplies. The densely wooded country in which the army has to operate making the use of much artillery impracticable, the amount taken with the army will be reduced to six or eight guns to each division, at the option of the army commanders.

All necessary preparations for carrying these directions into operation may be commenced at once. The reserves of the Ninth Corps should be massed as much as possible. While I would not now order an unconditional attack on the enemy's line by them, they should be ready, and should make the attack if the enemy weaken his line in their front, without waiting for orders. In case they carry the line, then the whole of the Ninth Corps could follow up, so as to join or co-operate with the balance of the army. To prepare for this the Ninth Corps will have rations issued to them, same as the balance of the army. General Weitzel will keep vigilant watch upon his front, and if found at all practicable to break through at any point, he will do so. A success north of the James should be followed up with great promptness. An attack will not be feasible unless it is found that the enemy has detached largely. In that case it may be regarded as evident that the enemy are relying upon their local reserves, principally, for the defense of Richmond. Preparations may be made for abandoning all the line north of the James, except inclosed works—only to be abandoned, however, after a break is made in the lines of the enemy.

By these instructions a large part of the armies operating against Richmond is left behind. The enemy, knowing this, may, as an only chance, strip their lines to the merest skeleton, in the hope of advantage not being taken of it, while they hurl everything against the moving column, and return. It cannot be impressed too strongly upon commanders of troops left in the trenches not to allow this to occur without taking advantage of it. The very fact of the enemy coming out to attack, if he does so, might be regarded as almost conclusive evidence of such a weakening of his lines. I would have it particularly enjoined upon corps commanders that, in case of an attack from the enemy, those not attacked are not to wait for orders from the commanding officer of the army to which they belong, but that they will move promptly, and notify the commander of their action. I would also enjoin the same action on the part of division commanders when other parts of their corps are engaged. In like manner I would urge the importance of following up a repulse of the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Early on the morning of the 25th the enemy assaulted our lines in front of the Ninth Corps (which held from the Appomattox River toward our left) and carried Fort Stedman and a part of the line to the right and left of it, established themselves, and turned the guns of the fort against us; but our troops on either flank held their ground until the reserves were brought up, when the enemy was driven back with a heavy loss in killed and wounded, and 1,900 prisoners. Our loss was 68 killed, 337 wounded, and 506 missing. General Meade at once ordered the other corps to advance and feel the enemy in their respective fronts. Pushing forward, they captured and held the enemy's strongly intrenched picket-line in front of the Second and Sixth Corps, and 834 prisoners. The enemy made des-

erate attempts to retake this line, but without success. Our loss in ront of these was 52 killed, 864 wounded, and 207 missing. The nemy's loss in killed and wounded was far greater.

General Sherman having got his troops all quietly in camp about ioldsborough and his preparations for furnishing supplies to them erfected, visited me at City Point on the 27th of March and stated hat he would be ready to move, as he had previously written me, y the 10th of April, fully equipped and rationed for twenty days, f it should become necessary to bring his command to bear against Lee's army, in co-operation with our forces in front of Richmond nd Petersburg. General Sherman proposed in this movement to hreaten Raleigh, and then, by turning suddenly to the right, reach he Roanoke at Gaston or thereabouts, whence he could move onto he Richmond and Danville Railroad, striking it in the vicinity of Burkeville, or join the armies operating against Richmond, as might be deemed best. This plan he was directed to carry into executino if he received no further directions in the mean time. I explained to him the movement I had ordered to commence on the 29th of March; that if it should not prove as entirely successful as I hoped I would cut the cavalry loose to destroy the Danville and South Side railroads, and thus deprive the enemy of further supplies, and also prevent the rapid concentration of Lee's and Johnston's armies.

I had spent days of anxiety lest each morning should bring the report that the enemy had retreated the night before. I was firmly convinced that Sherman's crossing the Roanoke would be the signal for Lee to leave. With Johnston and him combined a long, tedious, and expensive campaign, consuming most of the summer, might become necessary. By moving out I would put the army in better condition for pursuit, and would at least, by the destruction of the Danville road, retard the concentration of the two armies of Lee and Johnston and cause the enemy to abandon much material that he might otherwise save. I therefore determined not to delay the movement ordered. On the night of the 27th Major-General Ord, with two divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps, Major-General Gibbon commanding, and one division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, Brigadier-General Birney commanding, and Mackenzie's cavalry, took up his line of march in pursuance of the foregoing instructions, and reached the position assigned him near Hatcher' Run on the morning of the 29th. On the 28th the following instructions were given to General Sheridan:

CITY POINT, VA., *March* 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: The Fifth Army Corps will move by the Vaughn road at 3 a. m. to-morrow morning. The Second moves at about 9 a. m., having but about three miles to march to reach the point designated for it to take on the right of the Fifth Corps, after the latter reaching Dinwiddie Court-House. Move your cavalry at as early an hour as you can, and without being confined to any particular road or roads. You may go out by the nearest roads in rear of the Fifth Corps, pass by its left and passing near to or through Dinwiddie, reach the right and rear of the enemy as soon as you can. It is not the intention to attack the enemy in his intrenched position, but to force him out if possible. Should he come out and attack us or get himself where he can be attacked, move in with your entire force in your own way, and with the full reliance that the army will engage or follow, as circumstances will dictate. I shall be on the field and will probably be able to communicate with you. Should I not do so, and you find that the enemy keeps within his main intrenched line, you may cut loose and push for the Danville road. If you find it practicable, I would like you to cross the South Side road between Petersburg and Burkeville, and destroy it to some extent. I would not advise much detention,

however, until you reach the Danville road, which I would like you to strike as near to the Appomattox as possible. Make your destruction on that road as complete as possible. You can then pass on to the South Side road, west of Burkeville, and destroy that in like manner.

After having accomplished the destruction of the two railroads, which are now the only avenues of supply to Lee's army, you may return to this army, selecting your road farther south, or you may go on into North Carolina and join General Sherman. Should you select the latter course, get the information to me as early as possible, so that I may send orders to meet you at Goldsborough.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the morning of the 29th the movement commenced. At night the cavalry was at Dinwiddie Court-House and the left of our infantry line extended to the Quaker road, near its intersection with the Boydton plank road. The position of the troops, from left to right, was as follows: Sheridan, Warren, Humphreys, Ord, Wright, Parke. Everything looked favorable to the defeat of the enemy and the capture of Petersburg and Richmond if the proper effort was made. I therefore addressed the following communication to General Sheridan, having previously informed him verbally not to cut loose for the raid contemplated in his orders until he received notice from me to do so:

GRAVELLY CREEK, *March* 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: Our line is now unbroken from the Appomattox to Dinwiddie. We are all ready, however, to give up all from the Jerusalem plank road to Hatcher's Run, whenever the forces can be used advantageously. After getting into line south of Hatcher's we pushed forward to find the enemy's position. General Griffin was attacked near where the Quaker road intersects the Boydton road, but repulsed it easily, capturing about 100 men. Humphreys reached Dabney's Mills and was pushing on when last heard from. I now feel like ending the matter, if it is possible to do so, before going back. I do not want you, therefore, to cut loose and go after the enemy's roads at present. In the morning push around the enemy, if you can, and get on to his right rear. The movements of the enemy's cavalry may, of course, modify your action. We will act all together as one army here until it is seen what can be done with the enemy. The signal officer at Cobb's Hill reported, at 11.30 a. m., that a cavalry column had passed that point from Richmond toward Petersburg, taking forty minutes to pass.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

From the night of the 29th to the morning of the 31st the rain fell in such torrents as to make it impossible to move a wheeled vehicle, except as corduroy roads were laid in front of them. During the 30th Sheridan advanced from Dinwiddie Court-House toward Five Forks, where he found the enemy in force. General Warren advanced and extended his line across the Boydton plank road to near the White Oak road, with a view of getting across the latter; but finding the enemy strong in his front and extending beyond his left, was directed to hold on where he was and fortify. General Humphreys drove the enemy from his front into his main line on the Hatcher, near Burgess' Mills. Generals Ord, Wright, and Parke made examinations in their fronts to determine the feasibility of an assault on the enemy's lines. The two latter reported favorably. The enemy confronting us, as he did, at every point from Richmond to our extreme left, I conceived his lines must be weakly held, and could be penetrated if my estimate of his forces was correct. I determined, therefore, to extend our line no farther, but to re-enforce General Sheridan with a corps of infantry, and thus enable him to cut loose and turn the enemy's right flank, and

h the other corps assault the enemy's lines. The result of the ensive effort of the enemy the week before, when he assaulted rt Stedman, particularly favored this. The enemy's intrenched ket-line captured by us at that time threw the lines occupied by belligerents so close together at some points that it was but a ment's run from one to the other. Preparations were at once de to relieve General Humphreys' corps to report to General eridan, but the condition of the roads prevented immediate movement. On the morning of the 31st General Warren reported favorly to getting possession of the White Oak road, and was directed do so. To accomplish this, he moved with one division, instead his whole corps, which was attacked by the enemy in superior rce and driven back on the Second Division before it had time to rm, and it, in turn, forced back upon the Third Division, when e enemy was checked. A division of the Second Corps was mmediately sent to his support, the enemy driven back with heavy ss, and possession of the White Oak road gained. Sheridan dvanced, and with a portion of his cavalry got possession of the ive Forks, but the enemy, after the affair with the Fifth Corps, e-enforced the rebel cavalry defending that point with infantry, nd forced him back toward Dinwiddie Court-House. Here Genral Sheridan displayed great generalship. Instead of retreating ith his whole command on the main army, to tell the story of uperior forces encountered, he deployed his cavalry on foot, leavng only mounted men enough to take charge of the horses. This ompelled the enemy to deploy over a vast extent of wooded and roken country, and made his progress slow. At this juncture he ispatched to me what had taken place, and that he was dropping back slowly on Dinwiddie Court-House. General Mackenzie's cavalry and one division of the Fifth Corps were immediately ordered to his assistance. Soon after, receiving a report from General Meade that Humphreys could hold our position on the Boydton road, and that the other two divisions of the Fifth Corps could go to Sheridan, they were so ordered at once. Thus the operations of the day necessitated the sending of Warren, because of his accessibility, instead of Humphreys, as was intended, and precipitated intended movements.

On the morning of the 1st of April General Sheridan, re-enforced by General Warren, drove the enemy back on Five Forks, where, late in the evening, he assaulted and carried his strongly fortified position, capturing all his artillery and between 5,000 and 6,000 prisoners. About the close of this battle Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin relieved Major-General Warren in command of the Fifth Corps. The report of this reached me after night-fall. Some apprehensions filled my mind lest the enemy might desert his lines during the night, and by falling upon General Sheridan before assistance could reach him, drive him from his position and open the way for retreat. To guard against this, General Miles' division of Humphrey's corps was sent to re-enforce him, and a bombardment was commenced and kept up until 4 o'clock in the morning (April), when an assault was ordered on the enemy's lines. General Wright penetrated the lines with his whole corps, sweeping everything before him and to his left toward Hatcher's Run, capturing many guns and several thousand prisoners. He was closely followed by two divisions of General Ord's command, until he met the her division of General Ord's that had succeeded in forcing the

enemy's lines near Hatcher's Run. Generals Wright and Ord immediately swung to the right, and closed all of the enemy on that side of them in Petersburg, while General Humphreys pushed forward with two divisions and joined General Wright on the left. General Parke succeeded in carrying the enemy's main line, capturing guns and prisoners, but was unable to carry his inner line. General Sheridan, being advised of the condition of affairs, returned General Miles to his proper command. On reaching the enemy's lines immediately surrounding Petersburg, a portion of General Gibbon's corps, by a most gallant charge, captured two strong inclosed works, the most salient and commanding south of Petersburg, thus materially shortening the line of investment necessary for taking in the city. The enemy south of Hatcher's Run retreated westward to Sutherland's Station, where they were overtaken by Miles' division. A severe engagement ensued and lasted until both his right and left flanks were threatened by the approach of General Sheridan, who was moving from Ford's Station toward Petersburg, and a division sent by General Meade from the front of Petersburg, when he broke in the utmost confusion, leaving in our hands his guns and many prisoners. This force retreated by the main road along the Appomattox River. During the night of the 2d the enemy evacuated Petersburg and Richmond, and retreated toward Danville. On the morning of the 3d pursuit was commenced. General Sheridan pushed for the Danville road, keeping near the Appomattox, followed by General Meade with the Second and Sixth Corps, while General Ord moved for Burkeville along the South Side road; the Ninth Corps stretched along that road behind him. On the 4th General Sheridan struck the Danville road near Jetersville, where he learned that Lee was at Amelia Court-House. He immediately intrenched himself and awaited the arrival of General Meade, who reached there the next day. General Ord reached Burkeville on the evening of the 5th. On the morning of the 5th I addressed Major-General Sherman the following communication:

WILSON'S STATION, *April* 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

GENERAL: All indications now are that Lee will attempt to reach Danville with the remnant of his force. Sheridan, who was up with him last night, reports all that is left, horse, foot, and dragoons, at 20,000, much demoralized. We hope to reduce this number one-half. I shall push on to Burkeville, and if a stand is made at Danville, will in a very few days go there. If you can possibly do so, push on from where you are, and let us see if we cannot finish the job with Lee's and Johnston's armies. Whether it will be better for you to strike for Greensborough or nearer to Danville, you will be better able to judge when you receive this. Rebel armies now are the only strategic points to strike at.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the morning of the 6th it was found that General Lee was moving west of Jetersville toward Danville. General Sheridan moved with his cavalry (the Fifth Corps having been returned to General Meade on his reaching Jetersville) to strike his flank, followed by the Sixth Corps, while the Second and Fifth Corps pressed hard after, forcing him to abandon several hundred wagons and several pieces of artillery. General Ord advanced from Burkeville toward Farmville, sending two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, under Bvt. Brig. Gen. Theodore Read, to reach and destroy the bridges. This advance met the head of Lee's column near

Farmville, which it heroically attacked and detained until General Read was killed and his small force overpowered. This caused a delay in the enemy's movements, and enabled General Ord to get well up with the remainder of his force, on meeting which the enemy immediately intrenched himself. In the afternoon General Sheridan struck the enemy south of Sailor's Creek, captured 16 pieces of artillery, and about 400 wagons, and detained him until the Sixth Corps got up, when a general attack of infantry and cavalry was made, which resulted in the capture of 6,000 or 7,000 prisoners, among whom were many general officers. The movements of the Second Corps and General Ord's command contributed greatly to the day's success. On the morning of the 7th the pursuit was renewed, the cavalry, except one division, and the Fifth Corps moving by Prince Edward Court-House; the Sixth Corps, General Ord's command, and one division of cavalry, on Farmville, and the Second Corps by the High Bridge road. It was soon found that the enemy had crossed to the north side of the Appomattox; but so close was the pursuit that the Second Corps got possession of the common bridge at High Bridge before the enemy could destroy it, and immediately crossed over. The Sixth Corps and a division of cavalry crossed at Farmville to its support.

Feeling now that General Lee's chance of escape was utterly hopeless, I addressed him the following communication from Farmville:

APRIL 7, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C. S. army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Early on the morning of the 8th, before leaving, I received at Farmville the following:

APRIL 7, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE,
General.

To this I immediately replied:

APRIL 8, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking the condition on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply I would say that, peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon, namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Early on the morning of the 8th the pursuit was resumed. General Meade followed north of the Appomattox, and General Sheridan, with all the cavalry, pushed straight for Appomattox Station,

followed by General Ord's command and the Fifth Corps. During the day General Meade's advance had considerable fighting with the enemy's rear guard, but was unable to bring on a general engagement. Late in the evening General Sheridan struck the railroad at Appomattox Station, drove the enemy from there, and captured 25 pieces of artillery, a hospital train, and 4 trains of cars loaded with supplies for Lee's army. During this day I accompanied General Meade's column, and about midnight received the following communication from General Lee:

APRIL 8, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I received at a late hour your note of to-day. In mine of yesterday I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would lead to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposal may affect the C. S. forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 a. m. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket-lines of the two armies.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Early on the morning of the 9th I returned him an answer as follows, and immediately started to join the column south of the Appomattox:

APRIL 9, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: Your note of yesterday is received. I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace; the meeting proposed for 10 a. m. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, general, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Seriously hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the morning of the 9th General Ord's command and the Fifth Corps reached Appomattox Station just as the enemy was making a desperate effort to break through our cavalry. The infantry was at once thrown in. Soon after a white flag was received, requesting a suspension of hostilities pending negotiations for a surrender. Before reaching General Sheridan's headquarters I received the following from General Lee:

APRIL 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I received your note of this morning on the picket-line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposal of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now ask an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The interview was held at Appomattox Court-House, the result of which is set forth in the following correspondence:

APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *April* 9, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the

following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer to be designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged; and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by U. S. authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The command of Major-General Gibbon, the Fifth Army Corps, under Griffin, and Mackenzie's cavalry, were designated to remain at Appomattox Court-House until the paroling of the surrendered army was completed, and to take charge of the public property. The remainder of the army immediately returned to the vicinity of Burkeville. General Lee's great influence throughout the whole South caused his example to be followed, and to-day the result is that the armies lately under his leadership are at their homes, desiring peace and quiet, and their arms are in the hands of our ordnance officers.*

On the receipt of my letter of the 5th, General Sherman moved directly against Joe Johnston, who retreated rapidly on and through Raleigh, which place General Sherman occupied on the morning of the 13th. The day preceding news of the surrender of General Lee reached him at Smithfield. On the 14th a correspondence was opened between General Sherman and General Johnston, which resulted on the 18th in an agreement for a suspension of hostilities and a memorandum or basis for peace, subject to the approval of the President. This agreement was disapproved by the President on the 21st, which disapproval, together with your instructions, was communicated to General Sherman by me in person, on the morning of the 24th, at Raleigh, N. C., in obedience to your orders. Notice was at once given by him to General Johnston for the termination of the truce that had been entered into. On the 25th another meeting between them was agreed upon, to take place on the 26th, which terminated in the surrender and disbandment of Johnston's army upon substantially the same terms as were given to General Lee. †

The expedition under General Stoneman from East Tennessee got off on the 20th of March, moving by way of Boone, N. C., and struck the railroad at Wytheville, Chambersburg, and Big Lick. The force striking it at Big Lick pushed on to within a few miles of Lynchburg, destroying the important bridges, while with the

*Subordinate reports of the final operations against Lee's army will appear in Vol. XLVI.

†Subordinate reports of the final operations against Johnston's army will appear in Vol. XLVII.

main force he effectually destroyed it between New River and Big Lick, and then turned for Greensborough, on the North Carolina railroad, struck that road, and destroyed the bridges between Danville and Greensborough and between Greensborough and the Yadkin, together with the depots of supplies along it, and captured 400 prisoners. At Salisbury he attacked and defeated a force of the enemy under General Gardner, capturing 14 pieces of artillery and 1,364 prisoners, and destroyed large amounts of army stores. At this place he destroyed fifteen miles of railroad and the bridges toward Charlotte. Thence he moved to Slatersville.*

General Canby, who had been directed in January to make preparations for a movement from Mobile Bay against Mobile and the interior of Alabama, commenced his movement on the 20th of March. The Sixteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith commanding, moved from Fort Gaines by water to Fish River; the Thirteenth Corps, under Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, moved from Fort Morgan and joined the Sixteenth Corps on Fish River, both moving thence on Spanish Fort and investing it on the 27th; while Major-General Steele's command moved from Pensacola, cut the railroad leading from Tensaw to Montgomery, effected a junction with them, and partially invested Fort Blakely. After a severe bombardment of Spanish Fort, a part of its line was carried on the 8th of April. During the night the enemy evacuated the fort. Fort Blakely was carried by assault on the 9th, and many prisoners captured; our loss was considerable. These successes practically opened to us the Alabama River, and enabled us to approach Mobile from the north. On the night of the 11th the city was evacuated, and was taken possession of by our forces on the morning of the 12th.*

The expedition under command of Brevet Major-General Wilson, consisting of 12,500 mounted men, was delayed by rains until March 22, when it moved from Chickasaw, Ala. On the 1st of April General Wilson encountered the enemy in force under Forrest near Ebenezer Church, drove him in confusion, captured 300 prisoners and 3 guns, and destroyed the Central bridge over the Cahawba River. On the 2d he attacked and captured the fortified city of Selma, defended by Forrest with 7,000 men and 32 guns, destroyed the arsenal, armory, naval foundry, machine-shops, vast quantities of stores, and captured 3,000 prisoners. On the 4th he captured and destroyed Tuscaloosa. On the 10th he crossed the Alabama River, and after sending information of his operations to General Canby, marched on Montgomery, which place he occupied on the 14th, the enemy having abandoned it. At this place many stores and 5 steam-boats fell into our hands. Thence a force marched direct on Columbus, and another on West Point, both of which places were assaulted and captured on the 16th. At the former place we got 1,500 prisoners and 52 field guns, destroyed 2 gun-boats, the navy-yard, foundries, arsenal, many factories, and much other public property. At the latter place we got 300 prisoners, 4 guns, and destroyed 19 locomotives and 300 cars. On the 20th he took possession of Macon, Ga., with 60 field guns, 1,200 militia, and 5 generals, surrendered by General Howell Cobb. General Wilson, hearing that Jeff. Davis was trying to make his escape, sent forces in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing him on the morning of May

*Subordinate reports of Stoneman's expedition and Canby's operations against Mobile will appear in Vol. XLIX.

11. On the 4th day of May General Dick Taylor surrendered to General Canby all the remaining rebel forces east of the Mississippi.* A force sufficient to insure an easy triumph over the enemy under Kirby Smith, west of the Mississippi, was immediately put in motion for Texas, and Major-General Sheridan designated for its immediate command; but on the 26th day of May, and before they reached their destination, General Kirby Smith surrendered his entire command to Major-General Canby. This surrender did not take place, however, until after the capture of the rebel President and Vice-President, and the bad faith was exhibited of first disbanding most of his army, and permitting an indiscriminate plunder of public property.

Owing to the report that many of those lately in arms against the Government had taken refuge upon the soil of Mexico, carrying with them arms rightfully belonging to the United States, which had been surrendered to us by agreement (among them some of the leaders who had surrendered in person), and the disturbed condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, the orders for troops to proceed to Texas were not changed.

There have been severe combats, raids, expeditions, and movements to defeat the designs and purposes of the enemy, most of them reflecting great credit on our arms, and which contributed greatly to our final triumphs, that I have not mentioned. Many of these will be found clearly set forth in the reports herewith submitted; some in the telegrams and brief dispatches announcing them, and others, I regret to say, have not as yet been officially reported. For information touching our Indian difficulties, I would respectfully refer to the reports of the commanders of departments in which they have occurred.

It has been my fortune to see the armies of both the West and the East fight battles, and from what I have seen I know there is no difference in their fighting qualities. All that it was possible for men to do in battle they have done. The Western armies commenced their battles in the Mississippi Valley, and received the final surrender of the remnant of the principal army opposed to them in North Carolina. The armies of the East commenced their battles on the river from which the Army of the Potomac derived its name, and received the final surrender of their old antagonist at Appomattox Court-House, Va. The splendid achievements of each have nationalized our victories, removed all sectional jealousies (of which we have unfortunately experienced too much), and the cause of crimination and recrimination that might have followed had either section failed in its duty. All have a proud record, and all sections can well congratulate themselves and each other for having done their full share in restoring the supremacy of law over every foot of territory belonging to the United States. Let them hope for perpetual peace and harmony with that enemy whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, drew forth such herculean deeds of valor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

* Subordinate reports of Wilson's expedition will appear in Vol. XLIX.

MAY 1-SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.—The Atlanta (Georgia) Campaign.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.*

May 1, 1864.—Skirmish at Stone Church.
2, 1864.—Skirmish at Lee's Cross-Roads, near Tunnel Hill.
Skirmish near Ringgold Gap.
3, 1864.—Skirmish at Catoosa Springs.
Skirmish at Red Clay.
Skirmish at Chickamauga Creek.
4, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., assumes command of the Seventeenth Army Corps.
Skirmish on the Varnell's Station Road.
5, 1864.—Skirmish near Tunnel Hill.
6-7, 1864.—Skirmishes at Tunnel Hill.
7, 1864.—Skirmish at Varnell's Station.
Skirmish near Nickajack Gap.
8-11, 1864.—Demonstration against Rocky Face Ridge, with combats at Buzzard Roost or Mill Creek Gap, and Dug Gap.
8-13, 1864.—Demonstration against Resaca, with combats at Snake Creek Gap, Sugar Valley, and near Resaca.
9-13, 1864.—Demonstration against Dalton, with combats near Varnell's Station (9th and 12th) and at Dalton (13th).
13, 1864.—Skirmish at Tilton.
14-15, 1864.—Battle of Resaca.
15, 1864.—Skirmish at Armuchee Creek.
Skirmish near Rome.
16, 1864.—Skirmish near Calhoun.
Action at Rome (or Parker's) Cross-Roads.
Skirmish at Floyd's Spring.
17, 1864.—Engagement at Adairsville.
Action at Rome.
Affair at Madison Station, Ala.
18, 1864.—Skirmish at Pine Log Creek.
18-19, 1864.—Combats near Kingston.
Combats near Cassville.
20, 1864.—Skirmish at Etowah River, near Cartersville.
23, 1864.—Action at Stilesborough.
24, 1864.—Skirmishes at Cass Station and Cassville.
Skirmish at Burnt Hickory (or Huntsville).
Skirmish near Dallas.
25-June 5, 1864.—Operations on the line of Pumpkin Vine Creek, with combats at New Hope Church, Pickett's Mills, and other points.
26-June 1, 1864.—Combats at and about Dallas.
27, 1864.—Skirmish at Pond Springs, Ala.
29, 1864.—Action at Moulton, Ala.
June 9, 1864.—Skirmishes near Big Shanty and near Stilesborough.
10, 1864.—Skirmish at Calhoun.
10-July 3, 1864.—Operations about Marietta, with combats at Pine Hill, Lost Mountain, Brush Mountain, Gilgal Church, Noonday Creek, McAfee's Cross-Roads, Kenesaw Mountain, Powder Springs, Cheney's Farm, Kolb's Farm, Olley's Creek, Nickajack Creek, Noyes' Creek, and other points.

*Of some of the minor events noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file. All such are designated in the Index.

June 24, 1864.—Action at La Fayette.

July 4, 1864.—Skirmishes at Ruff's Mill, Neal Dow Station, and Rottenwood Creek.

5-17, 1864.—Operations on the line of the Chattahoochee River, with skirmishes at Howell's, Turner's, and Pace's Ferries, Isham's Ford, and other points.

10-22, 1864.—Rousseau's raid from Decatur, Ala., to the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, with skirmishes near Coosa River (13th), near Greenpoint and at Ten Island Ford (14th), near Auburn and near Chehaw (18th).

18, 1864.—Skirmish at Buck Head.

General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, supersedes General Joseph E. Johnston in command of the Army of Tennessee.

19, 1864.—Skirmishes on Peach Tree Creek.

20, 1864.—Battle of Peach Tree Creek.

21, 1864.—Engagement at Bald (or Leggett's) Hill.

22, 1864.—Battle of Atlanta.

Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, succeeds Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson in command of the Army of the Tennessee.

22-24, 1864.—Garrard's raid to Covington.

23, 1864.—Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

23-Aug. 25, 1864.—Operations about Atlanta, including battle of Ezra Church (July 28), assault at Utoy Creek (Aug. 6), and other combats.

24, 1864.—Skirmish near Cartersville.

27, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Army of the Tennessee.

Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, succeeds Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard in command of the Fourth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, succeeds Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker in temporary command of the Twentieth Army Corps.

27-31, 1864.—McCook's raid on the Atlanta and West Point and Macon and Western Railroads, with skirmishes near Campbellton (28th), near Lovejoy's Station (29th), at Clear Creek (30th), and action near Newnan (30th).

Garrard's raid to South River, with skirmishes at Snapfinger Creek (27th), Flat Rock Bridge and Lithonia (28th).

27-Aug. 6, 1864.—Stoneman's raid to Macon, with combats at Macon and Clinton (July 30), Hillsborough (July 30-31), Mulberry Creek and Jug Tavern (August 3).

30, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Twentieth Army Corps.

ug. 7, 1864.—Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, succeeds Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer in temporary command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

9, 1864.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

10-Sept. 9, 1864.—Wheeler's raid to North Georgia and East Tennessee, with combats at Dalton (August 14-15) and other points.

Aug. 15, 1864.—Skirmishes at Sandtown and Fairburn.
18–22, 1864.—Kilpatrick's raid from Sandtown to Lovejoy's Station, with combats at Camp Creek (18th), Red Oak (19th), Flint River (19th), Jonesborough (19th), and Lovejoy's Station (20th).
22, 1864.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.
26–Sept. 1, 1864.—Operations at the Chattahoochee railroad bridge and at Pace's and Turner's Ferries, with skirmishes.
27, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Twentieth Army Corps.
29, 1864.—Skirmish near Red Oak.
30, 1864.—Skirmish near East Point.
Action at Flint River Bridge.
31, 1864.—Skirmish near Rough and Ready Station.
31–Sept. 1, 1864.—Battle of Jonesborough.
Sept. 2, 1864.—Union occupation of Atlanta.
2–5, 1864.—Actions at Lovejoy's Station.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.
No. 2.—Organization of the Union forces.
No. 3.—Lieut. Col. Edward D. Kittoe, U. S. Army, Medical Inspector.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. William F. Barry, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.
No. 5.—Capt. Thomas G. Baylor, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance.
No. 6.—Capt. Orlando M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer, of operations July 1–October 31.
No. 7.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Cumberland.
No. 8.—Surg. George E. Cooper, U. S. Army, Medical Director.
No. 9.—Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.
No. 10.—Capt. John Rziha, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Acting Engineer Officer, of operations September 1–2.
No. 11.—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps, of operations May 1–July 27.
No. 12.—Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps, of operations July 27–September 8.
No. 13.—Surg. J. Theodore Heard, U. S. Army, Medical Director.
No. 14.—Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations May 3–July 26.
No. 15.—Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 4–September 8.
No. 16.—Col. Isaac M. Kirby, One hundred and first Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 17.—Capt. William H. Jamison, Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, of operations June 3–September 8.
No. 18.—Lieut. Col. William T. Chapman, Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations May 28–September 8.
No. 19.—Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 3–June 30.
No. 20.—Col. Jacob E. Taylor, Fortieth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 30–September 8.

*Of the campaign unless otherwise mentioned.

No. 21.—Maj. George Hicks, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry, of operations June 21–September 8.

No. 22.—Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Tassin, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations July 1–September 8.

No. 23.—Brig. Gen. William Grose, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

No. 24.—Col. P. Sidney Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations July 27–August 7.

No. 25.—Col. John E. Bennett, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 4–8.

No. 26.—Col. John E. Bennett, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry.

No. 27.—Maj. James M. Stookey, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding Eightieth Illinois Infantry, of operations June 7–September 8.

No. 28.—Col. Isaac C. B. Suman, Ninth Indiana Infantry.

No. 29.—Lieut. Col. Orrin D. Hurd, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry.

No. 30.—Capt. John C. Taylor, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, of operations August 16–September 8.

No. 31.—Col. Thomas E. Rose, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

No. 32.—Brig. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

No. 33.—Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 22–August 4.

No. 34.—Col. Emerson Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 6–September 8.

No. 35.—Lieut. Col. Porter C. Olson, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

No. 36.—Lieut. Col. John Russell, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

No. 37.—Maj. Thomas W. Motherspaw, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry.

No. 38.—Capt. Thomas J. Bryan, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry.

No. 39.—Lieut. Col. George W. Smith, Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

No. 40.—Col. Bernard Laiboldt, Second Missouri Infantry, of operations August 14–15 (Wheeler's raid).

No. 41.—Col. Joseph Conrad, Fifteenth Missouri Infantry.

No. 42.—Maj. Arthur MacArthur, jr., Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry.

No. 43.—Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 44.—Lieut. Col. Willis Blanch, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

No. 45.—Maj. Norris T. Peatman, Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

No. 46.—Brig. Gen. Luther P. Bradley, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

No. 47.—Maj. Frederick A. Atwater, Forty-second Illinois Infantry.

No. 48.—Capt. Albert M. Tilton, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry.

No. 49.—Lieut. Col. Terrence Clark, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry.

No. 50.—Lieut. Col. Robert C. Brown, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry.

No. 51.—Col Emerson Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 3–14.

No. 52.—Lieut. Col. David H. Moore, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 14–September 8.

No. 53.—Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

No. 54.—Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

No. 55.—Col. William H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 2.

No. 56.—Lieut. Col. William D. Williams, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

No. 57.—Lieut. Col. James M. Graham, Eighth Kansas Infantry, of operations June 28–September 8.

No. 58.—Col. Frank Askew, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry.

No. 59.—Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Gray, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

No. 60.—Lieut. Col. Ole C. Johnson, Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

No. 61.—Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 3–August 17.

No. 62.—Col. P. Sidney Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 19–September 8.

No. 63.—Col. P. Sidney Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations May 3–July 27.

No. 64.—Capt. Samuel West, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations August 24–September 8.

No. 65.—Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding regiment and demi-brigade.

No. 66.—Colonel Henry K. McConnell, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, of operations August 9–September 8.

No. 67.—Lieut. Col. Daniel Bowman, Ninety-third Ohio Infantry.

No. 68.—Col. Oliver H. Payne, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, including operations of Ninety-third Ohio Infantry, May 6–August 19.

No. 69.—Col. Frederick Knefler, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

No. 70.—Capt. Eli F. Ritter, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry.

No. 71.—Col. George F. Dick, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry.

No. 72.—Lieut. Col. Chesley D. Bailey, Ninth Kentucky Infantry, of operations May 3–June 26.

No. 73.—Col. George H. Cram, Ninth Kentucky Infantry, of operations June 25–September 8.

No. 74.—Col. Alexander M. Stout, Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry.

No. 75.—Maj. Joseph T. Snider, Thirteenth Ohio Infantry.

No. 76.—Lieut. Col. Henry G. Stratton, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry.

No. 77.—Capt. Robert H. Higgins, Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

No. 78.—Capt. Lyman Bridges, Illinois Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 79.—Capt. Peter Simonson, Fifth Indiana Battery, Chief of Artillery, First Division, of operations May 3–June 9.

No. 80.—Capt. George W. Spencer, Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery.

No. 81.—Lieut. Lyman A. White, Bridges' Illinois Battery.

No. 82.—Lieut. George H. Briggs, Fifth Indiana Battery.

No. 83.—Capt. Wilbur F. Goodspeed, Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery.

No. 84.—Capt. Frederick Schultz, Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery, of operations June 24–September 8.

No. 85.—Capt. Cullen Bradley, Sixth Ohio Battery.

No. 86.—Capt. Jacob Ziegler, Battery B, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

No. 87.—Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps, of operations May 30, and itinerary of the corps May 6–September 8.

No. 88.—Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps, of operations August 7.

No. 89.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps, of operations August 22–September 8.

No. 90.—Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations May 3–June 13 and July 13–August 7.

No. 91.—Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 17–September 8.

No. 92.—Journal of the First Brigade.

No. 93.—Lieut. Col. Douglas Hapeman, One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry.

No. 94.—Lieut. Col. William T. B. McIntire, Forty-second Indiana Infantry.

No. 95.—Lieut. Col. Cyrus E. Briant, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

No. 96.—Lieut. Col. William G. Halpin, Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 97.—Capt. Thaddeus A. Minshall, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry.
No. 98.—Lieut. Col. Rue P. Hutchins, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry.
No. 99.—Maj. Michael H. Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 100.—Maj. John R. Edie, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 101.—Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Brigham, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 8–August 25.
No. 102.—Capt. Lewis E. Hicks, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations August 25–September 2.
No. 103.—Capt. Horace Jewett, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding First Battalion.
No. 104.—Capt. William S. McManus, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Second Battalion.
No. 105.—Capt. Robert P. Barry, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 106.—Capt. George W. Smith, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, of operations May 8–July 17.
No. 107.—Capt. Lyman M. Kellogg, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, of operations June 14–September 1.
No. 108.—Capt. Robert B. Hull, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 109.—Capt. William J. Fetterman, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Second Battalion, of operations May 4–July 5.
No. 110.—Capt. James Mooney, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding First Battalion.
No. 111.—Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 7–July 5.
No. 112.—Col. Marshall F. Moore, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations July 15–September 8.
No. 113.—Lieut. Col. William D. Ward, Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry.
No. 114.—Maj. Thomas V. Kimble, Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry, of operations May 27–June 6.
No. 115.—Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry.
No. 116.—Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry.
No. 117.—Col. Josiah Given, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 7–July 5 and August 16–September 5.
No. 118.—Maj. Joseph Fisher, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations July 5–August 15.
No. 119.—Col. William Sirwell, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 14–15 (Wheeler's raid).
No. 120.—Maj. Michael H. Locher, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 121.—Col. Henry A. Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations May 24.
No. 122.—Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham, First Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 123.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations May 1–August 22.
No. 124.—Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations August 23–September 8.
No. 125.—Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 1–August 22.
No. 126.—Col. Charles M. Lum, Tenth Michigan Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 24–September 8.
No. 127.—Capt. George C. Lusk, Tenth Illinois Infantry, of operations May 1–August 20.
No. 128.—Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

No. 129.—Col. William B. Anderson, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry.
No. 130.—Col. Charles M. Lum, Tenth Michigan Infantry, of operations May 16-August 27.
No. 131.—Capt. William H. Dunphy, Tenth Michigan Infantry, of operations August 27-September 8.
No. 132.—Col. Henry R. Mizner, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations June 4-September 5.
No. 133.—Maj. Joel O. Martin, Seventeenth New York Infantry, of operations September 1.
No. 134.—Col. John G. Mitchell, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 135.—Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry.
No. 136.—Lieut. Col. Maris R. Vernon, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry.
No. 137.—Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry.
No. 138.—Capt. Toland Jones, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Infantry.
No. 139.—Col. Henry B. Banning, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Infantry.
No. 140.—Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 141.—Capt. James R. Griffith, Eighty-fifth Illinois Infantry.
No. 142.—Lieut. Col. Allen L. Fahnestock, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry.
No. 143.—Lieut. Col. E. Hibbard Topping, One hundred and tenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 144.—Capt. George W. Cook, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry.
No. 145.—Capt. William H. Snodgrass, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry.
No. 146.—Maj. James T. Holmes, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry.
No. 147.—Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 148.—Col. Moses B. Walker, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 149.—Col. Morton C. Hunter, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry.
No. 150.—Col. William P. Robinson, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, of operations July 10-September 8.
No. 151.—Lieut. Col. Ogden Street, Eleventh Ohio Infantry, of operations May 7-30.
No. 152.—Col. Durbin Ward, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry.
No. 153.—Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry.
No. 154.—Maj. John H. Jolly, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations May June 1.
No. 155.—Col. Caleb H. Carlton, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations June September 8.
No. 156.—Col. Benjamin D. Fearing, Ninety-second Ohio Infantry.
No. 157.—Col. Newell Gleason, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 158.—Maj. Cyrus J. McCole, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry.
No. 159.—Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Hammond, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry.
No. 160.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan, One hundred and first Indiana Infantry.
No. 161.—Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop, Second Minnesota Infantry.
No. 162.—Lieut. Col. George T. Perkins, One hundred and fifth Ohio Infantry.
No. 163.—Col. George P. Este, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 164.—Col. William H. Hays, Tenth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 165.—Maj. John W. Wilson, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations, May 1 August 20.
No. 166.—Capt. George W. Kirk, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations September 1.
No. 167.—Col. William A. Choate, Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations M 10-August 15.

No. 168.—Maj. Charles Houghtaling, First Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 169.—Capt. Mark H. Prescott, Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery.

No. 170.—Capt. Charles M. Barnett, Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

No. 171.—Capt. Otho H. Morgan, Seventh Indiana Battery.

No. 172.—Lieut. William P. Stackhouse, Nineteenth Indiana Battery, of operations May 7–August 31.

No. 173.—Capt. Milton A. Osborne, Twentieth Indiana Battery, of operations August 14–September 2.

No. 174.—Lieut. Joseph McKnight, Fifth Wisconsin Battery.*

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Acworth, Ga., June 8, 1864.

I have heretofore telegraphed you almost daily the progress of events in this quarter,† and as I propose to delay here to-day and it may be to-morrow to afford time to repair railroad bridge across the Etowah and for other combinations at a distance, I propose now merely to report in general terms the state of affairs for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding the armies of the United States. Having made my orders at Nashville for the concentration of the Armies of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Tennessee at and near Chattanooga by May 5, according to the programme of Lieutenant-General Grant, I repaired to Chattanooga in person on the 29th of April, and remained there until May 6, by which date General Thomas had grouped his army at and about Ringgold, General Schofield his at and near Cleveland, and General McPherson at and near Gordon's Mills on the Chickamauga. May 6, all the armies moved forward, General Thomas on Tunnel Hill, a gravelly range of hills covering the mouth of the famous Buzzard Roost Pass through Rocky Face Ridge; General Schofield along the east of that range approaching Dalton from the north, and General McPherson aiming for Resaca, eighteen miles south of Dalton, through Snake Creek Gap and Sugar Valley. The enemy lay at Dalton, holding the Buzzard Roost Pass, the line of Mill Creek to the north, and his line of railway back toward Atlanta. My purpose was that General McPherson should reach the railway at Resaca, destroy it to Johnston's rear, and then take up a strong defensive position near the mouth of the gap, and to operate on the flank of the enemy as he retreated. General McPherson reached Resaca with little difficulty but did not break the road. As soon as I learned this I left General Howard's corps (the Fourth) with cavalry to watch the Buzzard Roost Pass and moved the whole army to Resaca. From the Rocky Face Ridge the enemy had a full view of our movement and a shorter and better line to reach Resaca, so that when on the 13th May I reached Resaca the enemy had evacuated Dalton and occupied Resaca in force. I did not hesitate to attack him though strongly intrenched. Sending a division (General Sweeny's) of the Sixteenth Corps with a pontoon train to Lay's Ferry with orders to

* Reports continued in Part II.

† See Correspondence, etc., Part IV.

cross the Oostenaula, there to threaten and if necessary attack the enemy's line at Calhoun, I gradually enveloped the enemy in Resaca, and pressed him so hard that he evacuated in the night of May 15 and retreated by the good roads south. He made a short stand at Adairsville and made extensive preparation at Cassville, but on our approach in strength he retreated south of the Etowah River by the Allatoona Pass. The country along the Etowah is rich in wheat fields and in minerals.

Occupying Rome and Kingston I delayed until the 23d of May to fill our wagons and replenish ammunition. I knew the strength of Allatoona Pass, having ridden through it twenty years ago, and knew it would reduce our strength by forcing us to operate by the head of a single column. I determined not to attempt it but to pass the range by other more devious and difficult natural roads that would admit of more equal terms with the enemy should he attempt to meet us. Accordingly, on the 23d, General Thomas was ordered to move via Euharlee, Stilesborough, and Burnt Hickory on Dallas; General Schofield to cross the Etowah higher up and keep on General Thomas' left, via Richland Creek and Huntsville, while General McPherson crossed at the mouth of Connasene Creek and moved to the right of Dallas, via Van Wert. General Jeff. C. Davis' division, of General Thomas' army, had occupied Rome from Resaca, moving by the west of the Oostenaula. General McPherson was ordered to relieve General Davis by a brigade of his, and General Davis also marched from Rome via Van Wert. All the columns reached their destined points on the 25th, and we found the enemy in force on all the roads occupying difficult ground, extending along the Dallas and Acworth road, beginning about two miles northeast of Dallas and extending full five miles. As soon as the head of General Thomas' column, General Hooker's corps, could be got well into position, I ordered it to attack violently and secure the position at New Hope Church, which would have broken the line of the enemy in two and given us great advantage. General Hooker attacked well and drove the enemy back to the very road, but a pitchy dark night set in and by the next day the enemy had strengthened his position by strong breast-works that were too serious to attempt. Accordingly I ordered the whole army to deploy forward, conforming our line substantially to that of the enemy, General McPherson and General Davis, who were at and in front of Dallas, to close to the left of General Hooker. The ground was very difficult, being densely wooded and composed of ridges and spurs of flinty ground, very barren as to forage and difficult for roads. It took us nearly a week to feel well up to the enemy, who continued, of course, to strengthen his position, so that by the 31st of May it became necessary for me to order the direct assault or to turn the enemy's works. The railroad and main Georgia road being to our left, I resolved to pass the enemy's right flank and place the whole army in front of Allatoona Pass. General McPherson was ordered to draw off from Dallas and move up six miles and replace General Hooker on our right flank in front of New Hope Church, General Thomas and General Schofield to move to the left, making as much eastward as possible. General McPherson got up about noon of June 1 and the general movement began, but heavy rains set in, delaying us so that General Schofield did not actually envelop the enemy's extreme right until late in the afternoon of June 3; but in the mean time, coincident with the first move that could indicate to the enemy our purpose, I sent direct to Alla-

ona Pass all my available cavalry, General Stoneman to secure the st end and General Garrard the west end—both of whom succeeded. uring the 4th it rained very hard and the night was dark and ormy, but in the morning the enemy was gone and we had full ossession of Allatoona Pass and the railroad as far down as Kene-aw Mountain, which is a detached mountain near Marietta. This s what I was contending for, and I now have put a strong construc-ion party at work on the Etowah bridge. Our wagons are back or forage and supplies. General Blair's column is just arriving, nd to-morrow I expect to be ready to move on. We hold in some force Dalton, Kingston, Rome, Resaca, and Allatoona Pass.

I am fully aware that these detachments weaken me in the exact proportion our enemy has gained strength by picking up his detachments. Johnston has managed to skillfully keep up the spirit of his army and people by representing his retreat as strategy, but I doubt if they can overlook the fact that he has abandoned to us the best wheat-growing region of Georgia and all its most valuable iron-works and foundries.

I send you copies of my field orders* which will give pretty good idea of the strategy on our part, and send you a file of Atlanta papers up to the 5th instant.

I cannot now undertake to describe our various conflicts, but will do so at a later period. Our losses and detachments are fully re-placed by veteran regiments and detachments that have joined, and the two good old divisions of the Seventeenth Corps that General Blair has just brought up.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

GENERAL: I have heretofore from day to day by telegraph† kept the War Department and General-in-Chief advised of the progress of events, but now it becomes necessary to review the whole cam-paign which has resulted in the capture and occupation of the city of Atlanta.

On the 14th day of March, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn., I received notice from General Grant, at Nashville, that he had been commis-sioned Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States, which would compel him to go East, and that I had been appointed to succeed him as commander of the Division of the Mississippi. He summoned me to Nashville for a conference, and I took my departure the same day and reached Nashville, via Cairo, on the 17th, and accompanied him on his journey eastward as far as Cincinnati. We had a full and complete understanding of the policy and plans for the ensuing campaign, covering a vast area of country, my part of which extended from Chattanooga to Vicksburg. I returned to Nashville, and on the 25th began a tour of inspection, visiting Athens, Decatur, Huntsville, and Larkin's Ferry, Ala.; Chattanooga, Loudon, and Knoxville, Tenn. During this visit I had

*See Part IV.
†See Parts IV and V.

interviews with General McPherson, commanding the Army of th Tennessee, at Huntsville; Major-General Thomas, commanding th Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, and General Schofield commanding the Army of the Ohio, at Knoxville. We arranged i general terms the lines of communication to be guarded, the strengt of the several columns and garrisons, and fixed the 1st day of Ma as the time when all things should be ready.

Leaving these officers to complete the details of organization an preparation, I returned again to Nashville on the 2d of April, an gave my personal attention to the question of supplies. I found th depots at Nashville abundantly supplied, and the railroads in ver fair order, and that steps had already been taken to supply cars an locomotives to fill the new and increased demand of the service, bu the impoverished condition of the inhabitants of East Tennessee, more especially in the region around about Chattanooga, had force the commanding officers of the posts to issue food to the people. I was compelled to stop this, for a simple calculation showed that a single railroad could not feed the armies and the people too, and o course the army had the preference, but I endeavored to point th people to new channels of supply. At first my orders operated very hard, but the prolific soil soon afforded early vegetables, and ox-wagons hauled meat and bread from Kentucky, so that no actual suffering resulted, and I trust that those who clamored at the cruelty and hardships of the day have already seen in the results a perfect justification of my course. At once the store-houses at Chattanooga began to fill so that by the 1st of May a very respectable quantity o food and forage had been accumulated there, and from that day t this stores have been brought forward in wonderful abundance, with a surplus that has enabled me to feed the army well during th whole period of time, although the enemy has succeeded more tha once in breaking our road for many miles at different points.

During the month of April I received from Lieutenant-Genera Grant a map, with a letter of instructions,* which is now at Nash ville, but a copy will be procured and made a part of this report Subsequently I received from him notice that he would move fro his camp about Culpeper, Va., on the 5th of May, and he wante me to do the same from Chattanooga.† My troops were still dis persed, and the cavalry, so necessary to our success, was yet collect ing horses at Nicholasville, Ky., and Columbia, Tenn.

On the 27th of April I put all the troops in motion toward Cha tanooga, and on the next day went there in person. My aim an purpose was to make the Army of the Cumberland 50,000 men, tha of the Tennessee 35,000, and that of the Ohio 15,000. These figure were approximated, but never reached, the Army of the Tennesse failing to receive certain divisions that were still kept on the Missi sippi River, resulting from the unfavorable issue of the Red Riv expedition. But on the 1st of May the effective strength of th several armies for offensive purposes was about as follows:

Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas commandin Infantry, 54,568; artillery, 2,377; cavalry, 3,828; total, 60,77 Guns, 130.

Army of the Tennessee, Major-General McPherson commandin Infantry, 22,437; artillery, 1,404; cavalry, 624; total, 24,465. Gu 96.

*See foot-note Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 261.
†See Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 521

my of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield commanding: In-
ry, 11,183; artillery, 679; cavalry, 1,697; total, 13,559. Guns,

and aggregate: Troops, 98,797; guns, 254.
bout these figures have been maintained during the campaign,
umber of men joining from furlough and hospitals about com-
ating for the loss in battle and from sickness.
ese armies were grouped on the morning of May 6 as follows:
t of the Cumberland at and near Ringgold; that of the Tennes-
at Gordon's Mills, on the Chickamauga; and that of the Ohio
r Red Clay, on the Georgia line, north of Dalton. The enemy
in and about Dalton, superior to me in cavalry (Wheeler's), and
h three corps of infantry and artillery, viz: Hardee's, Hood's,
Polk's, the whole commanded by General Joe Johnston, of the
nfederate Army. I estimated the cavalry under Wheeler at
ut 10,000, and the infantry and artillery about 45,000 to 50,000
n. To strike Dalton in front was impracticable, as it was covered
an inaccessible ridge known as the Rocky Face, through which
s a pass between Tunnel Hill and Dalton known as the Buzzard
ost, through which lay the railroad and wagon road. It was nar-
w, well obstructed by abatis, and flooded by water caused by
ms across Mill Creek. Batteries also commanded it in its whole
gth from the spurs on either side, and more especially from a
lge at the farther end like a traverse directly across its *débouché*.
was, therefore, necessary to turn it. On its north front the enemy
d a strong line of works behind Mill Creek, so that my attention
s at once directed to the south. In that direction I found Snake
eek Gap, affording me a good practicable way to reach Resaca, a
int on the enemy's railroad line of communication, eighteen miles
low Dalton. Accordingly I ordered General McPherson to move
pidly from his position at Gordon's Mills, via Ship's Gap, Villanow,
d Snake Creek Gap directly on Resaca, or the railroad at any point
low Dalton, and to make a bold attack. After breaking the railroad
ll he was ordered to fall back to a strong defensive position near
ake Creek, and stand ready to fall on the enemy's flank when he
reated, as I judged he would. During the movement General
omas was to make a strong feint of attack in front, while General
hofield pressed down from the north. General Thomas moved
m Ringgold on the 7th, occupying Tunnel Hill, facing the Buz-
rd Roost Gap, meeting with little opposition, and pushing the
emy's cavalry well through the gap. General McPherson reached
ake Creek Gap on the 8th, completely surprising a brigade of
valry which was coming to watch and hold it, and on the 9th Gen-
l Schofield pushed down close on Dalton from the north, while
neral Thomas renewed his demonstration against Buzzard Roost
d Rocky Face Ridge, pushing it almost to a battle. One division
eneral Newton's) of the Fourth Corps (General Howard's) carried
e ridge, and turning south toward Dalton found the crest too
rrow and too well protected by rock epaulements to enable him
reach the gorge or pass. Another division (General Geary's) of
e Twentieth Corps (General Hooker's) also made a bold push for
e summit to the south of the pass, but the narrow road as it ap-
ached the summit was too strongly held by the enemy to be
ried. This, however, was only designed as a demonstration, and
rked well, for General McPherson was thereby enabled to march
hin a mile of Resaca almost unopposed. He found Resaca too

strong to be carried by assault, and although there were many good roads leading from north to south, endangering his left flank, from the direction of Dalton, he could find no road by which he could rapidly cross over to the railroad, and accordingly he fell back and took strong position near the east end of Snake Creek Gap. I was somewhat disappointed at the result, still appreciated the advantage gained, and on the 13th ordered General Thomas to send General Hooker's corps to Snake Creek Gap in support of General McPherson, and to follow with another corps (the Fourteenth, General Palmer's), leaving General Howard with the Fourth Corps to continue to threaten Dalton in front, while the rest of the army moved rapidly through Snake Creek Gap.

On the same day General Schofield was ordered to follow by the same route, and on the 11th the whole army excepting General Howard's corps and some cavalry left to watch Dalton, was in motion on the west side of Rocky Face Ridge for Snake Creek Gap and Resaca. The next day we moved against Resaca, General McPherson on the direct road, preceded by General Kilpatrick's cavalry, General Thomas to come up on his left, and General Schofield on his. General Kilpatrick met and drove the enemy's cavalry from a cross-road within two miles of Resaca, but received a wound which disabled him, and gave the command of his brigade to Colonel Murray, who, according to his orders, wheeled out of the road, leaving General McPherson to pass. General McPherson struck the enemy's infantry pickets near Resaca and drove them within their fortified lines, and occupied a ridge of bald hills, his right on the Oostenaula, about two miles below the railroad bridge, and his left abreast the town. General Thomas came up on his left facing Camp Creek, and General Schofield broke his way through the dense forest to General Thomas' left. Johnston had left Dalton and General Howard entered it and pressed his rear. Nothing saved Johnston's army at Resaca but the impracticable nature of the country, which made the passage of troops across the valley almost impossible. This fact enabled his army to reach Resaca from Dalton along the comparatively good road, constructed beforehand partly from the topographical nature of the country and partly from the foresight of the rebel chief. At all events, on the 14th of May, we found the rebel army in a strong position behind Camp Creek, occupying the forts at Resaca and his right on some high chestnut hills, to the north of the town. I at once ordered a pontoon bridge to be laid across the Oostenaula at Lay's Ferry in the direction of Calhoun; a division of the Sixteenth Corps, commanded by General Sweeny, to cross and threaten Calhoun; also, the cavalry division of General Garrard to move from its position at Villanow down toward Rome to cross the Oostenaula and break the railroad below Calhoun and above Kingston, if possible, and with the main army I pressed against Resaca at all points. General McPherson got across Camp Creek, near its mouth, and made a lodgment close up to the enemy's works on hills that commanded, with short-range artillery, the railroad and trestle bridge, and General Thomas pressing close along Camp Creek Valley threw General Hooker's corps across the head of the creek to the main Dalton road and down it close to Resaca. General Schofield came up close on his left, and a heavy battle ensued during the afternoon and evening of the 15th, during which General Hooker drove the enemy from several strong hills, captured a 4-gun battery and many prisoners. That night Johnston

ston escaped, retreating south across the Oostenaula, and the next morning we entered the town in time to save the road bridge, but the railroad bridge was burned. The whole army started in pursuit, General Thomas directly on his heels, General McPherson by Lay's Ferry, and General Schofield by obscure roads to the left. We found in Resaca another 4-gun battery and a good lot of stores.

General McPherson during the 16th got across at Lay's Ferry. General Thomas had to make some additional bridges at Resaca, but General Schofield had more trouble, and made a wide circuit to the left by Fite's and Field's Ferries across the Conesauga and Coosawattee Rivers, which form the Oostenaula.

On the 17th all the armies moved south by as many different roads as we could find, and General Thomas had sent by my orders a division (General Jeff. C. Davis) along the west bank of the Oostenaula to Rome. Near Adairsville we again found signs of the rebel army and of a purpose to fight, and about sunset of that day General Newton's division in the advance had a pretty sharp encounter with his rear guard, but the next morning he was gone, and we pushed on through Kingston to a point four miles beyond, where we found him again in force on ground comparatively open and well adapted to a grand battle. We made the proper dispositions, General Schofield approaching Cassville from the north, to which point General Thomas had also directed General Hooker's corps, and I had drawn General McPherson's army from Woodland to Kingston to be in close support.

On the 19th the enemy was in force about Cassville with strong forts, but as our troops converged on him he again retreated in the night-time across the Etowah River, burning the road and railroad bridges near Cartersville, but leaving us in complete possession of the most valuable country above the Etowah River. Holding General Thomas' army about Cassville, General McPherson's about Kingston, and General Schofield's at Cassville Depot and toward the Etowah bridge, I gave the army a few days' rest and also time to bring forward supplies for the next stage of the campaign.

In the mean time General Jeff. C. Davis had got possession of Rome with its forts, some eight or ten guns of heavy caliber, and its valuable mills and foundries. We also secured possession of two good bridges across the Etowah River near Kingston, giving us the means of crossing toward the south. Satisfied that the enemy could and would hold us in check at the Allatoona Pass, I resolved, without even attempting it in front, to turn it by a circuit to the right, and, having supplied our wagons for twenty days' absence from our railroad, I left a garrison at Rome and Kingston, and on the 23d put the army in motion for Dallas. General McPherson crossed the Etowah at the mouth of Connasene Creek, near Kingston, and moved from his position to the south of Dallas via Van Wert. General Davis' division moved directly from Rome for Dallas via Van Wert. General Thomas took the road via Euharlee and Burnt Hickory, while General Schofield moved by other roads more to the east, aiming to come upon General Thomas' left. General Thomas' head of column skirmished with the enemy's cavalry about Burnt Hickory, and captured a courier with a letter of General Johnston's showing he had detected the movement and was preparing to meet us about Dallas. The country was very rugged, mountainous, and densely wooded, with few and obscure roads.

On the 25th May General Thomas was moving from Burnt Hickor for Dallas, his troops on three roads, General Hooker having the ad vance. When he approached the Pumpkin Vine Creek, on the mai Dallas road, he found a respectable force of the enemy's cavalry at bridge to his left. He rapidly pushed them across the creek, savin the bridge, though on fire, and followed out eastward about two miles where he first encountered infantry, whose pickets he drove som distance, until he encountered the enemy's line of battle, and his leading division, General Geary's, had a severe encounter. Genera Hooker's two other divisions were on other roads and he ordere them in, although the road he was then following by reason of th presence of the enemy, led him north of Dallas about four miles. I was near 4 p. m. before General Hooker got his whole corps well i hand, when he deployed two divisions, and by my orders made a bol push to secure possession of a point known as the New Hope Church where three roads met from Acworth, Marietta, and Dallas. Her a hard battle was fought, and the enemy was driven back to Ne Hope Church, but, having hastily thrown up some parapets and stormy, dark night having set in, General Hooker was unable t drive the enemy from these roads. By the next morning we foun the enemy well intrenched substantially in front of the road lead ing from Dallas to Marietta. We were consequently compelle to make dispositions on a larger scale. General McPherson wa moved up to Dallas, General Thomas was deployed against New Hop Church, and General Schofield was directed toward our left, so as t strike and turn the enemy's right. General Garrard's cavalry oper ated with General McPherson, and General Stoneman with Genera Schofield. General McCook looked to our rear. Owing to th difficult nature of the ground and dense forests it took us severa days to deploy close to the enemy, when I resolved gradually to worl toward our left, and when all things were ready to push for the rail road east of Allatoona. In making our developments before th enemy about New Hope many severe, sharp encounters occurred be tween parts of the army, details of which will be given at length i the reports of subordinate commanders.

On the 28th General McPherson was on the point of closing to hi left on General Thomas, in front of New Hope Church, to enable m with the rest of the army to extend still more to the left, and t envelop the enemy's right, when suddenly the enemy made a bol and daring assault on him at Dallas. Fortunately our men ha erected good breast-works, and gave the enemy a terrible and blood repulse. After a few days' delay for effect, I renewed my orders t General McPherson to move to his left about five miles, and occup General Thomas' position in front of New Hope Church, and Ge erals Thomas and Schofield were ordered to move a correspondin distance to their left. This move was effected with ease an safety on the 1st of June, and by pushing our left well around w occupied the roads leading back to Allatoona and Acworth, aft which I pushed General Stoneman's cavalry rapidly into Allatoon at the east end of the pass, and General Garrard's cavalry arou by the rear to the west end of the pass. Both of these comman reached the points designated without trouble, and we thereby a complished our real purpose of turning the Allatoona Pass. Ord ing the railroad bridge across the Etowah to be at once rebuilt continued working by the left, and on the 4th of June had resol to leave Johnston in his intrenched position at New Hope Chur

and move to the railroad about Acworth, when he abandoned his intrenchments, after which we moved readily to Acworth, and reached the railroad on the 6th of June. I at once examined in person the Allatoona Pass, and found it admirably adapted to our use as a secondary base, and gave the necessary orders for its defense and garrison, and as soon as the railroad bridge was finished across the Etowah, our stores came forward to our camp by rail.

At Acworth General Blair overtook us on the 8th of June with two divisions of the Seventeenth Corps that had been on furlough, and one brigade of cavalry, Colonel Long's, of Garrard's division, which had been awaiting horses at Columbia. This accession of force about compensated for our losses in battle, and the detachments left at Resaca, Rome, Kingston, and Allatoona.

On the 9th of June our communications to the rear being secure and supplies ample, we moved forward to Big Shanty. Kenesaw, the bold and striking twin mountain, lay before us, with a high range of chestnut hills trending off to the northeast, terminating to our view in another peak called Brush Mountain. To our right was a smaller hill, called Pine Mountain, and beyond it in the distance, Lost Mountain. All these, though linked in a continuous chain, present a sharp, conical appearance, prominent in the vast landscape that presents itself from any of the hills that abound in that region. Kenesaw, Pine Mountain, and Lost Mountain form a triangle. Pine Mountain, the apex, and Kenesaw and Lost Mountain the base, covering perfectly the town of Marietta, and the railroad back to the Chattahoochee. On each of these peaks the enemy had his signal station, the summits were crowned with batteries, and the spurs were alive with men busy in felling trees, digging pits, and preparing for the grand struggle impending. The scene was enchanting; too beautiful to be disturbed by the harsh clamor of war; but the Chattahooche lay beyond, and I had to reach it. On approaching close to the enemy, I found him occupying a line full twelve miles long, more than he could hold with his force. General McPherson was ordered to move toward Marietta, his right on the railroad, General Thomas on Kenesaw and Pine Mountain, and General Schofield off toward Lost Mountain; General Garrard's cavalry on the left, and General Stoneman on the right, and General McCook looking to our rear and communications. Our depot was at Big Shanty.

By the 11th of June our lines were close up, and we made dispositions to break the line between Kenesaw and Pine Mountains. General Hooker was on its right and front, General Howard on its left and front, and General Palmer between it and the railroad. During a sharp cannonading from General Howard's right, or General Hooker's left, General Polk was killed on the 14th, and on the morning of the 15th Pine Mountain was found abandoned by the enemy. Generals Thomas and Schofield advanced and found him again strongly intrenched along the line of rugged hills connecting Kenesaw and Lost Mountain. At the same time General McPherson advanced his line, gaining substantial advantage on the left. Pushing our operations on the center as vigorously as the nature of the ground would permit, I had again ordered an assault on the center, when, on the 17th, the enemy abandoned Lost Mountain and the long line of admirable breast-works connecting it with Kenesaw. We continued to press at all points, skirmishing in dense forests of timber and across most difficult ravines, until we found him again,

strongly posted and intrenched, with Kenesaw as his salient, his right wing thrown back so as to cover Marietta, and his left behind Noyes' Creek, covering his railroad back to the Chattahoochee. This enabled him to contract his lines and strengthen them accordingly. From Kenesaw he could look down upon our camps and observe every movement, and his batteries thundered away, but did us but little harm on account of their extreme height, the shot and shell passing harmlessly over our heads, as we lay close up against his mountain town. During our operations about Kenesaw the weather was villainously bad, the rain fell almost continually for three weeks, rendering our narrow wooded roads mere mud gullies, so that a general movement would have been impossible, but our men daily worked closer and closer to the intrenched foe, and kept up an incessant picket-firing galling to him. Every opportunity was taken to advance our general lines closer and closer to the enemy—General McPherson watching the enemy on Kenesaw and working his left forward; General Thomas swinging, as it were, on a grand left-wheel, his left on Kenesaw, connecting with General McPherson, and General Schofield all the time working to the south and east, along the Sandtown road.

On the 22d, as General Hooker had advanced his line, with General Schofield on his right, the enemy (Hood's corps with detachments from the others) suddenly sallied and attacked. The blow fell mostly on General Williams' division, of General Hooker's corps, and a brigade of General Hascall's division, of General Schofield's army. The ground was comparatively open, and although the enemy drove in the skirmish line and an advanced regiment of General Schofield sent out purposely to hold him in check until some preparations could be completed for his reception, yet when he reached our line of battle he received a terrible repulse, leaving his dead, wounded, and many prisoners in our hands. This is known as the affair of the Kolb House. Although inviting the enemy at all times to commit such mistakes, I could not hope for him to repeat them after the example of Dallas and the Kolb House, and upon studying the ground I had no alternative in my turn but to assault his lines or turn his position. Either course had its difficulties and dangers, and I perceived that the enemy and our own officers had settled down into a conviction that I would not assault fortified lines. All looked to me to outflank.

An army to be efficient must not settle down to a single mode of offense, but must be prepared to execute any plan which promises success. I wanted, therefore, for the moral effect to make a successful assault against the enemy behind his breast-works, and resolved to attempt it at that point where success would give the largest fruits of victory. The general point selected was the left center, because if I could thrust a strong head of column through at that point by pushing it boldly and rapidly two and one-half miles, it would reach the railroad below Marietta, cut off the enemy's right and center from its line of retreat, and then by turning on either part it could be overwhelmed and destroyed. Therefore, on the 24th of June, I ordered that an assault should be made at two points south of Kenesaw on the 27th, giving three days' notice for preparation and reconnaissance, one to be made near Little Kenesaw by General McPherson's troops, and the other about a mile farther south by General Thomas' troops. The hour was fixed and all the details given in Field Orders, No. 28, of June 24,

On the 27th of June the two assaults were made at the time and in the manner prescribed and both failed, costing us many valuable lives, among them those of Generals Harker and McCook, Colonel Rice and others badly wounded, our aggregate loss being nearly 3,000, while we inflicted comparatively little loss to the enemy, who lay behind his well-formed breast-works. Failure as it was, and for which I assume the entire responsibility, I yet claim it produced good fruits, as it demonstrated to General Johnston that I would assault and that boldly. And we also gained and held ground so close to the enemy's parapets that he could not show a head above them. It would not do to rest long under the influence of a mistake or failure, and accordingly General Schofield was working strong on the enemy's left, and on the 1st of July I ordered General McPherson to be relieved by General Garrard's cavalry in front of Kenesaw, and rapidly to throw his whole army by the right down to and threaten Nickajack Creek and Turner's Ferry, across the Chattahoochee, and I also pushed General Stoneman's cavalry to the river below Turner's.

General McPherson commenced his movement the night of July 2, and the effect was instantaneous. The next morning Kenesaw was abandoned, and with the first dawn of day I saw our skirmishers appear on the mountain top. General Thomas' whole line was then moved forward to the railroad and turned south in pursuit toward the Chattahoochee. In person I entered Marietta at 8.30 in the morning, just as the enemy's cavalry vacated the place. General Logan's corps, of General McPherson's army, which had not moved far, was ordered back into Marietta by the main road, and Generals McPherson and Schofield were instructed to cross Nickajack and attack the enemy in flank and rear, and if possible to catch him in the confusion of crossing the Chattahoochee. But Johnston had foreseen and provided against all this, and had covered his movement well. He had intrenched a strong tête-de-pont at the Chattahoochee, with an advanced intrenched line across the road at Smyrna Camp-Meeting Ground, five miles below Marietta. Here General Thomas found him, his front covered by a good parapet and his flanks behind the Nickajack and Rottenwood Creeks. Ordering a garrison for Marietta and General Logan to join his own army near the mouth of Nickajack, I overtook General Thomas at Smyrna.

On the 4th of July we pushed a strong skirmish line down the main road, capturing the entire line of the enemy's pits, and made strong demonstrations along Nickajack Creek and about Turner's Ferry. This had the desired effect, and the next morning the enemy was gone and the army moved to the Chattahoochee, General Thomas' left flank resting on it near Pace's Ferry, General McPherson's right at the mouth of Nickajack, and General Schofield in reserve. The enemy lay behind a line of unusual strength, covering the railroad and pontoon bridges and beyond the Chattahoochee.

Heavy skirmishing along our whole front during the 5th demonstrated the strength of the enemy's position, which could alone be turned by crossing the main Chattahoochee River, a rapid and deep stream, only passable at that stage by means of bridges, except at one or two very difficult fords To accomplish this result I judged it would be more easy of execution before the enemy had made more thorough preparation or regained full confidence, and accordingly I ordered General Schofield across from his position on the Sandtown road to Smyrna Camp Ground and next to the Chattahoochee,

near the mouth of Soap Creek, and to effect a lodgment on the east bank. This was most successfully and skillfully accomplished on the 7th of July, General Schofield capturing a gun, completely surprising the guard, laying a good pontoon bridge and a trestle bridge, and effecting a strong lodgment on high and commanding ground with good roads leading to the east.

At the same time General Garrard moved rapidly on Roswell, and destroyed the factories which had supplied the rebel armies with cloth for years. Over one of these, the woolen factory, the nominal owner displayed the French flag, which was not respected, of course. A neutral surely is no better than one of our own citizens, and we do not permit our own citizens to fabricate cloth for hostile uses.

General Garrard was then ordered to secure the shallow ford at Roswell and hold it until he could be relieved by infantry, and as I contemplated transferring the Army of the Tennessee from the extreme right to the left, I ordered General Thomas to send a division of his infantry that was nearest up to Roswell to hold the ford until General McPherson could send up a corps from the neighborhood of Nickajack. General Newton's division was sent and held the ford until the arrival of General Dodge's corps, which was soon followed by General McPherson's whole army. About the same time General Howard had also built a bridge at Powers' Ferry, two miles below. General Schofield had crossed over and taken position on his right. Thus during the 9th we had secured three good and safe points of passage over the Chattahoochee above the enemy, with good roads leading to Atlanta, and Johnston abandoned his tête-de pont, burned his bridge, and left us undisputed masters north and west of the Chattahoochee at daylight of the 10th of July. This was one, if not the chief, object of the campaign, viz, the advancement of our lines from the Tennessee to the Chattahoochee; but Atlanta lay before us, only eight miles distant, and was too important a place in the hands of the enemy to be left undisturbed, with its magazines, stores, arsenals, workshops, foundries, &c., and more especially its railroads, which converged there from the four great cardinal points, but the men had worked hard and needed rest and we accordingly took a short spell. But in anticipation of this contingency I had collected a well appointed force of cavalry, about 2,000 strong, at Decatur, Ala., with orders on receiving notice by telegraph to push rapidly south, cross the Coosa at the railroad bridge, or the Ten Islands, and thence by the most direct route to Opelika.

There is but one stem of finished railroad connecting the channel of trade and travel between Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi which runs from Montgomery to Opelika, and my purpose was to break it up effectually and thereby cut off Johnston's army from that source of supply and re-enforcements. General Rousseau, commanding the District of Tennessee, asked permission to command the expedition and received it. As soon as Johnston was well across the Chattahoochee, and as I had begun to maneuver on Atlanta, I gave the requisite notice, and General Rousseau started punctually on the 10th of July. He fulfilled his order and instructions to the very letter, whipping the rebel General Clanton en route. He passed through Talladega and reached the railroad on the 16th, about twenty-five miles west of Opelika, and broke it well up to that place, and three miles of the branch toward Columbus, and two toward W

Point. He then turned north and brought his command safely to Marietta, arriving on the 22d, having sustained a trifling loss, not to exceed 30 men.

The main armies remained quiet in their camps on the Chattahoochee until the 16th of July, but the time was employed in collecting stores at Allatoona, Marietta, and Vining's Station, strengthening the railroad guards and garrisons, and in improving the pier bridges and roads leading across the river. Generals Stoneman's and McCook's cavalry had scouted well down the river to draw attention in that direction, and all things being ready for a general advance, I ordered it to commence on the 17th, General Thomas to cross at Powers' and Pace's Ferry bridges, and to march by Buck Head. General Schofield was already across at the mouth of Soap Creek, and to march by Cross Keys; and General McPherson to direct his course from Roswell straight against the Augusta road at some point east of Decatur near Stone Mountain. General Garrard's cavalry acted with General McPherson, and Generals Stoneman and McCook watched the river and roads below the railroads.

On the 17th the whole army advanced from their camps and formed a general line along the old Peach Tree road. Continuing on a general right-wheel, General McPherson reached the Augusta railroad on the 18th, at a point seven miles east of Decatur, and with General Garrard's cavalry and General Morgan L. Smith's infantry division, of the Fifteenth Corps, broke up a section of about four miles, and General Schofield reached the town of Decatur.

On the 19th General McPherson turned along the railroad into Decatur and General Schofield followed a road toward Atlanta, leading off by Colonel Howard's house and the distillery, and General Thomas crossed Peach Tree Creek in force by numerous bridges in the face of the enemy's intrenched line; all found the enemy in more or less force and skirmished heavily.

On the 20th all the armies had closed in, converging toward Atlanta, but as a gap existed between Generals Schofield and Thomas, two divisions of General Howard's corps, of General Thomas' army, was moved to the left to connect with General Schofield, leaving General Newton's division of the same corps on the Buck Head road. During the afternoon of the 20th, about 4 p. m., the enemy sallied from his works in force and fell in line of battle against our right center, composed of General Newton's division, of General Howard's corps, on the main Buck Head road, of General Hooker's corps, next south, and General Johnson's division, of General Palmer's corps. The blow was sudden and somewhat unexpected, but General Newton had hastily covered his front by a line of rail piles, which enabled him to meet and repulse the attack on him. General Hooker's whole corps was uncovered and had to fight on comparatively open ground, and it too, after a very severe battle, drove the enemy back to his intrenchments, and the action in front of General Johnson was comparatively light, that division being well intrenched. The enemy left on the field over 500 dead, about 1,000 wounded, 7 stand of colors, and many prisoners. His loss could not have fallen short of 5,000, whereas ours was covered by 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing. The greater loss fell on General Hooker's corps from its exposed condition.

On the 21st we felt the enemy in his intrenched position, which was found to crown the heights overlooking the comparatively open ground of the valley of Peach Tree Creek, his right beyond the

Augusta road to the east, and his left well toward Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee, at a general distance from Atlanta of about four miles. On the morning of the 22d somewhat to my surprise this whole line was found abandoned, and I confess I thought the enemy had resolved to give us Atlanta without further contest, but General Johnston had been relieved of his command and General Hood substituted. A new policy seemed resolved on, of which the bold attack on our right was the index. Our advancing ranks swept across the strong and well-finished parapets of the enemy and closed in upon Atlanta until we occupied a line in the form of a general circle of about two miles radius, when we again found him occupying in force a line of finished redoubts which had been prepared for more than a year, covering all the roads leading into Atlanta, and we found him also busy in connecting those redoubts with curtains, strengthened by rifle-trench abatis and chevaux-de-frise.

General McPherson, who had advanced from Decatur, continued to follow substantially the railroad, with the Fifteenth Corps, General Logan; the Seventeenth, General Blair, on its left; and the Sixteenth, General Dodge, on its right, but as the general advance of all the armies contracted the circle, the Sixteenth Corps, General Dodge, was thrown out of line by the Fifteenth connecting on its right with General Schofield, near the Howard house. General McPherson the night before had gained a high hill to the south and east of the railroad, where the Seventeenth Corps had, after a severe fight, driven the enemy, and it gave him a most commanding position within easy view of the very heart of the city. He had thrown out working parties to it and was making preparations to occupy it in strength with batteries. The Sixteenth Corps, General Dodge's, was ordered from right to left to occupy this position and make it a strong general left flank. General Dodge was moving by a diagonal path or wagon track leading from the Decatur road in the direction of General Blair's left flank. About 10 a. m. I was in person, with General Schofield, examining the appearance of the enemy's line opposite the distillery, where we attracted enough of the enemy's fire of artillery and musketry to satisfy me the enemy was in Atlanta in force and meant to fight, and had gone to a large dwelling close by, known as the Howard house, where General McPherson joined me. He described the condition of things on his flank and the disposition of his troops. I explained to him that if we met serious resistance in Atlanta, as present appearances indicated, instead of operating against it by the left, I would extend to the right, and that I did not want him to gain much distance to the left. He then described the hill occupied by General Leggett's division, of General Blair's corps, as essential to the occupation of any ground to the east and south of the Augusta railroad on account of its commanding nature. I therefore ratified his disposition of troops, and modified a previous order I had sent him in writing to use General Dodge's corps, thrown somewhat in reserve by the closing up of our line, to break up railroad, and I sanctioned its going, as already ordered by General McPherson, to his left, to hold and fortify that position. The general remained with me until near noon, when some reports reaching us that indicated a movement of the enemy on that flank, he mounted and rode away with his staff.

I must here also state that the day before I had detached General Garrard's cavalry to go to Covington, on the Augusta road, forty-two miles east of Atlanta, and from that point to send detachments to

break the two important bridges across the Yellow and Ulcofauhachee Rivers, tributaries of the Ocmulgee, and General McPherson had also left his wagon train at Decatur, under a guard of three regiments, commanded by Colonel (now General) Sprague. Soon after General McPherson had left me at the Howard house, as before described, I heard the sound of musketry to our left rear, at first mere pattering shots, but soon they grew in volume, accompanied with artillery, and about the same time the sound of guns was heard in the direction of Decatur. No doubt could longer be entertained of the enemy's plan of action, which was to throw a superior force on our left flank while he held us with his forts in front, the only question being as to the amount of force he could employ at that point. I hastily transmitted orders to all points of our center and right to press forward and give full employment to all the enemy in his lines, and for General Schofield to hold as large a force in reserve as possible, awaiting developments.

Not more than half an hour after General McPherson had left me, viz. about 12.30 of the 22d, his adjutant-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, rode up and reported that General McPherson was either dead or a prisoner; that he had ridden from me to General Dodge's column, moving as heretofore described, and had sent off nearly all his staff and orderlies on various errands and himself had passed into a narrow path or road that led to the left and rear of General Giles A. Smith's division, which was General Blair's extreme left; that a few minutes after he had entered the woods a sharp volley was heard in that direction, and his horse had come out riderless, having two wounds. The suddenness of this terrible calamity would have overwhelmed me with grief, but the living demanded my whole thoughts. I instantly dispatched a staff officer to General John A. Logan, commanding the Fifteenth Corps, to tell him what had happened; that he must assume command of the Army of the Tennessee, and hold stubbornly the ground already chosen, more especially the hill gained by General Leggett the night before. Already the whole line was engaged in battle. Hardee's corps had sallied from Atlanta, and by a wide circuit to the east had struck General Blair's left flank, enveloped it, and his left had swung around until it hit General Dodge in motion. General Blair's line was substantially along the old line of rebel trench, but it was fashioned to fight outward. A space of wooded ground of near half a mile intervened between the head of General Dodge's column and General Blair's line, through which the enemy had poured, but the last order ever given by General McPherson was to hurry a brigade (Colonel Wangelin's) of the Fifteenth Corps across from the railroad to occupy this gap. It came across on the double-quick and checked the enemy. While Hardee attacked in flank, Stewart's corps was to attack in front directly out from the main works, but fortunately their attacks were not simultaneous. The enemy swept across the hill which our men were then fortifying, and captured the pioneer company, its tools, and almost the entire working party, and bore down on our left until he encountered General Giles A. Smith's division, of the Seventeenth Corps, who was somewhat in "air" and forced to fight first from one side of the old rifle parapets and then from the other, gradually withdrawing regiment by regiment so as to form a flank to General Leggett's division, which held the apex of the hill, which was the only point deemed essential to our future plans. General Dodge had caught and held well

in check the enemy's right, and punished him severely, capturing many prisoners. General Giles A. Smith had gradually given up the extremity of his line and formed a new one, whose right connected with General Leggett and his left refused, facing southeast. On this ground and in this order the men fought well and desperately for near four hours, checking and repulsing all the enemy's attacks. The execution on the enemy's ranks at the angle was terrible, and great credit is due both Generals Leggett and Giles A. Smith and their men for their hard and stubborn fighting. The enemy made no farther progress on that flank, and by 4 p. m. had almost given up the attempt.

In the mean time Wheeler's cavalry, unopposed (for General Garrard was absent at Covington by my order), had reached Decatur and attempted to capture the wagon trains, but Colonel (now General) Sprague covered them with great skill and success, sending them to the rear of Generals Schofield and Thomas, and not drawing back from Decatur until every wagon was safe, except three, which the teamsters had left, carrying off the mules. On our extreme left the enemy had taken a complete battery of 6 guns with its horses (Murray's) of the regular army as it was moving along unsupported and unapprehensive of danger in a narrow wooded road in that unguarded space between the head of General Dodge's column and the line of battle on the ridge above, but most of the men escaped to the bushes; he also got 2 other guns on the extreme left flank that were left on the ground as General Giles A. Smith drew off his men in the manner heretofore described.

About 4 p. m. there was quite a lull, during which the enemy felt forward on the railroad and main Decatur road, and suddenly assailed a regiment which, with a section of guns, had been thrown forward as a kind of picket, and captured the 2 guns. He then advanced rapidly and broke through our lines at this point, which had been materially weakened by the withdrawal of Colonel Martin's brigade sent by General Logan's order to the extreme left. The other brigade, General Lightburn's, which held this part of the line, fell back in some disorder about 400 yards to a position held by it the night before, leaving the enemy for a time in possession of two batteries, one of which, a 20-pounder Parrott battery of four guns, was most valuable to us, and separating General Woods' and General Harrow's divisions, of the Fifteenth Corps, that were on the right and left of the railroad. Being in person close by the spot, and appreciating the vast importance of the connection at that point, I ordered certain batteries of General Schofield's to be moved to a position somewhat commanding it by a left-flank fire, and ordered an incessant fire of shells on the enemy within sight and the woods beyond to prevent his re-enforcing. I also sent orders to General Logan, which he had already anticipated, to make the Fifteenth Corps regain its lost ground at any cost, and instructed General Woods, supported by General Schofield, to use his division and sweep the parapet down from where he held it until he saved the batteries and regained the lost ground. The whole was executed in superb style, at times our men and the enemy fighting across the narrow parapet; but at last the enemy gave way, and the Fifteenth Corps regained its position and all the guns, excepting the two advanced ones, which were out of view and had been removed by the enemy within his main works.

With this terminated the battle of the 22d, which cost us 3,722 killed, wounded, and prisoners. But among the dead was Major-General McPherson, whose body was recovered and brought to me in the heat of battle, and I had sent it in charge of his personal staff back to Marietta on its way to his Northern home. He was a noble youth, of striking personal appearance, of the highest professional capacity, and with a heart abounding in kindness that drew to him the affections of all men. His sudden death devolved the command of the Army of the Tennessee on the no less brave and gallant General Logan, who nobly sustained his reputation and that of his veteran army and avenged the death of his comrade and commander.

The enemy left on the field his dead and wounded and about a thousand well prisoners. His dead alone are computed by General Logan at 3,240, of which number 2,200 were from actual count, and of these he delivered to the enemy under flag of truce sent in by him (the enemy) 800 bodies. I entertain no doubt that in the battle of July 22 the enemy sustained an aggregate loss of full 8,000 men.

The next day General Garrard returned from Covington, having succeeded perfectly in his mission, and destroyed the bridge at Ulcofauhachee and Yellow Rivers, besides burning a train of cars, a large quantity of cotton (2,000 bales), and the depot of stores at Covington and Conyers Station, and bringing in 200 prisoners and some good horses, losing but two men, one of whom was killed by accident. Having, therefore, sufficiently crippled the Augusta road, and rendered it useless to the enemy, I then addressed myself to the task of reaching the Macon road, over which of necessity came the stores and ammunition that alone maintained the rebel army in Atlanta. Generals Schofield and Thomas had closed well up, holding the enemy behind his inner intrenchments. I first ordered the Army of the Tennessee to prepare to vacate its line, and to shift by the right below Proctor's Creek, and General Schofield to extend up to the Augusta road. About the same time General Rousseau had arrived from his expedition to Opelika, bringing me about 2,000 good cavalry, but, of course, fatigued with its long and rapid march, and ordering it to relieve General Stoneman at the river about Sandtown, I shifted General Stoneman to our left flank, and ordered all my cavalry to prepare for a blow at the Macon road simultaneous with the movement of the Army of the Tennessee toward East Point. To accomplish this I gave General Stoneman the command of his own and General Garrard's cavalry, making an effective force of full 5,000 men, and to General McCook I gave his own and the new cavalry brought by General Rousseau, which was commanded by Colonel Harrison, of the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, in the aggregate about 4,000. These two well appointed bodies were to move in concert, the former by the left around Atlanta to McDonough, and the latter by the right on Fayetteville, and on a certain night, viz, July 28, they were to meet on the Macon road near Lovejoy's and destroy it in the most effectual manner. I estimated this joint cavalry could whip all of Wheeler's cavalry, and could otherwise accomplish its task, and I think so still. I had the officers in command to meet me, and explained the movement perfectly, and they entertained not a doubt of perfect success. At the very moment almost of starting General Stoneman addressed me a note asking permission, after fulfilling his orders and breaking the road, to be allowed with his command proper to proceed to Macon and Andersonville and release our prisoners of war confined at those

points. There was something most captivating in the idea, and the execution was within the bounds of probability of success. I consented that after the defeat of Wheeler's cavalry, which was embraced in his orders, and breaking the road he might attempt it with his cavalry proper, sending that of General Garrard back to its proper flank of the army.

Both cavalry expeditions started at the time appointed. I have as yet no report from General Stoneman, who is a prisoner of war at Macon, but I know he dispatched General Garrard's cavalry to Flat Rock for the purpose of covering his own movement to McDonough, but for some reason unknown to me he went off toward Covington and did not again communicate with General Garrard at Flat Rock. General Garrard remained there until the 29th, skirmishing heavily with a part of Wheeler's cavalry and occupying their attention, but hearing nothing from General Stoneman he moved back to Conyers, where, learning that General Stoneman had gone to Covington and south on the east side of the Ocmulgee, he returned and resumed his position on our left. It is known that General Stoneman kept to the east of the Ocmulgee to Clinton, sending detachments off to the east, which did a large amount of damage to the railroad, burning the bridges of Walnut Creek and Oconee, and destroying a large number of cars and locomotives, and with his main force appeared before Macon. He did not succeed in crossing the Ocmulgee at Macon, nor in approaching Andersonville, but retired in the direction from whence he came, followed by various detachments of mounted men under a General Iverson. He seems to have become hemmed in, and gave consent to two-thirds of his force to escape back, while he held the enemy in check with the remainder, about 700 men and a section of light guns. One brigade, Colonel Adams', came in almost intact; another, commanded by Colonel Capron, was surprised on the way back and scattered. Many were captured and killed, and the balance got in mostly unarmed and afoot, and the general himself surrendered his small command and is now a prisoner in Macon. His mistake was in not making the first concentration with Generals McCook and Garrard near Lovejoy's, according to his orders, which is yet unexplained.

General McCook in the execution of his part went down the west branch of the Chattahoochee to near Rivertown, where he laid a pontoon bridge with which he was provided, crossed his command and moved rapidly on Palmetto Station of the West Point Railroad, where he tore up a section of track, leaving a regiment to create a diversion toward Campbellton, which regiment fulfilled its duty and returned to camp by way of and escorting back the pontoon bridge train. General McCook then rapidly moved to Fayetteville, where he found a large number of the wagons belonging to the rebel army in Atlanta. These he burned to the number of about 500, killing 800 mules and carrying along others, and taking 250 prisoners, mostly quartermasters and men belonging to the trains. He then pushed for the railroad, reaching it at Lovejoy's Station at the time appointed. He burned the depot, tore up a section of the road, and continued to work until forced to leave off to defend himself against an accumulating force of the enemy. He could hear nothing of General Stoneman, and finding his progress east too strongly opposed he moved south and west and reached Newnan, on the West Point road, where he encountered an infantry force coming from Mississippi to Atlanta, which had been stopped by the

break he had made at Palmetto. This force with the pursuing cavalry hemmed him in and forced him to fight. He was compelled to drop his prisoners and captures, and cut his way out, losing some 500 officers and men, among them a most valuable officer, Colonel Harrison, who, when fighting his men as skirmishers on foot, was overcome and made prisoner, and is now at Macon. He cut his way out, reached the Chattahoochee, crossed, and got to Marietta without further loss. General McCook is entitled to much credit for thus saving his command, which was endangered by the failure of General Stoneman to reach Lovejoy's. But on the whole the cavalry raid is not deemed a success, for the real purpose was to break the enemy's communications, which though done was on so limited a scale that I knew the damage would soon be repaired.

Pursuant to the general plan, the Army of the Tennessee drew out of its lines near the Decatur road during the night of July 26, and on the 27th moved behind the rest of the army to Proctor's Creek and south to prolong our line due south and facing east. On that day, by appointment of the President of the United States, Major-General Howard assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee and had the general supervision of the movement, which was made en echelon, General Dodge's corps (Sixteenth) on the left nearest the enemy, General Blair's corps (Seventeenth) next to come up on its right, and General Logan's corps (Fifteenth) to come up on its right and refused as a flank, the whole to gain as much ground due south from the flank already established on Proctor's Creek as was consistent with a proper strength. General Dodge's men got into line in the evening of the 27th, and General Blair's came into line on his right early in the morning of the 28th, his right reaching an old meeting-house called Ezra Church near some large open fields by the poor-house on a road known as the Bell's Ferry road or Lick Skillet road. Here the Fifteenth Corps (General Logan's) joined on and refused along a ridge well wooded, which partially commanded a view over the same fields. About 10 a. m. all the army was in position and the men were busy in throwing up the accustomed pile of rails and logs, which after a while assumed the form of a parapet. The skill and rapidity with which our men construct these is wonderful and is something new in the art of war. I rode along this whole line about that time, and as I approached Ezra Church there was considerable artillery firing, enfilading the road in which I was riding, killing an orderly's horse just behind my staff. I struck across an open field to where General Howard was standing in rear of the Fifteenth Corps and walked up to the ridge with General Morgan L. Smith to see if the battery which enfiladed the main road and rail piles could not be disposed of, and heard General Smith give the necessary orders for the deployment of one regiment forward and another to make a circuit to the right, when I returned to where General Howard was, and remained there until 12 o'clock. During this time there was nothing to indicate serious battle save the shelling by one or at most two batteries from beyond the large field in front of the Fifteenth Corps.

Wishing to be well prepared to defeat the enemy if he repeated his game of the 22d, I had the night before ordered General Davis' division, of General Palmer's corps, which by the movement of the Army of the Tennessee had been left as it were in reserve, to move down to Turner's Ferry and thence toward White Hall or East Point, aiming to reach the flank of General Howard's new line,

Hoping that in case of an attack this division would in turn catc the attacking force in flank or rear at an unexpected moment, I ex plained it to General Howard and bade him to expect the arrival c such a force in case of battle. Indeed, I expected to hear the fire c its skirmishers by noon. General Davis was sick that day, an Brigadier-General Morgan commanded the division which ha marched early for Turner's Ferry, but many of the roads laid dow on our maps did not exist at all, and General Morgan was delaye thereby. I rode back to make more particular inquiries as to th division, and had just reached General Davis' headquarters at Pro tor's Creek when I heard musketry open heavily on the right. Th enemy had come out of Atlanta by the Bell's Ferry road and forme his masses in the open fields behind a swell of ground, and after th artillery firing I have described advanced in parallel lines directl against the Fifteenth Corps, expecting to catch that flank in "air. His advance was magnificent, but founded on an error that cost hi sadly, for our men coolly and deliberately cut down his men, and, i spite of the efforts of the rebel officers, his ranks broke and fle But they were rallied again and again, as often as six times at som points, and a few of the rebel officers and men reached our line c rail piles only to be killed or hauled over as prisoners. These a saults occurred from noon until about 4 p. m., when the enemy di appeared, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. As many a 642 dead were counted and buried, and still others are known to hav been buried which were not counted by the regularly detailed buri parties. General Logan on this occasion was conspicuous as on th 22d, his corps being chiefly engaged, but General Howard had draw from the other corps (Sixteenth and Seventeenth) certain reserve which were near at hand but not used. Our entire loss is reporte at less than 600, whereas that of the enemy was in killed an wounded not less than 5,000.

Had General Davis' division come up on the Bell's Ferry road a I calculated at any time before 4 o'clock, what was simply a com plete repulse would have been a disastrous rout to the enemy, but cannot attribute the failure to want of energy or intelligence, an must charge it, like many other things in the campaign, to the p culiar, tangled nature of the forests and absence of roads that woul admit the rapid movement of troops.

This affair terminated all efforts of the enemy to check our exte sions by the flank, which afterward proceeded with comparativ ease, but he met our extensions to the south by rapid and well con structed forts and rifle-pits built between us and the railroad to an below East Point, remaining perfectly on the defensive. Findin that the right flank of the Army of the Tennessee did not reach, was forced to shift General Schofield to that flank also, and afte ward General Palmer's corps, of General Thomas' army. Gener Schofield moved from the left on the 1st of August, and Gener Palmer's corps followed at once, taking a line below Utoy Cree and General Schofield prolonged it to a point near East Point. Th enemy made no offensive opposition, but watched our movement an extended his lines and parapets accordingly.

About this time several changes in important commands occurr which should be noted. General Hooker, offended that Gener Howard was preferred to him as the successor of General McPhers resigned his command of the Twentieth Corps, to which Gene Slocum was appointed; but he was at Vicksburg, and until he join

the command of the corps devolved upon General A. S. Williams, who handled it admirably. General Palmer also resigned the command of the Fourteenth Corps, and General Jeff. C. Davis was appointed to his place. Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley had succeeded General Howard in the command of the Fourth Corps.

From the 2d to the 5th we continued to extend to the right, demonstrating strongly on the left and along our whole line. General Reilly's brigade, of General Cox's division, General Schofield's army, on the 5th tried to break through the enemy's line about a mile below Utoy Creek, but failed to carry the position, losing about 400 men, who were caught in the entanglements and abatis, but the next day the position was turned by General Hascall, and General Schofield advanced his whole line close up to and facing the enemy below Utoy Creek. Still he did not gain the desired foothold on either the West Point or Macon road. The enemy's line at that time must have been near fifteen miles long, extending from near Decatur to below East Point. This he was enabled to do by use of a large force of State militia, and his position was so masked by the shape of the ground that we were unable to discover the weak parts.

I had become satisfied that to reach the Macon road and thereby control the supplies for Atlanta, I would have to move the whole army, but before beginning I ordered down from Chattanooga four 4½-inch rifled guns to try their effect. These arrived on the 10th and were put to work night and day and did execution on the city, causing frequent fires and creating confusion. Yet the enemy seemed determined to hold his forts even if the city was destroyed.

On the 16th of August I made my Orders, No. 57, prescribing the mode and manner of executing the grand movement by the right flank to begin on the 18th. This movement contemplated the withdrawal of the Twentieth Corps, General Williams, to the intrenched position at the Chattahoochee bridge and the march of the main army to the West Point Railroad near Fairburn, and afterward to the Macon road, at or near Jonesborough, with our wagons loaded with provisions for fifteen days. About the time of the publication of these orders, I learned that Wheeler, with a large mounted force of the enemy, variously estimated from 6,000 to 10,000 men, had passed round by the east and north and had made his appearance on our line of communication near Adairsville, and had succeeded in capturing 900 of our beef-cattle, and had made a break of the railroad near Calhoun. I could not have asked for anything better, for I had provided well against such a contingency, and this detachment left me superior to the enemy in cavalry. I suspended the execution of my orders for the time being and ordered General Kilpatrick to make up a well appointed force of about 5,000 cavalry, and to move from his camp about Sandtown during the night of the 18th to the West Point road and break it good near Fairburn, then to proceed across to the Macon road and tear it up thoroughly, but to avoid as far as possible the enemy's infantry, but to attack any cavalry he could find. I thought this cavalry would save the necessity of moving the main army across, and that in case of his success it would leave me in better position to take full advantage of the result. General Kilpatrick got off at the time appointed and broke the West Point road and afterward reached the Macon road at Jonesborough, where he whipped Ross' cavalry and got possession of the railroad, which he held for five hours, damaging it considerably, but a brigade of the enemy's infantry, which had been dispatched

below Jonesborough in cars, was run back and disembarked, and with Jackson's rebel cavalry made it impossible for him to continue his work. He drew off to the east and made a circuit and struck the railroad about Lovejoy's Station, but was again threatened by the enemy, who moved on shorter lines, when he charged through their cavalry, taking many prisoners, of which he brought in 70, and captured a 4-gun battery, which he destroyed, except one gun, which he brought in. He estimated the damage done to the road as enough to interrupt its use for ten days, after which he returned by a circuit north and east, reaching Decatur on the 22d.

After an interview with General Kilpatrick I was satisfied that whatever damage he had done would not produce the result desired, and I renewed my orders for the movement of the whole army. This involved the necessity of raising the siege of Atlanta, taking the field with our main force and using it against the communications of Atlanta instead of against its intrenchments. All the army commanders were at once notified to send their surplus wagons, incumbrances of all kinds, and sick back to our intrenched position at the bridge, and that the movement would begin during the night of the 25th. Accordingly, all things being ready, the Fourth Corps (General Stanley) drew out of its lines on our extreme left and marched to a position below Proctor's Creek. The Twentieth Corps (General Williams) moved back to the Chattahoochee. This movement was made without loss, save a few things left in our camps by thoughtless officers and men. The night of the 26th the movement continued, the Army of the Tennessee drawing out and moving rapidly by a circuit well toward Sandtown and across Camp Creek; the Army of the Cumberland, below Utoy Creek, General Schofield, remaining in position. This was effected with the loss of but a single man in the Army of the Tennessee, wounded by a shell from the enemy. The third move brought the Army of the Tennessee on the West Point railroad above Fairburn, the Army of the Cumberland about Red Oak, and General Schofield close in near Diggs' and Mimms'. I then ordered one day's work to be expended in destroying that road, and it was done with a will. Twelve and one-half miles were destroyed, the ties burned, and the iron rails heated and twisted by the utmost ingenuity of old hands at the work. Several cuts were filled up with the trunks of trees, logs, rocks, and earth, intermingled with loaded shells prepared as torpedoes to explode in case of an attempt to clear them out.

Having personally inspected this work and satisfied with its execution, I ordered the whole army to move the next day eastward by several roads, General Howard on the right toward Jonesborough, General Thomas the center by Shoal Creek Church to Couch's, on the Decatur and Fayetteville road, and General Schofield on the left, about Morrow's Mills. An inspection of the map will show the strategic advantage of this position. The railroad from Atlanta to Macon follows substantially the ridge, or "divide" between the waters of Flint and Ocmulgee Rivers, and from East Point to Jonesborough makes a wide bend to the east. Therefore the position I have described, which had been well studied on paper, was my first objective. It gave me "interior lines," something our enemy had enjoyed too long, and I was anxious for once to get the inside track and therefore my haste and desire to secure it. The several columns moved punctually on the morning of the 29th; General Thomas, on the center, encountered little opposition or difficulty save what resulted

from narrow roads, and reached his position at Couch's early in the afternoon. General Schofield being closer to the enemy, who still clung to East Point, moved cautiously on a small circle around that point and came into position toward Rough and Ready, and General Howard, having the outer circle, had a greater distance to move. He encountered cavalry, which he drove rapidly to the crossing of Shoal Creek, where the enemy also had artillery. Here a short delay occurred and some cannonading and skirmishing, but General Howard started them again and kept them moving, passed the Renfroe place, on the Decatur road, which was the point indicated for him in the orders of that day, but he wisely and well kept on and pushed on toward Jonesborough, saved the bridge across Flint River, and did not halt until darkness compelled him, within half a mile of Jonesborough. Here he rested for the night and in the morning of August 31, finding himself in the presence of a heavy force of the enemy, he deployed the Fifteenth Corps and disposed the Sixteenth and Seventeenth on its flanks. The men covered their front with the usual parapets and soon prepared to act offensively or defensively as the case called for. I was that night with General Thomas at Couch's, and as soon as I learned that General Howard had passed Renfroe's, I directed General Thomas to send to that place a division of General Jeff. C. Davis' corps, to move General Stanley's corps in connection with General Schofield toward Rough and Ready, and then to send forward due east a strong detachment of General Davis' corps to feel for the railroad. General Schofield was also ordered to move boldly forward and strike the railroad near Rough and Ready.

These movements were progressing during the 31st, when the enemy came out of his works at Jonesborough and attacked General Howard in position, as described. General Howard was admirably situated to receive him and repulsed the attack thoroughly. The enemy attacked with Lee's and Hardee's corps, and after a contest of over two hours withdrew, leaving over 400 dead on the ground, and his wounded, of which about 300 were left in Jonesborough, could not have been much less than 2,500. Hearing the sounds of battle at Jonesborough about noon, orders were renewed to push the other movements on the left and center, and about 4 p. m. the reports arrived simultaneously that General Howard had thoroughly repulsed the enemy at Jonesborough; that General Schofield had reached the railroad a mile below Rough and Ready and was working up the road, breaking it as he went; that General Stanley, of General Thomas' army, had also got the road below General Schofield and was destroying it, working south, and that General Baird, of General Davis' corps, had struck it still lower down within four miles of Jonesborough. Orders were at once given for all the army to turn on Jonesborough, General Howard to keep the enemy busy while General Thomas should move down from the north, with General Schofield on his left. I also ordered the troops as they moved down to continue the thorough destruction of the railroad, because we had it then, and I did not know but that events might divert our attention. General Garrard's cavalry was directed to watch the roads to our rear and north. General Kilpatrick was sent south, down the west bank of the Flint, with instructions to attack or threaten the railroad below Jonesborough. I expected the whole army would close down on Jonesborough by noon of the 1st of Sep-

tember. General Davis' corps having the shorter distance to travel was on time and deployed facing south, his right in connection with General Howard and his left on the railroad. General Stanley and General Schofield were coming down along the Rough and Ready road and along the railroad, breaking it as they came. When General Davis joined to General Howard, General Blair' corps, on General Howard's left, was thrown in reserve, and was immediately sent well to the right below Jonesborough to act against that flank, along with General Kilpatrick's cavalry. About 4 p. m. General Davis was all ready and assaulted the enemy's lines across open fields, carrying them very handsomely and taking as prisoners the greater part of Govan's brigade, including its commander, with two 4-gun batteries.

Repeated orders were sent to Generals Stanley and Schofield to hurry up, but the difficult nature of the country and the absence of roads are the reasons assigned why these troops did not get well into position for attack before night rendered further operations impossible. Of course the next morning the enemy was gone and had retreated south.

About 2 o'clock that night the sounds of heavy explosions were heard in the direction of Atlanta, distant about twenty miles, with a succession of minor explosions and what seemed like the rapid firing of cannon and musketry. These continued about an hour, and again about 4 a. m. occurred another series of similar discharges apparently nearer us, and these sounds could be accounted for on no other hypothesis than of a night attack on Atlanta by General Slocum or the blowing up of the enemy's magazines. Nevertheless at daybreak, on finding the enemy gone from his lines at Jonesborough I ordered a general pursuit south, General Thomas following to the left of the railroad, General Howard on its right, and General Schofield keeping off about two miles to the east. We overtook the enemy again near Lovejoy's Station in a strong intrenched position with his flanks well protected behind a branch of Walnut Creek to the right and a confluent of the Flint River to his left. We pushed close up and reconnoitered the ground and found he had evidently halted to cover his communication with the McDonough and Fayetteville road. Rumors began to arrive, through prisoners captured, that Atlanta had been abandoned during the night of September 1; that Hood had blown up his ammunition trains, which accounted for the sounds so plainly heard by us, and which were yet unexplained; that Stewart's corps was then retreating toward McDonough, and that the militia had gone off toward Covington. It was then too late to interpose and prevent their escape, and I was satisfied with the substantial success already gained. Accordingly I ordered the work of destroying the railroad to cease and the troops to be held in hand ready for any movement that further information from Atlanta might warrant.

General Jeff. C. Davis' corps had been left above Jonesborough and General Garrard's cavalry was still farther back, and the latter was ordered to send back to Atlanta and ascertain the exact truth and the real situation of affairs. But the same night, viz. September 4, a courier arrived from General Slocum reporting the fact that the enemy had evacuated Atlanta; blown up seven trains of cars, and had retreated on the McDonough road. General Slocum had entered and taken possession on the 2d of September. The object of my mov-

ment against the railroad was therefore already reached and concluded, and as it was idle to pursue our enemy in that wooded country with a view to his capture, I gave orders on the 4th for the army to prepare to move back slowly to Atlanta. On the 5th we drew back to the vicinity of Jonesborough, five miles, where we remained a day. On the 7th we moved to Rough and Ready, seven miles, and the next day to the camps selected, viz, the Army of the Cumberland grouped around about Atlanta, the Army of the Tennessee about East Point, and that of the Ohio at Decatur, where the men now occupy clean and healthy camps.

I have not yet received full or satisfactory accounts of Wheeler's operations to our rear, further than that he broke the road about Calhoun and then made his appearance at Dalton, where Colonel Laiboldt held him in check until General Steedman arrived from Chattanooga and drove him off. He then passed up into East Tennessee and made quite a stay at Athens, but on the first show of pursuit he kept on north across the Little Tennessee, and crossing the Holston near Strawberry Plains, reached the Clinch near Clinton, and passed over toward Sequatchie and McMinnville. Thence he seems to have gone to Murfreesborough and Lebanon, and across to Franklin. He may have committed damage to the property of citizens, but has injured us but little, the railroads being repaired about as fast as he broke them. From Franklin he has been pursued toward Florence and out of the State by Generals Rousseau, Steedman, and Granger, but what amount of execution they have done to him has not been reported.

Our roads and telegraph are all repaired, and the cars run with regularity and speed.

It is proper to remark in this place that during the operations of this campaign expeditions were sent out from Memphis and Vicksburg to check any movements of the enemy's forces in Mississippi upon our communications. The manner in which this object was accomplished reflects credit upon Generals A. J. Smith, Washburn, Slocum, and Mower, and although General Sturgis' expedition was less successful than the others, it assisted in the main object to be accomplished.

I must bear full and liberal testimony to the energetic and successful management of our railroads during the campaign. No matter when or where a break has been made, the repair train seemed on the spot, and the damage was repaired generally before I knew of the break. Bridges have been built with surprising rapidity, and the locomotive whistle was heard in our advanced camps almost before the echo of the skirmish fire had ceased. Some of these bridges—those of the Oostenaula, the Etowah, and Chattahoochee—are fine substantial structures, and were built in an inconceivably short time, almost out of material improvised on the spot.

Col. W. W. Wright, who has charge of the construction and repairs, is not only a most skillful, but a wonderfully ingenious, industrious, and zealous officer, and I can hardly do him justice. In like manner the officers charged with running the trains have succeeded to my entire satisfaction, and have worked in perfect harmony with the quartermasters and commissaries, bringing forward abundant supplies with such regularity that at no one time have we wanted for provisions, forage, ammunition, or stores of any essential kind.

Col. L. C. Easton, chief quartermaster, and Col. A. Beckwith, chief commissary, have also succeeded in a manner surprising to all of us in getting forward supplies. I doubt if ever an army was better supplied than this, and I commend them most highly for it, because I know that more solicitude was felt by the lieutenant-general commanding, and by the military world at large, on this than any other one problem involved in the success of the campaign. Capt. T. G. Baylor, chief ordnance officer, has in like manner kept the army supplied at all times with every kind of ammunition. To Capt. O. M. Poe, chief engineer, I am more than ordinarily indebted for keeping me supplied with maps and information of roads and topography, as well as in the more important branch of his duties in selecting lines and military positions.

My own personal staff has been small, but select. Brig. Gen. W. F. Barry, an officer of enlarged capacity and great experience, has filled the office of chief of artillery to perfection, and Lieut. Col. E. D. Kittoe, chief medical inspector, has done everything possible to give proper aid and direction to the operations of that important department. I have never seen the wounded removed from the fields of battle, cared for, and afterward sent to proper hospitals in the rear, with more promptness, system, care, and success than during this whole campaign, covering over 100 days of actual battle and skirmish. My aides-de-camp, Maj. J. C. McCoy, Capt. L. M. Dayton, and Capt. J. C. Audenried, have been ever zealous and most efficient, carrying my orders day and night to distant parts of our extended lines with an intelligence and zeal that insured the proper working of machinery covering from ten to twenty-five miles of ground, when the least error in the delivery and explanation of an order would have produced confusion; whereas, in a great measure, owing to the intelligence of these officers, orders have been made so clear that these vast armies have moved side by side, sometimes crossing each other's tracks, through a difficult country of over 138 miles in length, without confusion or trouble. Captain Dayton has also filled the duties of my adjutant-general, making all orders and carrying on the official correspondence. Three inspectors-general completed my staff: Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse, who has since been assigned the command of a division of the Sixteenth Corps at the request of General Dodge; Lieut. Col. W. Warner, of the Seventy-sixth Ohio, and Lieut. Col. Charles Ewing, inspector-general of the Fifteenth Corps and captain Thirteenth U. S. Regulars. These officers, of singular energy and intelligence, have been of immense assistance to me in handling these large armies.

My three armies in the field were commanded by able officers, my equals in rank and experience—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, and Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard. With such commanders, I had only to indicate the object desired and they accomplished it. I cannot overestimate their services to the country, and must express my deep and heartfelt thanks that coming together from different fields, with different interests, they have co-operated with a harmony that has been productive of the greatest amount of success and good feeling. A more harmonious army does not exist.

I now inclose their reports and those of the corps, division, and brigade commanders, a perusal of which will fill up the sketch which I have endeavored to make. I also submit tabular statements of our losses in battle by wounds and sickness; also list of prisoners ca-

ured, sent to the rear, and exchanged; also of the guns and materials of war captured, besides the important country towns and arsenals of the enemy that we now occupy and hold.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

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Casualties in army in the field, Military Division of the Mississippi, during May, June, July, and August, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Army of the Cumberland	261	2,748	780	14,676	46	1,729	20,240
Army of the Tennessee	91	1,357	365	6,628	77	1,796	10,314
Army of the Ohio	.....	531	.....	2,378	.....	1,060	3,960
Total	352	4,636	1,145	23,682	123	4,585	34,514

To which should be added the casualties for September 1 to 15 in Army of the Cumberland, 2,567, making aggregate, 37,081.

Reports of Armies of the Tennessee and Ohio include the whole campaign.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

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Prisoners and deserters taken by army in the field, Military Division of the Mississippi, during May, June, July, and August, 1864.

Command.	Prisoners.		Deserters.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Army of the Cumberland	121	3,838	21	1,543	5,523
Army of the Tennessee	133	2,591	5	576	3,305
Army of the Ohio	16	781	1	292	1,090
Total	270	7,210	27	2,411	9,918

To which add the prisoners and deserters in the Army of the Cumberland September 1 to 20, 3,065, making a total aggregate of 12,983.

Reports from Armies of the Tennessee and Ohio include the whole campaign.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

ADDENDA.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, near Lovejoy's, September 3, 1864.*

The general commanding announces with great pleasure that he has official information that our troops under Major-General Slocum occupied Atlanta yesterday at 11 a. m., the enemy having evacuated the night before, destroyed vast magazines of stores, and blowing up, among other things, eighty car-loads of ammunition, which accounts for the sounds heard by us on the night of the 1st instant. Our present task is, therefore, well done, and all work of destruction on the railroad will cease.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 5, 1864—10.25 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the following orders which were made Saturday by the President on receipt of the news of the capture of Atlanta:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
September 3, 1864.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability, courage, and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia which, under Divine favor, has resulted in the capture of the city of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges, and other military operations that have signalized the campaign, must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

IN THE FIELD,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 6, 1864—3 p. m.
(Received 11.05 p. m. 8th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just received your telegram, and shall announce it to the whole army, preceded by the expression, "The general commanding announces to the army with pride and satisfaction," and followed by "All corps, regiments, and batteries may, without further notice, inscribe 'Atlanta' on their colors." We are moving back to Atlanta slowly, making good use of the corn-fields, which our animals needed, and to prevent a boast of the enemy that we were in a hurry. We have burned a good deal of cotton, but will save enough to pay the expenses of the salute.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, near Jonesborough, Ga., September* 6, 1864.

I. The general-in-chief communicates with a feeling of just pride and satisfaction the following orders of the President of the United States, and telegram of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, on hearing of the capture of Atlanta:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1864.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability, courage, and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which, under Divine favor, has resulted in the capture of the city of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges, and other military operations that have signalized the campaign, must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington City, September 3, 1864.

Ordered:

First. That on Monday, the 5th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 noon, there shall be given a salute of 100 guns at the Arsenal and Navy-Yard, Washington, and on Tuesday, the 6th day of September, or on the day after the receipt of this order, at each arsenal and navy-yard in the United States, for the recent brilliant achievements of the fleet and land forces of the United States in the harbor of Mobile, and in the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines, and Fort Morgan. The Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy will issue the necessary directions, in their respective Departments, for the execution of this order.

Second. That on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 noon, there shall be fired a salute of 100 guns at the arsenal at Washington, and at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Newport, Ky., Saint Louis, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Hilton Head, and New Berne, or the day after the receipt of this order, for the brilliant achievements of the army under command of Major-General Sherman in the State of Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta. The Secretary of War will issue directions for the execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

CITY POINT, VA., *September* 4, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have just received your dispatch announcing the capture of Atlanta. In honor of your great victory I have ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns from every battery bearing upon the enemy. The salute will be fired within an hour amidst great rejoicing.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

II. All the corps, regiments, and batteries composing this army may, without further orders, inscribe "Atlanta" on their colors.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September* 8, 1864.

The officers and soldiers of the Armies of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Tennessee have already received the thanks of the nation through

its President and Commander-in-Chief, and it now remains only for him who has been with you from the beginning, and who intends to stay all the time, to thank the officers and men for their intelligence, fidelity, and courage as displayed in the campaign of Atlanta.

On the 1st of May our armies were lying in garrison seemingly quiet, from Knoxville to Huntsville, and our enemy lay behind his rocky-faced barrier at Dalton, proud, defiant, and exulting. He had had time since Christmas to recover from his discomfiture on the Mission Ridge, with his ranks filled, and a new commander-in-chief second to none of the Confederacy in reputation for skill, sagacity, and extreme popularity. All at once our armies assumed life and action, and appeared before Dalton. Threatening Rocky Face, we threw ourselves upon Resaca, and the rebel army only escaped by the rapidity of its retreat, aided by the numerous roads, with which he was familiar, and which were strange to us. Again he took post in Allatoona, but we gave him no rest, and by our circuit toward Dallas and subsequent movement to Acworth we gained the Allatoona Pass. Then followed the eventful battles about Kenesaw and the escape of the enemy across the Chattahoochee River. The crossing of the Chattahoochee and breaking of the Augusta road was most handsomely executed by us, and will be studied as an example in the art of war. At this stage of our game our enemies became dissatisfied with their old and skillful commander and selected one more bold and rash. New tactics were adopted. Hood first boldly and rapidly, on the 20th of July, fell on our right at Peach Tree Creek and lost. Again, on the 22d, he struck our extreme left and was severely punished, and finally, again on the 28th, he repeated the attempt on our right, and that time must have become satisfied, for since that date he has remained on the defensive. We slowly and gradually drew our lines about Atlanta, feeling for the railroad which supplied the rebel army and made Atlanta a place of importance. We must concede to our enemy that he met these efforts patiently and skillfully, but at last he made the mistake we had waited for so long, and sent his cavalry to our rear, far beyond the reach of recall. Instantly our cavalry was on his only remaining road and we followed quickly with our principal army, and Atlanta fell into our possession as the fruit of well-concerted measures, backed by a brave and confident army. This completed the grand task which had been assigned us by our Government, and your general again repeats his personal and official thanks to all the officers and men composing this army for the indomitable courage and perseverance which alone could give success. We have beaten our enemy on every ground he has chosen, and have wrested from him his own Gate City, where were located his foundries, arsenals, and work-shops, deemed secure on account of their distance from the base and the seemingly impregnable obstacles intervening.

Nothing is impossible to an army like this, determined to vindicate a Government which has rights wherever our flag has once floated, and is resolved to maintain them at any and all costs.

In our campaign many, yea, very many, of our noble and gallant comrades have preceded us to our common destination—the grave. But they have left the memory of deeds on which a nation can build a proud history. McPherson, Harker, McCook, and others dear to us all, are now the binding links in our minds that should attach more closely together the living, who have to complete the task which still lays before us in the dim future.

I ask all to continue, as they have so well begun, the cultivation of the soldierly virtues that have ennobled our own and other countries—courage, patience, obedience to the laws and constituted authorities of our Government, fidelity to our trusts, and good feeling among each other, each trying to excel the other in the practice of those high qualities—and it will then require no prophet to foretell that our country will in time emerge from this war, purified by the fires of war and worthy its great founder—Washington.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 14, 1865.

The following resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives is published to the Army:

PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 4.—Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the people and of Congress to Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman and the officers and soldiers of his command for their gallant conduct in their late brilliant movement through Georgia.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of the people and of the Congress of the United States are due, and are hereby tendered, to Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman and, through him, to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry and good conduct in their late campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the triumphal march thence through Georgia to Savannah, terminating in the capture and occupation of that city; and that the President cause a copy of this joint resolution to be engrossed and forwarded to Major-General Sherman.

Approved, January 10, 1865.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Organization of the Union (field) forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, in the Atlanta Campaign, May 3–September 8, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS GUARD.

7th Company Ohio Sharpshooters, *a* Lieut. William McCrory.

ARTILLERY.*b*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY, Chief of Artillery.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

ESCORT.

Company I, 1st Ohio Cavalry, Lieut. Henry C. Reppert.

ARTILLERY.*b*

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. BRANNAN, Chief of Artillery.

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a Relieved two companies 10th Ohio Infantry May 20. *b* All organizations are entered in the rosters of the commands with which they served.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.*a*
Maj. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM GROSE.
Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL.*b*

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.*c*
Col. ISAAC M. KIRBY.

21st Illinois:*d*
Maj. James E. Calloway.
Capt. William H. Jamison.*e*
38th Illinois,*d* Lieut. Col. William T. Chapman.
31st Indiana, Col. John T. Smith.
81st Indiana, Lieut. Col. William C. Wheeler.
1st Kentucky,*f* Col. David A. Enyart.
2d Kentucky,*f* Lieut. Col. John R. Hurd.
90th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel N. Yeoman.
101st Ohio:
Col. Isaac M. Kirby.
Lieut. Col. Bedan B. McDanald.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WALTER C. WHITAKER.*g*
Col. JACOB E. TAYLOR.

59th Illinois,*h* Col. P. Sidney Post.
96th Illinois:
Col. Thomas E. Champion.*i*
Maj. George Hicks.

Second Brigade—Continued.

115th Illinois, Col. Jesse H. Moore.
35th Indiana:
Maj. John P. Dufficy.*j*
Capt. James A. Gavisk.
Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Tassin.
84th Indiana:*h*
Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Neff.
Capt. John C. Taylor.
21st Kentucky:
Col. Samuel W. Price.*i*
Lieut. Col. James C. Evans.
23d Kentucky,*h* Lieut. Col. George W. Northup.
40th Ohio:
Col. Jacob E. Taylor.
Capt. Charles G. Matchett.*k*
Capt. Milton Kemper.
45th Ohio,*l* Capt. John H. Humphrey.
51st Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Charles H. Wood.
Col. Richard W. McClain.*m*
99th Ohio:*l*
Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins.
Capt. James A. Bope.
Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GROSE.
Col. P. SIDNEY POST.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM GROSE.
Col. JOHN E. BENNETT.*n*

59th Illinois:*h*
Col. P. Sidney Post.
Lieut. Col. Clayton Hale.
Col. P. Sidney Post.
75th Illinois:
Col. John E. Bennett.
Lieut. Col. William M. Kilgour.
80th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. William M. Kilgour.
Maj. James M. Stookey.*o*
84th Illinois, Col. Louis H. Waters.
9th Indiana, Col. Isaac C. B. Suman.
30th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. Orrin D. Hurd.
Capt. William Dawson.
Lieut. Col. Orrin D. Hurd.
36th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Oliver H. P. Carey.
84th Indiana:*h*
Capt. John C. Taylor.*k*
Capt. Martin B. Miller.
77th Pennsylvania:
Capt. Joseph J. Lawson.
Col. Thomas E. Rose.*o*

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a Assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee July 27. *b* Assumed command August 4. *c* Sick from June 10. *d* Non-veterans attached to 101st Ohio till June 4 and 9, respectively, when the regiments returned from veteran furlough. *e* Assumed command June 21. *f* Ordered home for muster out May 29 and June 3, respectively. *g* Sick from June 30. *h* The 59th Illinois was transferred from the Third Brigade August 16, and to the Third Division August 19, being replaced by the 23d Kentucky. The 84th Indiana took the place of the 59th Illinois in the Third Brigade. *i* Wounded June 20. *j* Killed June 30. *k* Wounded September 2. *l* The 45th Ohio (from Twenty-third Corps) interchanged with 99th Ohio June 22. *m* Assumed command June 1. *n* Assumed command September 4. *o* Assumed command June 7.

Artillery.a

Capt. PETER SIMONSON.*b*
Capt. SAMUEL M. MCDOWELL.*c*
Capt. THEODORE S. THOMASSON.

Indiana Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Alfred Morrison.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B:
Capt. Samuel M. McDowell.
Capt. Jacob Ziegler.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANCIS T. SHERMAN.
Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL.*d*
Col. EMERSON OPDYCKE.

36th Illinois:
Col. Silas Miller.*e*
Capt. James B. McNeal.
Lieut. Col. Porter C. Olson.*f*
44th Illinois:
Col. Wallace W. Barrett.
Lieut. Col. John Russell.
Maj. Luther M. Sabin.
Lieut. Col. John Russell.
73d Illinois, Maj. Thomas W. Mothersbaw.
74th Illinois:
Col. Jason Marsh.*g*
Lieut. Col. James B. Kerr.*h*
Capt. Thomas J. Bryan.
88th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. George W. Chandler.*c*
Lieut. Col. George W. Smith.
28th Kentucky,*i* Lieut. Col. J. Rowan Boone.
2d Missouri:*j*
Lieut. Col. Arnold Beck.
Col. Bernard Laiboldt.
15th Missouri, Col. Joseph Conrad.
24th Wisconsin:
Lieut. Col. Theodore S. West.*k*
Maj. Arthur MacArthur, jr.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER.*l*
Col. JOHN W. BLAKE.

100th Illinois:
Maj. Charles M. Hammond.
Col. Frederick A. Bartleson.*m*
Maj. Charles M. Hammond.
40th Indiana:
Col. John W. Blake.
Lieut. Col. Henry Leaming.
Col. John W. Blake.*n*
Lieut. Col. Henry Leaming.
57th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. George W. Lennard.*o*
Lieut. Col. Willis Blanch.
28th Kentucky:*p*
Lieut. Col. J. Rowan Boone.*q*
Maj. George W. Barth.
26th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. William H. Squires.*r*
Maj. Norris T. Peatman.*q*
Capt. Lewis D. Adair.
Lieut. Col. William H. Squires.
Maj. Norris T. Peatman.*s*
97th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Milton Barnes.
Col. John Q. Lane.*t*

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES G. HARKER.*c*
Brig. Gen. LUTHER P. BRADLEY.

22d Illinois,*u* Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick.
27th Illinois,*v* Lieut. Col. William A. Schmitt.
42d Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Edgar D. Swain.*w*
Capt. Jared W. Richards.
Maj. Frederick A. Atwater.*x*

51st Illinois:
Col. Luther P. Bradley.
Capt. Theodore F. Brown.
Col. Luther P. Bradley.
Capt. Albert M. Tilton.
79th Illinois:
Col. Allen Buckner.*y*
Lieut. Col. Henry E. Rives.
Maj. Terrence Clark.*z*
Capt. Oliver O. Bagley.
Lieut. Col. Terrence Clark.

a Merged into the artillery brigade of the corps July 26. *b* Killed June 16. *c* Killed June 27. *d* Assumed command May 22; assigned to command of First Division August 4. *e* Mortally wounded June 27. *f* Assumed command August 24. *g* Sick from June 10. *h* Mortally wounded and captured June 27. *i* Transferred to Second Brigade May 28. *j* At Dalton from May 14. *k* Wounded May 14. *l* Sick July 10 to 25; resumed command on latter date. *m* Killed June 23. *n* Sick from August 10. *o* Killed May 14. *p* Assigned May 28. *q* Wounded June 27. *r* Sick from June 19 to July 5. *s* In command from August 25. *t* In command from June 11. *u* Left army for muster-out June 10; veterans and recruits transferred to 42d Illinois. *v* Left army for muster-out August 25; veterans and recruits transferred to 9th Illinois. *w* Wounded June 3. *x* In command from August 8. *y* Wounded May 9. *z* Assumed command June 8.

Third Brigade—Continued.

3d Kentucky:
Col. Henry C. Dunlap.*a*
Capt. John W. Tuttle.
Col. Henry C. Dunlap.
64th Ohio:
Col. Alexander McIlvain.*b*
Lieut. Col. Robert C. Brown.
Maj. Samuel L. Coulter.
Lieut. Col. Robert C. Brown.
65th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Horatio N
beck.*c*
Capt. Charles O. Tannel
Maj. Orlow Smith.
125th Ohio:
Col. Emerson Opdycke.
Lieut. Col. David H. M

Artillery.e

Capt. CHARLES C. ALESHIRE.*f*
Capt. WILBUR F. GOODSPEED.

1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. George W. Spencer.
1st Ohio Light, Battery A:
Capt. Wilbur F. Goodspeed.
Lieut. Charles W. Scovill.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.*g*
Col. P. SIDNEY POST.
Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLICH.*h*
Col. WILLIAM H. GIBSON.
Col. RICHARD H. NODINE.
Col. WILLIAM H. GIBSON.*i*
Col. CHARLES T. HOTCHKISS.

25th Illinois,*j* Col. Richard H. Nodine.
35th Illinois,*i* Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler.
89th Illinois:
Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss.
Lieut. Col. William D. Williams.
Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss.
Lieut. Col. William D. Williams.
32d Indiana,*k* Col. Frank Erdelmeyer.
8th Kansas:*l*
Col. John A. Martin.*m*
Lieut. Col. James M. Graham.
15th Ohio:
Col. William Wallace.*n*
Lieut. Col. Frank Askew.
Col. William Wallace.*o*
Col. Frank Askew.
49th Ohio:
Col. William H. Gibson.
Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Gray.
15th Wisconsin:
Maj. George Wilson.
Lieut. Col. Ole C. Johnson.*p*

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. HA
Col. OLIVER H. PAYNE.
Col. P. SIDNEY POST.*r*

59th Illinois,*s* Capt. Samuel W
6th Indiana,*t* Lieut. Col. C
Campbell.
5th Kentucky,*u* Col. Will
Berry.
6th Kentucky:*u*
Maj. Richard T. Whita
Capt. Isaac N. Johnsto
23d Kentucky:*v*
Lieut. Col. James C. F
Maj. George W. North
1st Ohio,*x* Maj. Joab A. Staf
6th Ohio,*y* Col. Nicholas L. A
41st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert berly.*z*
71st Ohio,*aa* Col. Henry K. M
93d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Daniel
124th Ohio:
Col. Oliver H. Payne.
Lieut. Col. James Pick
Col. Oliver H. Payne.*c*

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a Sick from June 28. *b* Killed May 9. *c* Wounded June 27. *d* Wounded May 14; in c
a demi-brigade to August 4. *e* Merged into the artillery brigade of the corps July 26.
June 24. *g* Wounded September 2. *h* Wounded May 15. *i* Left for muster-out August 2
brigade June 6, and left for muster-out August 1. *k* Left for muster-out August 2. *l* Joine
eran furlough June 28. *m* Sick from August 1. *n* Disabled May 27. *o* On leave from Ju
sumed command July 24. *q* Transferred to the Army of the Tennessee August 17. *r* I
from August 19. *s* Transferred from Second Brigade, First Division, August 19. *t* Relieved
out August 22. *u* Transferred to Fourth Division, Twentieth Corps, July 25 and August 9, r
v Transferred to Second Brigade, First Division, August 19. *w* Mortally wounded July 9.
to Chattanooga July 25. *y* At Cleveland, Kingston, and Resaca; relieved for muster-
z Commanding demi-brigade May 6 to July 21. *aa* Transferred from Fourth Division,
Army Corps, August 31. *bb* In command May 6 to 27, when wounded. *cc* Commanding d
May 6 to August 19.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY.*a*
Col. FREDERICK KNEFLER.

th Indiana;
Col. Frederick Knefler.
Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Oyler.*b*
Maj. George W. Parker.*c*
Capt. John G. Dunbar.*d*
Capt. Eli F. Ritter.
Indiana, Col. George F. Dick.
Kentucky:
Lieut. Col. Chesley D. Bailey.
Col. George H. Cram.*e*
entucky, Col. Alexander M. Stout.

13th Ohio:
Col. Dwight Jarvis, jr.*a*
Maj. Joseph T. Snider.
19th Ohio:
Col. Charles F. Manderson.*f*
Lieut. Col. Henry G. Stratton.
59th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Granville A. Frambes.*g*
Capt. Charles A. Sheafe.*h*
Capt. John L. Watson.
Capt. Robert H. Higgins.

Artillery.

Capt. CULLEN BRADLEY.

Light, Bridges' Battery:
Lyman Bridges.*i*
Morris D. Temple.*j*
Lyman A. White.

Ohio Light, 6th Battery:
Lieut. Oliver H. P. Ayres.
Lieut Lorenzo D. Immell.*k*
Lieut. Oliver H. P. Ayres.*l*
Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.*m*

Maj. THOMAS W. OSBORN.*n*
Capt. LYMAN BRIDGES.

1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. George W. Spencer.
Illinois Light, Bridges' Battery, Lieut. Lyman A. White.
Indiana Light, 5th Battery:
Capt. Alfred Morrison.
Lieut. George H. Briggs.
1st Ohio Light, Battery A, Capt. Wilbur F. Goodspeed.
1st Ohio Light, Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.
Ohio Light, 6th Battery:
Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell.
Capt. Cullen Bradley.*o*
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. Jacob Ziegler.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.
Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.*p*
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.*q*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.*r*
Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KING.
Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.*r*
Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KING.
Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.
Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KING.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.*s*

a Sick from May 23. *b* Sick from June 28. *c* Wounded July 19. *d* Captured September 2. *e* In command from June 26. *f* Wounded September 2. *g* Captured May 27. *h* Sick from June 25. *i* Chief of corps artillery from May 23. *j* Relieved for muster-out June 8. *k* In command May 30 to June 28. *l* Wounded July 6. *m* Organized July 25. *n* In command July 26–30. *o* In command from August 1. *p* Assumed command August 7. *q* Assumed command August 22. *r* Disabled and absent May 29 to June 6 and June 13 to July 13. *s* In command from August 17.

Provost Guard.

16th United States, Company D, 1st Battalion, Capt. Charles F. Trowbridge.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.*a*
Col. ANSON G. MCCOOK.
Col. MARION C. TAYLOR.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.
Col. MARION C. TAYLOR.

104th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Douglas Hapeman.
42d Indiana:
Lieut. Col. William T. B. McIntire.*b*
Capt. James H. Masters.*c*
Capt. Gideon R. Kellams.
Lieut. Col. William T. B. McIntire.
88th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Cyrus E. Briant.
15th Kentucky:
Col. Marion C. Taylor.
Lieut. Col. William G. Halpin.
2d Ohio:*d*
Col. Anson G. McCook.
Capt. James F. Sarratt.
33d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. James H. M. Montgomery.*e*
Capt. Thaddeus A. Minshall.
94th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Rue P. Hutchins.
10th Wisconsin*f* Capt. Jacob W. Roby.
21st Wisconsin:
Lieut. Col. Harrison C. Hobart.
Maj. Michael H. Fitch.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KING.
Col. WILLIAM L. STOUGHTON.
Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KING.
Col. WILLIAM L. STOUGHTON.*g*
Col. MARSHALL F. MOORE.
Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KING.
Maj. JOHN R. EDIE.

Second Brigade—Continued.

11th Michigan:*h*
Col. William L. Stoughton.
Capt. Patrick H. Keegan.
Col. William L. Stoughton.
Capt. Patrick H. Keegan.
Lieut. Col. Melvin Mudge.
Capt. Patrick H. Keegan.
69th Ohio:*i*
Col. Marshall F. Moore.
Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Brigham.
Capt. Lewis E. Hicks.
15th United States (nine companies First and Third Battalions):
Maj. Albert Tracy,*j*
Capt. Albert B. Dod.*k*
Capt. James Curtis.*l*
Capt. Horace Jewett.
15th United States (six companies Second Battalion):
Maj. John R. Edie.*m*
Capt. William S. McManus.
16th United States (four companies First Battalion):
Capt. Alexander H. Stanton.*n*
Capt. Ebenezer Gay.*o*
16th United States (four companies Second Battalion), Capt. Robert P. Barry.*p*
18th United States (eight companies First and Third Battalions):*q*
Capt. George W. Smith.*r*
Capt. Lyman M. Kellogg.*s*
Capt. Robert B. Hull.*t*
18th United States (Second Battalion),*q*
Capt. William J. Fetterman.
19th United States (First Battalion and A, Second Battalion):
Capt. James Mooney.
Capt. Lewis Wilson.*u*
Capt. Egbert Phelps.*v*
Capt. James Mooney.

Third Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER.*w*
Col. JOSIAH GIVEN.
Col. MARSHALL F. MOORE.*x*

37th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. William D. Ward.*y*
Maj. Thomas V. Kimble.
Lieut. Col. William D. Ward.
38th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin.*z*
21st Ohio:
Col. James M. Neibling.*aa*
Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan.

a On leave July 2 to August 2. *b* Sick July 3 to August 23. *c* Wounded July 22. *d* Ordered to Chattanooga July 27. *e* Wounded August 13. *f* Ordered to Marietta July 28. *g* Wounded July 4. *h* Ordered to Chattanooga August 25. *i* Joined from veteran furlough May 11 and temporarily assigned to Third Brigade July 15. *j* Sick from May 8. *k* On leave from August 1. *l* Wounded August 7. *m* In command of First and Second Battalions from May 8. *n* In command of First and Second Battalions to May 21. *o* In command of First and Second Battalions May 21 to August 24. *p* In command of First and Second Battalions from August 24. *q* Consolidated for field and tactical purposes August 11 and commanded by Captain Kellogg. *r* Also commanded Second Battalion to June 14. *s* In command of the regiment June 14 to August 11; wounded September 1. *t* In command of consolidated detachment from September 1. *u* Assumed command May 22. *v* Sick from July 10. *w* Sick from July 5. *x* In command from July 15. *y* Wounded May 27. *z* Also commanded demi-brigade. *aa* Wounded May 28.

Third Brigade—Continued.

Ohio:
Col. Josiah Given.
Maj. Joseph Fisher.
Col. Josiah Given.*a*
Pennsylvania, Col. William Sirwell.

79th Pennsylvania:*b*
Col. Henry A. Hambright.*c*
Maj. Michael H. Locher.
Capt. John S. McBride.
Maj. Michael H. Locher.
1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham.*a*

Artillery.d

Capt. LUCIUS H. DRURY.

1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Capt. Mark H. Prescott.
1st Ohio Light, Battery I, Capt. Hubert Dilger.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.
Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.*e*
Col. ROBERT F. SMITH.
Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.
Col. CHARLES M. LUM.

Illinois,*f* Col. John Tillson.
Illinois:
Col. Robert F. Smith.
Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
Col. Robert F. Smith.
Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
Col. Robert F. Smith.*h*
Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
Illinois, Col. William B. Anderson.
Michigan:*i*
Col. Charles M. Lum.
Maj. Henry S. Burnett.*j*
Capt. William H. Dunphy.
Michigan,*k* Col. Henry R. Mizner.
New York:*l*
Col. William T. C. Grower.*m*
Maj. Joel O. Martin.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN G. MITCHELL.

34th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell.
78th Illinois:
Col. Carter Van Vleck.*n*
Lieut. Col. Maris R. Vernon.
98th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce.
Capt. John A. Norris.
Capt. David E. Roatch.
Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce.
108th Ohio:*o*
Lieut. Col. Joseph Good.
Col. George T. Limberg.
Lieut. Col. Joseph Good.
113th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Darius B. Warner.*p*
Maj. Lyne S. Sullivant.*q*
Capt. Toland Jones.
121st Ohio, Col. Henry B. Banning.

Third Brigade.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK.*r*
Col. OSCAR F. HARMON.*r*
Col. CALEB J. DILWORTH.*s*
Lieut. Col. JAMES W. LANGLEY.

th Illinois:
Col. Caleb J. Dilworth.
Maj. Robert G. Rider.*s*
Capt. James R. Griffith.
th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Allen L. Fahnestock.
Maj. Joseph F. Thomas.
Lieut. Col. Allen L. Fahnestock.

110th Illinois,*t* Lieut. Col. E. Hibbard Topping.
125th Illinois:
Col. Oscar F. Harmon.
Maj. John B. Lee.
Lieut. Col. James W. Langley.
Capt. George W. Cook.

Also commanded demi-brigade. *b* Joined from veteran furlough May 9. *c* Disabled May 9. erged into the artillery brigade of the corps July 24. *e* Also commanded division July 28 to Au- t 28, during illness of General Davis. *f* Transferred to Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, ;ust 20. *g* Assumed command May 24. *h* Sick from August 26. *i* Joined from veteran furlough r 15. *j* Killed September 1. *k* Joined June 4. *l* Joined August 21. *m* Mortally wounded Sep- ıber 1. *n* Mortally wounded August 11. *o* Employed mainly in guarding trains. *p* Wounded e 27. *q* Sick from August 3. *r* Mortally wounded June 27. *s* Wounded September 1. *t* Guarding ns till July 20.

Third Brigade—Continued.

22d Indiana:
Lieut. Col. William M. Wiles.*a*
Capt. William H. Taggart.*b*
Capt. William H. Snodgrass.
Maj. Thomas Shea.*c*
Capt. William H. Taggart.*d*
Capt. William H. Snodgrass.

52d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Charles W. Cla
Maj. James T. Holmes.*f*
Capt. Samuel Rothacker.
Maj. James T. Holmes.*g*

Artillery.h

Capt. CHARLES M. BARNETT.

2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. Alonzo W. Coe.
Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery,*i* Capt. George Q. Gardner.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.*j*
Col. MOSES B. WALKER.

19th Illinois,*k* Lieut. Col. Alexander W. Raffen.
24th Illinois,*l* Capt. August Mauff.
82d Indiana, Col. Morton C. Hunter.
23d Missouri,*m* Col. William P. Robinson.
11th Ohio,*n* Lieut. Col. Ogden Street.
17th Ohio, Col. Durbin Ward.
31st Ohio:
Col. Moses B. Walker.
Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister.
89th Ohio:
Maj. John H. Jolly.
Col. Caleb H. Carlton.*o*
92d Ohio, Col. Benjamin D. Fearing.

Second Brigade

Col. FERDINAND VAN DERVEE
Col. NEWELL GLEASON.

75th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. William O'Brie
Maj. Cyrus J. McCole.
87th Indiana:
Col. Newell Gleason.
Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Hamn
101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas I
2d Minnesota:
Col. James George.*r*
Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bisl
9th Ohio,*s* Col. Gustave Kammer
35th Ohio,*t* Maj. Joseph L. Budd.
105th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George T. Pe

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE P. ESTE.

10th Indiana,*u* Lieut. Col. Marsh B. Taylor.
74th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. Myron Baker.*v*
Maj. Thomas Morgan.
10th Kentucky, Col. William H. Hays.
18th Kentucky,*w* Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.

14th Ohio:
Maj. John W. Wilson.*x*
Capt. George W. Kirk.
38th Ohio:
Col. William A. Choate.
Capt. Joseph Wagstaff.

Artillery.z

Capt. GEORGE ESTEP.

Indiana Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Otho H. Morgan.
Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. William P. Stackhouse.

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a Wounded May 17. *b* Sick from June 12. *c* Assumed command July 12 and wounded J
d Sick from August 7. *e* Captured July 19. *f* Wounded September 1. *g* Resumed command t
ber 2. *h* Merged into the artillery brigade of the corps July 24. *i* Detachment Second Minnes
tery attached. *j* Sick from July 15. *k* Relieved for muster-out June 9. *l* Relieved for mu
June 28. *m* Joined July 10. *n* Relieved for muster-out June 10; non-veterans organized into a
ion and attached to the 92d Ohio. *o* Assumed command June 1. *p* Sick from June 27. *q* W
July 20. *r* Relieved for muster-out June 23. *s* Relieved for muster-out May 22. *t* Relieved for
out August 3. *u* Part of time detached at Marietta. *v* Killed August 5. *w* Remained at Ri
x Wounded September 1. *y* Mortally wounded September 1. *z* Merged into the artillery br
the corps July 24.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.[a]

Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING.

1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Capt. Mark H. Prescott.
2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Capt. Charles M. Barnett.
Indiana Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Otho H. Morgan.
Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. William P. Stackhouse.
Indiana Light, 20th Battery,[b] Capt. Milton A. Osborne.
1st Ohio Light, Battery I,[c] Capt. Hubert Dilger.
Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery:
Capt. George Q. Gardner.[d]
Lieut. Joseph McKnight.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.
Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.[e]
Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.[f]

ESCORT.

15th Illinois Cavalry, Company K, Capt. William Duncan.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.
Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.
Col. WARREN W. PACKER.[g]
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

5th Connecticut:
Col. Warren W. Packer.
Lieut. Col. Henry W. Daboll.[h]
Maj. William S. Cogswell.[i]
Col. Warren W. Packer.
3d Maryland (detachment):
Lieut. David Gove.
Lieut. Donald Reid.
Lieut. David Gove.
123d New York:
Col. Archibald L. McDougall.[j]
Lieut. Col. James C. Rogers.
141st New York:
Col. William K. Logie.[k]
Lieut. Col. Andrew J. McNett.[l]
Capt. Elisha G. Baldwin.
Capt. Andrew J. Compton.
46th Pennsylvania, Col. James L. Selfridge.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER.

27th Indiana:
Col. Silas Colgrove.[l]
Lieut. Col. John R. Fesler.
2d Massachusetts:
Col. William Cogswell.[m]
Lieut. Col. Charles F. Morse.
Col. William Cogswell.
13th New Jersey, Col. Ezra A. Carman.
107th New York, Col. Nirom M. Crane.
150th New York, Col. John H. Ketcham.
3d Wisconsin, Col. William Hawley.[j]

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[a] Organized July 24; reorganized into three battalions August 27, as follows: C, 1st Illinois, and 19th Indiana in 1st Battalion, Captain Prescott, chief; I, 2d Illinois, and 5th Wisconsin in 2d Battalion, Captain Barnett, chief; 7th and 20th Indiana in 3d Battalion, Captain Osborne, chief. [b] Assigned August 14. [c] Relieved August 14. [d] Sick from July 28. [e] Assumed command July 26. [f] Assumed command August 27. [g] In command July 3 to 17, and July 28 to August 28. [h] In command May 24 to June 5, July 3 to 17, and August 1 to 28. [i] In command July 28 to August 1. [j] Wounded May 25. [k] Killed July 20. [l] Wounded July 20. [m] Detached May 21 to June 30.

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES S. ROBINSON.
Col. HORACE BOUGHTON.

82d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon.
101st Illinois, Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage.
45th New York, *b* Col. Adolphus Dobke.
143d New York:
Col. Horace Boughton.
Lieut. Col. Hezekiah Watkins.
Maj. John Higgins.
61st Ohio:
Col. Stephen J. McGroa
Capt. John Garrett.
82d Ohio, Lieut. Col. David T
31st Wisconsin, *d* Col. Francis

Artillery.e

Capt. JOHN D. WOODBURY.

1st New York Light, Battery I, Lieut. Charles E. Winegar.
1st New York Light, Battery M, Capt. John D. Woodbury.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES CANDY.
Col. ARIO PARDEE, jr. *f*

5th Ohio:
Col. John H. Patrick. *g*
Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kilpatrick.
Maj. Henry E. Symmes. *h*
Capt. Robert Kirkup.
7th Ohio, *i* Lieut. Col. Samuel McClelland.
29th Ohio:
Col. William T. Fitch. *j*
Capt. Myron T. Wright. *c*
Capt. Wilbur F. Stevens.
66th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell. *k*
Capt. Thomas McConnell.
28th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Flynn.
147th Pennsylvania:
Col. Ario Pardee, jr.
Lieut. Col. John Craig.

Second Brigade.

Col. ADOLPHUS BUSCHI
Col. JOHN T. LOCKMAN.
Col. PATRICK H. JONES
Col. GEORGE W. MINDI

33d New Jersey:
Col. George W. Mindil.
Lieut. Col. Enos Foura
Capt. Thomas O'Conno
119th New York:
Col. John T. Lockman.
Capt. Charles H. Odell.
Capt. Chester H. South
Col. John T. Lockman.
134th New York:
Lieut. Col. Allan H. Ja
Capt. Clinton C. Brown
154th New York:
Col. Patrick H. Jones. *o*
Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Al
Maj. Lewis D. Warner.
Lieut. Col. Daniel B. A
Maj. Lewis D. Warner.
27th Pennsylvania, *q* Lieut. gust Riedt.
73d Pennsylvania, Maj. Ch Cresson. *r*
109th Pennsylvania:
Capt. Frederick L. Gin
Capt. Walter G. Dunn.
Capt. Hugh Alexander
Capt. William Geary.

a Sick from July 24. *b* Ordered to Nashville July 6. *c* Wounded July 20. *d* Joined July John A. Reynolds, chief of corps artillery; artillery of the division was merged into the s gade of the corps July 27. *f* In command from August 4. *g* Killed May 25. *h* Assume June 12 and wounded June 28. *i* Relieved for muster-out June 11. *j* Wounded May 8 *k* also commanded the 5th and detachment 7th Ohio. *l* Assumed command May 22. *m* In con 7 to August 8. *n* In command May 22 to 29. *o* Disabled May 8. *p* Sick from May 16. *q* muster-out May 23. *r* Wounded June 15.

Third Brigade.

Col. DAVID IRELAND.*a*
Col. WILLIAM RICKARDS, Jr.*b*
Col. GEORGE A. COBHAM, Jr.
Col. DAVID IRELAND.

60th New York:
Col. Abel Godard.
Capt. Thomas Elliott.
Col. Abel Godard.
Capt. Thomas Elliott.
78th New York:*c*
Lieut. Col. Harvey S. Chatfield.
Col. Herbert von Hammerstein.*d*
102d New York:
Col. James C. Lane.*e*
Maj. Lewis R. Stegman.*f*
Capt. Barent Van Buren.
Col. Herbert von Hammerstein.
137th New York, Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhis.
149th New York:
Lieut. Col. Charles B. Randall.
Col. Henry A Barnum.*d*
29th Pennsylvania:
Col. William Rickards, jr.*f*
Maj. Jesse R. Millison.*g*
Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker.
Capt. John H. Goldsmith.*h*
Capt. Benjamin F. Zarracher.*i*
Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Zulich.*j*
111th Pennsylvania:
Col. George A. Cobham, jr.
Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker.
Col. George A. Cobham, jr.*k*
Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM WHEELER.*l*
Capt. CHARLES C. ALESHIRE.

New York Light, 13th Battery:
Capt. William Wheeler.*l*
Lieut. Henry Bundy.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E:
Capt. James D. McGill.*m*
Lieut. Thomas S. Sloan.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.*n*

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.*o*
Col. BENJAMIN HARRISON.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.
Col. BENJAMIN HARRISON.
102d Illinois:
Col. Franklin C. Smith.*p*
Lieut. Col. James M. Mannon.
Col. Franklin C. Smith.
105th Illinois:
Col. Daniel Dustin.
Lieut. Col. Everell F. Dutton.*q*
Col. Daniel Dustin.
129th Illinois:
Col. Henry Case.
70th Indiana:
Col. Benjamin Harrison.
Lieut. Col. Samuel Merrill.
79th Ohio:
Col. Henry G. Kennett.
Lieut. Col. Azariah W. Doan.
Capt. Samuel A. West.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL ROSS.
Col. JOHN COBURN.*r*

20th Connecticut:*s*
Lieut. Col. Philo B. Buckingham.
Col. Samuel Ross.
33d Indiana:
Maj. Levin T. Miller.*t*
Capt. Edward T. McCrea.
Maj. Levin T. Miller.
85th Indiana:
Col. John P. Baird.
Lieut. Col. Alexander B. Crane.*u*
Capt. Jefferson E. Brant.
19th Michigan:
Col. Henry C. Gilbert.*v*
Maj. Eli A. Griffin.*w*
Capt. John J. Baker.*x*
Capt. David Anderson.
22d Wisconsin:
Col. William L. Utley.
Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood.*y*

a Wounded May 15; resumed command June 6. *b* Relieved May 16. *c* Consolidated with 102d New York July 12. *d* Assumed command June 20. *e* Sick from June 15. *f* Wounded June 15. *g* Relieved for muster-out June 30. *h* Assumed command July 21. *i* Assumed command July 30. *j* Assumed command August 22. *k* Killed July 20. *l* Killed June 22. *m* Resigned July 8. *n* In command from June 29. *o* Wounded May 15. *p* Wounded June 16; resumed command August 10. *q* In command July 14 to August 4. *r* Assumed command May 9. *s* Transferred to Third Brigade May 29. *t* Wounded June 2. *u* In command July 17 to August 9. *v* Mortally wounded May 15. *w* Mortally wounded June 15. *x* Wounded July 20. *y* In command from July 3.

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES WOOD, Jr.

20th Connecticut:
Col. Samuel Ross.
Lieut. Col. Philo B. Buckingham.*a*
33d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Godfrey Rider, jr.
136th New York:
Lieut. Col. Lester B. Faulkner.
Maj. Henry L. Arnold.
55th Ohio:
Col. Charles B. Gambee.*b*
Capt. Charles P. Wickham.
Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Powers.*c*
73d Ohio, Maj. Samuel H. Hurst.*d*
26th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Winkler.

Artillery.

Capt. MARCO B. GARY.

1st Michigan Light, Battery I, Capt. Luther R. Smith.
1st Ohio Light, Battery C, Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.*e*

Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.

1st Michigan Light, Battery I, Capt. Luther R. Smith.
1st New York Light, Battery I, Capt. Charles E. Winegar.
1st New York Light, Battery M, Capt. John D. Woodbury.
New York Light, 13th Battery, Capt. Henry Bundy.
1st Ohio Light, Battery C:
Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens.
Capt. Marco B. Gary.*f*
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Lieut. Thomas S. Sloan.
5th United States, Battery K,*g* Capt. Edmund C. Bainbridge.

UNATTACHED TROOPS.

RESERVE BRIGADE.

Col. JOSEPH W. BURKE.*h*
Col. HEBER LE FAVOUR.*i*

10th Ohio,*h* Col. Joseph W. Burke.
9th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William Wilkinson.
22d Michigan,*j* Lieut. Col. Henry S. Dean.

PONTONIERS.*k*

Col. GEORGE P. BUELL.

58th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore.
Pontoon Battalion,*l* Capt. Patrick O'Connell.

SIEGE ARTILLERY.

11th Indiana Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.

AMMUNITION TRAIN GUARD.

1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.

a In command from July 16. *b* Killed May 15. *c* In command from July 8. *d* Wounded May 15. *e* Organized July 27. *f* Assumed command August 1. *g* Joined August 25. *h* Relieved for muster-out May 27. *i* Assumed command May 31. *j* Joined May 31. *k* Up to June 17 Colonel Buell commanded the pioneer brigade. *l* Ordered to Chattanooga June 17.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.

ESCORT.

4th Ohio, Company D, Capt. Philip H. Warner.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD M. MCCOOK.*a*

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH B. DORR.*b*
Col. JOHN T. CROXTON.
Col. JOSEPH B. DORR.*c*
Lieut. Col. JAMES P. BROWNLOW.*d*
Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON.

8th Iowa:
Lieut. Col. Horatio G. Barner.
Col. Joseph B. Dorr.
Maj. Richard Root.
Maj. John H. Isett.
Maj. Richard Root.
4th Kentucky *e* (mounted infantry):
Col. John T. Croxton.
Lieut. Col. Robert M. Kelly.*c*
Capt. James H. West.*f*
Lieut. Granville C. West.
Capt. James I. Hudnall.
2d Michigan:*g*
Maj. Leonidas S. Scranton.
Lieut. Col. Benjamin Smith.
1st Tennessee, Col. James P. Brownlow.

Second Brigade.

Col. OSCAR H. LA GRANGE.*h*
Lieut. Col. JAMES W. STEWART.*i*
Lieut. Col. HORACE P. LAMSON.
Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. TORREY.*j*
Lieut. Col. HORACE P. LAMSON.

2d Indiana:
Lieut. Col. James W. Stewart.
Maj. David A. Briggs.
4th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. Horace P. Lamson.
Maj. George H. Purdy.
Capt. Albert J. Morley.
1st Wisconsin:
Maj. Nathan Paine.*k*
Capt. Henry Harnden.*l*
Capt. Lewis M. B. Smith.
Lieut. Col. William H. Torrey.
Maj. Nathan Paine.*m*
Capt. Lewis M. B. Smith.

Third Brigade.n

Col. LOUIS D. WATKINS.
Col. JOHN K. FAULKNER.*o*

4th Kentucky, Col. Wickliffe Cooper.
6th Kentucky, Maj. William H. Fidler.
7th Kentucky:
Col. John K. Faulkner.
Maj. Robert Collier,
Col. John K. Faulkner.

Artillery.

18th Indiana Battery:
Lieut. William B. Rippetoe.
Capt. Moses M. Beck.*p*

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a Also in command of Harrison's division July 27 to 31. *b* In command to July 20. *c* Captured July 30. *d* In command July 30 to August 12. *e* Assigned June 30. *f* Captured July 31. *g* Ordered to Franklin, Tenn., June 29. *h* Captured May 9. *i* Captured May 26. *j* In command July 21 to 30, when wounded and captured. *k* Disabled May 9. *l* Wounded May 26. *m* Killed July 28. *n* At Waubatchie, La Fayette, Calhoun, Dalton, Resaca, and other points in rear of the army. *o* In command July 5 to August 10. *p* Assumed command September 7.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT H. G. MINTY.

4th Michigan:
Lieut. Col. Josiah B. Park.
Maj. Frank W. Mix.*a*
Capt. L. Briggs Eldridge.
7th Pennsylvania:
Col. William B. Sipes.
Maj. James F. Andress.
Maj. William H. Jennings.
4th United States, Capt. James B. McIntyre.

Second Brigade.b

Col. ELI LONG.*a*
Col. BEROTH B. EGGLESTO

1st Ohio:
Col. Beroth B. Eggleston.
Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Pa
3d Ohio, Col. Charles B. Seidel
4th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Oliver P. I

Third Brigade (mounted infantry).

Col. JOHN T. WILDER.*c*
Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.

98th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell.
123d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs.
17th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. Henry Jordan.
Maj. Jacob G. Vail.

72d Indiana:
Col. Abram O. Miller.
Maj. Henry M. Carr.
Capt. Adam Pinkerton.
Lieut. Col. Samuel C. Kirl

Artillery.

Chicago (Illinois) Board of Trade Battery, Lieut. George I. Robinso

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.*d*
Col. ELI H. MURRAY.*e*
Col. WILLIAM W. LOWE.
Brig. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT KLEIN.
Lieut. Col. MATTHEWSON T. PATRICK.
Maj. J. MORRIS YOUNG.

3d Indiana (four companies), Maj. Alfred Gaddis.
5th Iowa:*f*
Maj. Harlon Baird.
Maj. J. Morris Young.
Capt. Martin Choumee.

Second Brigade.g

Col. CHARLES C. SMITH.
Maj. THOMAS W. SANDERSO
Lieut. Col. FIELDER A. JON

8th Indiana:*f*
Lieut. Col. Fielder A. Jor
Maj. Thomas Herring.
Maj. Thomas Graham.
2d Kentucky:*f*
Maj. William H. Eifort.
Maj. Owen Star.
10th Ohio:
Maj. Thomas W. Sanders
Maj. William Thayer.
Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Sa

Third Brigade.

Col. ELI H. MURRAY.
Col. SMITH D. ATKINS.*e*
Col. ELI H. MURRAY.

92d Illinois (mounted infantry):
Col. Smith D. Atkins.
Capt. Matthew Van Buskirk.
Col. Smith D. Atkins.
Maj. Albert Woodcock.
Col. Smith D. Atkins.

3d Kentucky:
Maj. Lewis Wolfley.
Lieut. Col. Robert H. Ki
5th Kentucky:
Col. Oliver L. Baldwin.
Maj. Christopher T. Chee
Col. Oliver L. Baldwin.

Artillery.

10th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

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a Wounded August 20. *b* Operating in Northern Alabama to June 6. *c* Sick from *d* Wounded May 13; resumed command July 23; also commanded First and Second Briga Division, August 18 to 22. *e* In command May 13 to 21. *f* In the field from July 27. *g* C J. Harrison, the commander of this brigade, was captured July 3) while in command of a division, composed of the 8th Indiana, 2d Kentucky, 5th Iowa, 9th Ohio, and 4th Tennessee section Battery E, 1st Michigan Light Artillery. *h* In command July 2 to August 6.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON.*a*
Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.*b*
Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

ESCORT.

4th Company Ohio Cavalry:
Capt. John S. Foster.
Capt. John L. King.
1st Ohio Cavalry, Company B,*c* Capt. George F. Conn.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.
Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.
Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.*d*
Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.
Maj. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.
Col. MILO SMITH.
Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.*e*
Col. MILO SMITH.
26th Iowa:
Col. Milo Smith.
Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Ferreby.
Col. Milo Smith.
Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Ferreby.
30th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Aurelius Roberts.
27th Missouri:
Col. Thomas Curly.
Maj. Dennis O'Connor.
Col. Thomas Curly.
26th Ohio, Col. William B. Woods.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES A. WILLIAMSON.

4th Iowa:
Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Nichols.*f*
Capt. Randolph Sry.
9th Iowa:
Col. David Carskaddon.*g*
Maj. George Granger.
25th Iowa, Col. George A. Stone.
31st Iowa, Col. William Smyth.

Third Brigade.

Col. HUGO WANGELIN.

3d Missouri, Col. Theodore Meumann.
12th Missouri:
Lieut. Col. Jacob Kaercher.*g*
Maj. Frederick T. Ledergerber.
17th Missouri, Maj. Francis Romer.
29th Missouri:
Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Gage.
Maj. Philip H. Murphy.
Col. Joseph S. Gage.

31st Missouri:
Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson.
Maj. Frederick Jaensch.
Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson.
32d Missouri:
Capt. Charles C. Bland.
Maj. Abraham J. Seay.*h*

Artillery.i

Maj. CLEMENS LANDGRAEBER.

2d Missouri Light, Battery F:
Capt. Louis Voelkner.
Lieut. Lewis A. Winn.

Ohio Light, 4th Battery:
Capt. George Froehlich.
Lieut. Louis Zimmerer.

a Killed July 22. *b* In command July 22 to 27. *c* Assigned July 2. *d* Sick from July 15 to August 2. *e* Assigned to Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, August 22. *f* Wounded July 22. *g* Wounded July 28. *h* In command from May 20. *i* Chiefs of corps artillery: Maj. Charles J. Stolbrand (captured May 19), Maj. Allen C. Waterhouse, Maj. Thomas D. Maurice (assigned June 25).

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.
Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.*a*

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GILES A. SMITH.*b*
Col. JAMES S. MARTIN.
Col. THEODORE JONES.*c*

55th Illinois:*d*
Lieut. Col. Theodore C. Chandler.
Capt. Jacob M. Augustin.*e*
Capt. Francis H. Shaw.
Capt. Cyrus M. Browne.*e*
111th Illinois:*f*
Col. James S. Martin.
Maj. William M. Mabry.*g*
116th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Anderson Froman.*h*
Capt. Thomas White.*i*
Capt. John S. Windsor.
127th Illinois:
Lieut. Col Frank S. Curtiss.
Capt. Alexander C. Little.
Lieut. Col. Frank S. Curtiss.
Capt. Charles Schryver.
6th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Delos Van Deusen.
8th Missouri:*j*
Lieut. Col. David C. Coleman.
Capt. Hugh Neill.
Capt. John W. White.
30th Ohio,*k* Lieut. Col. George H. Hildt.
57th Ohio:
Col. Americus V. Rice.*l*
Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.
Col. WELLS S. JONES.
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.
Col. WELLS S. JONES.
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.*m*
Col. WELLS S. JONES.

111th Illinois,*n* Col. James S. Martin.
83d Indiana:
Col. Benjamin J. Spooner.*l*
Capt. George H. Scott.
Capt. Benjamin North.
30th Ohio,*o* Col. Theodore Jones.
37th Ohio:*p*
Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh.*q*
Maj. Charles Hipp.*r*
Capt. Carl Moritz.
47th Ohio:
Col. Augustus C. Parry.*l*
Lieut. Col. John Wallace.*s*
Maj. Thomas T. Taylor.
53d Ohio:*t*
Col. Wells S. Jones.
Lieut. Col. Robert A. Fulton.
Col. Wells S. Jones.
54th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Robert Williams, jr.
Maj. Israel T. Moore.

Artillery.

Capt. FRANCIS DE GRESS.*u*

1st Illinois Light, Battery A:
Capt. Peter P. Wood.*v*
Lieut. George McCagg, jr.
Lieut. Samuel S. Smyth.*w*
Lieut. George Echte.
1st Illinois Light, Battery B,*x* Capt. Israel P. Rumsey.
1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Capt. Francis De Gress.

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a Assumed command August 17. *b* Assigned to Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, July 20. *c* Assumed command August 4. *d* Joined from veteran furlough June 16. *e* Killed June 27. *f* Transferred to Second Brigade August 4. *g* Wounded July 22. *h* Mortally wounded May 14. *i* Killed May 26. *j* Four companies relieved for muster-out June 16, and five companies June 25, Company K remaining. *k* Transferred from Second Brigade August 4. *l* Wounded June 27. *m* Wounded August 24. *n* Transferred from First Brigade August 4. *o* Joined from veteran furlough May 22, and transferred to First Brigade August 4. *p* Joined from veteran furlough May 10. *q* Sick from May 23. *r* Wounded July 28. *s* Captured July 22. *t* Transferred from Fourth Division May 12. *u* Chief of division artillery from July 12. *v* Sick from May 10. *w* Assigned July 12 and captured July 22. *x* Consolidated with Battery A July 12.

THIRD DIVISION.[a]

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.

Escort.

4th Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Alexander Mueller.

First Brigade.

JESSE I. ALEXANDER.[b]
JOSEPH B. McCOWN.

lois:
ol. Joseph B. McCown.
ieut. Col. James Isaminger.
iana, Lieut. Col. Edward J. Wood.
iana, Lieut. Col. Jefferson K. Scott.
nesota:
eut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte.
aj. James C. Edson.
consin, Lieut. Col. Charles H. ckson.

Second Brigade.

Col. GREEN B. RAUM.

13th Illinois (detachment),[c] Lieut. Mark M. Evans.
56th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John P. Hall.
17th Iowa, Col. Clark R. Wever.
10th Missouri:
Col. Francis C. Deimling.
Col. Joel W. Strong.
24th Missouri, Company E,[d] Lieut. Daniel Driscoll.
80th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Pren Metham.

Third Brigade.[e]

Brig. Gen. CHARLES L. MATTHIES.[f]
Col. BENJAMIN D. DEAN.[g]
Col. JABEZ BANBURY.[h]

93d Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell.
Maj. James M. Fisher.
5th Iowa:[i]
Col. Jabez Banbury.
Lieut. Col. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
10th Iowa:
Lieut. Col. Paris P. Henderson.
Lieut. David H. Emry.
26th Missouri:
Lieut. Col. John McFall.
Col. Benjamin D. Dean.
Lieut. Col. John McFall.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY DILLON.

Wisconsin Light, 6th Battery:
Lieut. Samuel F. Clark.
Lieut. James G. Simpson.
Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Capt. William Zickerick.

Cavalry.

5th Ohio, Col. Thomas T. Heath.

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rsville and other points in the rear of the advancing army. [b] Resigned September 1 o 56th Illinois from June 11. [d] Attached to 10th Missouri. [e] Discontinued August, 1864, nois being transferred to the First Brigade and the 10th Iowa and 26th Missouri to the ade. [f] Assumed command of U. S. Forces at Decatur, Ala., May 13. [g] In command and from July 25. [h] In command from June 1 to July 25. [i] Transferred to the Depart- Cumberland July 12.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HARROW.

First Brigade.

Col. REUBEN WILLIAMS.
Col. JOHN M. OLIVER.*a*

26th Illinois,*b* Lieut. Col. Robert A. Gillmore.
48th Illinois,*c* Maj. Edward Adams.
90th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Owen Stuart.*d*
Capt. Daniel O'Connor.
12th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. James Goodnow.
Col. Reuben Williams.
99th Indiana:*c*
Capt. Josiah Farrar.
Lieut. Col. John M. Berkey.
100th Indiana,*b* Lieut. Col. Albert Heath.
15th Michigan,*c* Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Hutchinson.
70th Ohio:*c*
Capt. Louis Love.
Capt. Henry L. Philips.*e*

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES C. WA

40th Illinois:*f*
Lieut. Col. Rigdon S. B
Maj. Hiram W. Hall.*h*
Capt. Michael Galvin.
Capt. William Stewart.
103d Illinois:
Maj. Asias Willison,*j*
Col. Willard A. Dickern
Lieut. Col. George W. V
Capt. Franklin C. Post.
97th Indiana:
Col. Robert F. Catterson
Lieut. Col. Aden G. Cav
6th Iowa:
Lieut. Col. Alexander J
Maj. Thomas J. Ennis.*c*
Capt. William H. Clune
Lieut. Col. Alexander J
46th Ohio:
Maj. Henry H. Giesy.*q*
Capt. Joshua W. Heath
Lieut. Col. Isaac N. Ale

Third Brigade.s

Col. JOHN M. OLIVER.

48th Illinois:
Col. Lucien Greathouse.*r*
Maj. Edward Adams.
99th Indiana:
Col. Alexander Fowler.*t*
Lieut. Col. John M. Berkey.

15th Michigan:
Lieut. Col. Austin E. Jac
Lieut. Col. Frederick S. son.
53d Ohio,*v* Col. Wells S. Jones
70th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. De Witt C. L
Maj. William B. Brown.
Capt. Louis Love.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY H. GRIFFITHS.
Maj. JOHN T. CHENEY.*x*
Capt. HENRY H. GRIFFITHS,*y*
Capt. JOSIAH H. BURTON.

1st Illinois Light, Battery F:
Capt. Josiah H. Burton.
Lieut. Jefferson F. Whaley.*z*
Lieut. George P. Cunningham.

Iowa Light, 1st Battery:
Lieut. William H. Gay.
Capt. Henry H. Griffiths.
Lieut. William H. Gay.

a In command from August 4. *b* Transferred to Second Brigade August 4. *c* Transf Third Brigade August 4. *d* Sick from August 4. *e* In command from August 15. *f* Joi *g* Killed June 27. *h* Wounded July 28. *i* In command from August 12. *j* Wounded May tally wounded May 28. *l* Wounded June 27. *m* Sick from June 25. *n* Wounded May July 28. *p* In command June 29 to July 14 and July 28 to August 4. *q* Killed May 28. 22. *s* Discontinued August 4 and troops transferred to First Brigade. *t* On leave fr *u* Discharged June 5. *v* Transferred to Second Brigade, Second Division, May 12. *w* Kille *x* Assigned May 20. *y* Relieved for muster-out August 11. *z* Sick from August 21.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS (LEFT WING).

Maj. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.*a*
Brig. Gen. THOMAS E. G. RANSOM.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

1st Alabama Cavalry :*b*
Lieut. Col. George L. Godfrey.
Col. George E. Spencer.
52d Illinois, Company A,*c* Capt. George E. Young.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SWEENY.
Brig. Gen. ELLIOTT W. RICE.*d*
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE.*e*

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ELLIOTT W. RICE.

Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Bowen.
Indiana :
Lieut. Col. Roger Martin.*f*
Maj. Thomas G. Morrison.*g*
Capt. Alfred Morris.
Iowa :
Col. James B. Weaver.*h*
Lieut. Col. Noel B. Howard.*i*
Maj. Mathew G. Hamill.*j*
Capt. John A. Duckworth.
Iowa :
Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott.
Maj. James W. McMullin.
Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott.
Maj. James W. McMullin.
Capt. Samuel Mahon.

Second Brigade.

Col. PATRICK E. BURKE.*k*
Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. ADAMS.
Col. AUGUST MERSY.*l*
Lieut. Col. JESSE J. PHILLIPS.
Col. ROBERT N. ADAMS.

9th Illinois (mounted) :
Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips.*m*
Maj. John H. Kuhn.*n*
Capt. Samuel T. Hughes.
12th Illinois :
Maj. James R. Hugunin.
Lieut. Col. Henry Van Sellar.*o*
66th Illinois :
Maj. Andrew K. Campbell.
Capt. William S. Boyd.*p*
81st Ohio :
Lieut. Col. Robert N. Adams.
Maj. Frank Evans.*q*
Lieut. Col. Robert N. Adams.
Capt. Noah Stoker.
Capt. William Clay Henry.

Third Brigade.[r]

Col. MOSES M. BANE.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER.*s*
Col. HENRY J. B. CUMMINGS.
Col. RICHARD ROWETT.*t*

Illinois :*u*
Col. Richard Rowett.
Lieut. Col. Hector Perrin.
Illinois, Maj. William Hanna.
Illinois, Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut.

39th Iowa :
Col. Henry J. B. Cummings.
Lieut. Col. James Redfield.
Col. Henry J. B. Cummings.
Maj. Joseph M. Griffiths.
Lieut. Col. James Redfield.

Artillery.[v]

Capt. FREDERICK WELKER.

1st Michigan Light, Battery B,*r* Capt. Albert F. R. Arndt.
1st Missouri Light, Battery H, Lieut. Andrew T. Blodgett.
1st Missouri Light, Battery I,*w* Lieut. John F. Brunner.

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a Wounded August 19. *b* At Rome from June 24. *c* At corps headquarters from August 8. *d* Assumed command July 25. *e* In command from July 26. *f* Sick from July 23. *g* Sick from August 24. Relieved for muster-out May 21. *i* Wounded July 22. *j* Wounded August 30. *k* Mortally wounded May 16. *l* In command May 23 to July 24. *m* Wounded May 9. *n* Relieved for muster-out July 20. In command from May 28. *p* In command from May 14. *q* In command May 16 to 23. *r* At Rome from May 22. *s* In command June 20 to August 2. *t* In command from August 15. *u* Joined July 3. Maj. William H. Ross, chief of corps artillery. *w* Relieved for muster-out May 22.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH.*a*
Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FULLER.
Brig. Gen. THOMAS E. G. RANSOM.*b*
Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FULLER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FULLER.
Col. JOHN MORRILL.*c*
Lieut. Col. HENRY T. MCDOWELL.
Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FULLER.
Lieut. Col. HENRY T. MCDOWELL.

64th Illinois:
Col. John Morrill.
Lieut. Col. Michael W. Manning.
18th Missouri:
Lieut. Col. Charles S. Sheldon.*d*
Maj. William H. Minter.
27th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Mendal Churchill.
39th Ohio:
Col. Edward F. Noyes.*e*
Lieut. Col. Henry T. McDowell.
Maj. John S. Jenkins.
Lieut. Col. Henry T. McDowell.
Maj. John S. Jenkins.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. SPRAG

35th New Jersey:
Capt. Charles A. Angel.
Col. John J. Cladek.*f*
Lieut. Col. William A. F
43d Ohio, Col. Wager Swayne.
63d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Charles E. Br
Maj. John W. Fouts.
25th Wisconsin:
Col. Milton Montgomery.
Lieut. Col. Jeremiah M. I

Third Brigade.g

Col. JAMES H. HOWE.
Col. WILLIAM T. C. GROWER.*h*
Col. JOHN TILLSON.*i*

10th Illinois,*j* Capt. George C. Lusk.
25th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. John Rheinlander.
Capt. James S. Wright.
17th New York,*k* Maj. Joel O. Martin.
32d Wisconsin, Col. Charles H. De Groat.

Artillery.

Capt. JEROME B. BURROWS.
Capt. GEORGE ROBINSON.*l*

1st Michigan Light, Battery C:
Capt. George Robinson.
Lieut. Henry Shier.
Ohio Light, 14th Battery.
Capt. Jerome B. Burrows.
Lieut. Seth M. Laird.*m*
Lieut. George Hurlbut.

2d United States, Battery F:
Lieut. Albert M. Murray.
Lieut. Joseph C. Breckinri
Lieut. Lemuel Smith.
Lieut. Rezin G. Howell.

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a Sick from July 17. *b* In command August 4 to 20. *c* Wounded July 22. *d* Sick from *e* Wounded July 4. *f* In command May 11 to August 22. *g* At Decatur, Ala.; joined army *s* August 7. *h* In command from July 21. *i* In command from August 20. *j* Assigned A *k* Transferred to Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, August 20. *l* Assigned July 3. mand June 29 to August 17. *n* Captured July 22.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.[a]

Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

ESCORT.

1st Ohio Cavalry, Company M,[b] Lieut. Charles H. Shultz.
9th Illinois (mounted infantry), Company G,[c] Capt. Isaac Clements.
11th Illinois Cavalry, Company G,[d] Capt. Stephen S. Tripp.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.[e]
Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.

Escort:

1st Ohio Cavalry, Company D,[b] Lieut. James W. Kirkendall.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.[f]
Col. GEORGE E. BRYANT.

20th Illinois:[g]
Lieut. Col. Daniel Bradley.
Maj. George W. Kennard.[h]
Capt. John H. Austin.
30th Illinois:
Col. Warren Shedd.[i]
Lieut. Col. William C. Rhoads.
Capt. John L. Nichols.
31st Illinois:
Col. Edwin S. McCook,[j]
Lieut. Col. Robert N. Pearson.
Capt. Simpson S. Stricklin.
45th Illinois,[k] Lieut. Col. Robert P. Sealy.
12th Wisconsin:[l]
Col. George E. Bryant.
Lieut. Col. James K. Proudfit.
16th Wisconsin:
Col. Cassius Fairchild.
Maj. William F. Dawes.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT K. SCOTT.[i]
Lieut. Col. GREENBERRY F. WILES.

20th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. John C. Fry.[f]
Maj. Francis M. Shaklee.[m]
32d Ohio,[n] Col. Benjamin F. Potts.
68th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George E. Welles.[f]
78th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Greenberry F. Wiles.
Maj. John T. Rainey.

Third Brigade.

Col. ADAM G. MALLOY.

17th Wisconsin:
Lieut. Col. Thomas McMahon.
Maj. Donald D. Scott.[o]
Worden's battalion,[p] Maj. Asa Worden.

Artillery.[q]

Capt. WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS.

1st Illinois Light, Battery D, Capt. Edgar H. Cooper.
1st Michigan Light, Battery H:
Capt. Marcus D. Elliott.
Lieut. William Justin.
Ohio Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. John Sullivan.

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[a] Joined the army in Georgia June 8. [b] Relieved June 18. [c] Relieved July 24. [d] Assigned August 11. [e] Sick from August 28. [f] Wounded July 22. [g] Detailed as division provost guard July 24. [h] In command July 24 to 31. [i] Captured July 22. [j] Sick from June 27. [k] At Etowah bridge. [l] Transferred from Fourth Division July 10. [m] In command from August 10. [n] Transferred to Fourth Division July 10. [o] In command from August 24. [p] Detachments 14th Wisconsin and 81st and 95th Illinois. [q] Chiefs of corps artillery: Maj. Thomas D. Maurice, to June 26; Lieut. Col. Albert M. Powell, Maj. John T. Cheney, Capt. Edward Spear, jr.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WALTER Q. GRESHAM.*a*
Col. WILLIAM HALL.
Brig. Gen. GILES A. SMITH.*b*

Escort.

11th Illinois Cavalry, Company G,*c* Capt. Stephen S. Tripp.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM L. SANDERSON.
Col. BENJAMIN F. POTTS.*d*

32d Illinois,*e* Col. John Logan.
53d Illinois,*f* Lieut. Col. John W. McClanahan.
23d Indiana:
Lieut. Col. William P. Davis.
Lieut. Col. George S. Babbitt.*g*
53d Indiana:
Lieut. Col. William Jones.*h*
Maj. Warner L. Vestal.*i*
Capt. George H. Beers.
3d Iowa (three companies):*j*
Capt. Daniel McLennan.
Capt. Pleasant T. Mathes.*h*
Lieut. Lewis T. Linnell.
Lieut. D. W. Wilson.
32d Ohio:*k*
Capt. William M. Morris.
Lieut. Col. Jeff. J. Hibbets.
12th Wisconsin,*l* Col. George E. Bryant.

Second Brigade.m

Col. GEORGE C. ROGERS.
Col. ISAAC C. PUGH.*n*
Col. JOHN LOGAN.

14th Illinois,*o* Capt. Carlos C. Cox.
15th Illinois,*o* Maj. Rufus C. McEathron.
32d Illinois,*p* Lieut. Col. George H. English.
41st Illinois,*q* Maj. Robert H. McFadden.
53d Illinois,*r* Lieut. Col. John W. McClanahan.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM HALL.
Col. JOHN SHANE.*s*
Col. WILLIAM HALL.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.*t*

11th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John C. Abercrombie.
13th Iowa:
Col. John Shane.
Maj. William A. Walker.*s*
Col. John Shane.
15th Iowa:
Col. William W. Belknap.
Maj. George Pomutz.
16th Iowa:
Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders.*u*
Capt. Crandall W. Williams.

Artillery.

Capt. EDWARD SPEAR, jr.*v*
Capt. WILLIAM Z. CLAYTON.

2d Illinois Light, Battery F:*w*
Lieut. Walter H. Powell.*u*
Lieut. George R. Richardson.
Lieut. Wendolin Meyer.*x*
Minnesota Light, 1st Battery:
Capt. William Z. Clayton.
Lieut. Henry Hurter.
1st Missouri Light, Battery C,*y* Capt. John L. Matthaei.
Ohio Light, 10th Battery,*z* Capt. Francis Seaman.
Ohio Light, 15th Battery, Lieut. James Burdick.

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a Wounded July 20. *b* Assigned July 21. *c* Transferred to corps headquarters August 11. *d* In command from July 18. *e* Transferred to Second Brigade July 18. *f* Transferred from Second Brigade July 18. *g* In command from August 1. *h* Killed July 22. *i* Wounded July 22. *j* At Etowah bridge to July 17. *k* Transferred from Third Division July 18. *l* Transferred to Third Division July 10. *m* At Allatoona June 8 to July 13, and at Kenesaw, Acworth, &c., to end of campaign. *n* In command July 5 to 19. *o* Consolidated July 5 into veteran battalion, under Col. G. C. Rogers. *p* Transferred from First Brigade July 18. *q* Joined July 5, and subsequently consolidated into battalion of two companies. *r* Transferred to First Brigade July 18. *s* Temporarily July 21. *t* In command from July 3[illegible]. *u* Captured July 22. *v* Transferred to Third Division August 25. *w* At Allatoona June 8 to July 11. *x* In command from July 29. *y* At Allatoona and Kenesaw. *z* At Kenesaw from July 11.

ARMY OF THE OHIO (TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS).

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.
Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX.*a*
Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

ESCORT.

7th Ohio Cavalry, Company G, Capt. John A. Ashbury.

ENGINEER BATTALION.*b*

Capt. CHARLES E. MCALESTER.
Capt. OLIVER S. MCCLURE.*c*

FIRST DIVISION.*d*

Brig. Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY.*e*

First Brigade.f

Col. RICHARD F. BARTER.

120th Indiana, *g* Lieut. Col. Allen W. Prather.
124th Indiana: *h*
Col. James Burgess.*i*
Col. John M. Orr.
128th Indiana: *g*
Col. Richard P. De Hart.*j*
Lieut. Col. Jasper Packard.

Second Brigade.k

Col. JOHN C. MCQUISTON.
Col. PETER T. SWAINE.*c*

123d Indiana: *l*
Lieut. Col. William A. Cullen.
Col. John C. McQuiston.
129th Indiana: *m*
Col. Charles Case.*n*
Col. Charles A. Zollinger.
130th Indiana, *o* Col. Charles S. Parrish.
99th Ohio, *p* Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 23d Battery: *q*
Lieut. Luther S. Houghton.
Lieut. Aaron A. Wilber.
Indiana Light, 24th Battery, *r* Capt. Alexander Hardy.

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a In command May 26 and 27. *b* Composed of details from infantry regiments. *c* In command from June 23. *d* Discontinued August 11; troops assigned to Second and Third Divisions. *e* On leave from June 9; troops temporarily assigned to Second and Third Divisions. *f* Temporarily assigned to Third Division June 9 to August 11; sometimes designated as Fourth Brigade, Third Division. *g* Transferred to Third Brigade, Third Division, August 11. *h* Transferred to Second Brigade, Third Division, August 11. *i* Sick from June 10. *j* Wounded June 7. *k* Temporarily assigned to Second Division June 9 to August 11; also known as Fourth Brigade, Second Division. *l* Transferred to Third Brigade, Second Division, August 11. *m* Transferred to Second Brigade, Second Division, August 11. *n* Resigned June 15. *o* Transferred to First Brigade, Second Division, August 11. *p* Assigned June 22; transferred to First Brigade, Second Division, August 11. *q* Temporarily attached to Third Division June 10; assigned thereto August 11. *r* Temporarily attached to Second Division June 10 and assigned to Cavalry Division July 6.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY M. JUDAH.*a*
Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL C. MCLEAN.
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER.*b*

80th Indiana:*c*
Lieut. Col. Alfred D. Owen.*d*
Maj. John W. Tucker.
91st Indiana:*e*
Lieut. Col. Charles H. Butterfield.
Col. John Mehringer.
13th Kentucky,*c* Col. William E. Hobson.
25th Michigan:
Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Orcutt.*f*
Capt. Samuel L. Demarest.
Capt. Edwin Childs.*g*
45th Ohio:*h*
Col. Benjamin P. Runkle.*i*
Lieut. Col. Charles H. Butterfield.
3d Tennessee:
Col. William Cross.
Maj. R. H. Dunn.
Col. William Cross.
Maj. R. H. Dunn.
6th Tennessee:
Col. Joseph A. Cooper.
Lieut. Col. Edward Maynard.*j*
Capt. Marcus D. Bearden.*k*
Capt. William Ausmus.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.*l*
Col. JOHN R. BOND.*m*
Col. WILLIAM E. HOBSON.
Col. JOHN R. BOND.*n*

107th Illinois:
Maj. Uriah M. Laurance.
Lieut. Col. Francis H. Lowry.*o*
80th Indiana:*p*
Lieut. Col. Alfred D. Owen.
Maj. John W. Tucker.
Capt. Jacob Ragle.*q*
Maj. John W. Tucker.
13th Kentucky:*p*
Col. William E. Hobson.
Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Estes.
23d Michigan:*r*
Lieut. Col. Oliver L. Spaulding.
Maj. William W. Wheeler.
45th Ohio,*s* Col. Benjamin P. Runkle.
111th Ohio:
Col. John R. Bond.
Lieut. Col. Isaac R. Sherwood.
118th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Young.*m*
Capt. Edgar Sowers.
Capt. William Kennedy.
Capt. Rudolph Reul.
Capt. Edgar Sowers.

Third Brigade.t

Col. SILAS A. STRICKLAND.

14th Kentucky,*u* Col. George W. Gallup.
20th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Waller.
27th Kentucky:
Lieut. Col. John H. Ward.
Capt. Andrew J. Bailey.*v*
50th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. George R. Elstner.*w*
Maj. Hamilton S. Gillespie.

Artillery.

Capt. JOSEPH C. SHIELDS.

Indiana Light, 22d Battery:*x*
Capt. Benjamin F. Denning.*y*
Lieut. Edward W. Nicholson.
1st Michigan Light, Battery F:
Capt. Byron D. Paddock.
Lieut. Marshall M. Miller.
Ohio Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Joseph C. Shields.

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a On leave from May 18. *b* In command from June 4. *c* Transferred to Second Brigade June 8. *d* Sick from May 23. *e* Assigned June 4; transferred to Third Brigade, Second Division, August 11. *f* Sick from July 10. *g* In command from August 18. *h* Temporarily attached June 8 and transferred to First Division, Fourth Army Corps, June 22. *i* On leave from June 10. *j* Sick from June 22. *k* Wounded July 1. *l* Transferred to Second Brigade, Third Division, May 16. *m* Sick from June 18. *n* In command from August 15. *o* In command from May 28. *p* Transferred from First Brigade June 8. *q* In command August 1 to 12. *r* Provost guard at corps headquarters July 11 to August 16. *s* Joined May 11 and transferred to First Brigade June 8. *t* Joined army May 28 and designated as Provisional Brigade to June 8. *u* Transferred to First Brigade, Second Division, August 11. *v* In command from August 16. *w* Killed August 8. *x* Joined June 20. *y* Mortally wounded July 1.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX.
Col. JAMES W. REILLY.*a*
Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES W. REILLY.
Col. JAMES W. GAULT.
Brig. Gen. JAMES W. REILLY.

112th Illinois:*b*
Col. Thomas J. Henderson.*c*
Lieut. Col. Emery S. Bond.*d*
Maj. Tristram T. Dow.
Col. Thomas J. Henderson.
Maj. Tristram T. Dow.
16th Kentucky:
Col. James W. Gault.
Maj. John S. White.
Col. James W. Gault.*e*
Maj. John S. White.*f*
Capt. Jacob Miller.
Maj. John S. White.
100th Ohio:
Col. Patrick S. Slevin.*d*
Capt. Frank Rundell.
104th Ohio:
Col. Oscar W. Sterl.
8th Tennessee:
Col. Felix A. Reeve.
Maj. William J. Jordan.
Capt. Robert A. Ragan.
Capt. James W. Berry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON.*c*
Col. JOHN S. HURT.*g*
Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.*h*
Col. JOHN S. HURT.*g*
Col. JOHN S. CASEMENT.*i*
Col. DANIEL CAMERON.*j*
Col. JOHN S. CASEMENT.

65th Illinois,*k* Lieut. Col. William S. Stewart.
63d Indiana:*l*
Col. Israel N. Stiles.
Lieut. Col Daniel Morris.
65th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. Thomas Johnson.
Capt. Walter G. Hodge.
Capt. William F. Stillwell.
Capt. Edward A. Baker.
24th Kentucky:
Col. John S. Hurt.
Lieut. Col. Lafayette North.
Col. John S. Hurt.
103d Ohio:
Capt. William W. Hutchinson.*m*
Capt. Philip C. Hayes.*n*
Lieut. Col. James T. Sterling.
Col. John S. Casement.
Capt. Philip C. Hayes.
5th Tennessee:*o*
Col. James T. Shelley.*p*
Maj. David G. Bowers.

*Third Brigade.*q

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL C. MCLEAN.*r*
Col. ROBERT K. BYRD.
Col. ISRAEL N. STILES.

11th Kentucky:*s*
Col. S. Palace Love.
Lieut. Col. Erasmus L. Mottley.
Col. S. Palace Love.
12th Kentucky,*s* Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Rousseau.
1st Tennessee:*t*
Col. Robert K. Byrd.
Lieut. Col. John Ellis.
5th Tennessee,*u* Col. James T. Shelley.

Dismounted Cavalry Brigade.v

Col. EUGENE W. CRITTENDEN.

16th Illinois, Capt. Hiram S. Hanchett.
12th Kentucky:
Lieut. Col. James T. Bramlette.
Maj. James B. Harrison.

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a In command May 26 and 27. *b* Joined May 11; transferred to Third Brigade, Third Division, August 11. *c* Wounded May 14. *d* Wounded August 6. *e* Sick from May 29. *f* Sick from July 14. *g* In command May 14 to 16 and May 18 to 21. *h* In command May 17 and 18; assigned to Second Division May 18. *i* In command May 21 to June 4. *j* In command June 4 to July 31. *k* Joined from veteran furlough June 4. *l* Transferred to Third Brigade, Third Division, August 11. *m* Killed May 14. *n* In command May 14 to 21. *o* Transferred to Third Brigade June 5. *p* Resigned July 22. *q* Organized June 5. *r* Transferred to District of Kentucky June 17. *s* Transferred to First Brigade, Third Division, August 11. *t* Relieved for muster-out August 11. *u* Detached from August 11. *v* Assigned June 21; transferred to Cavalry Division August 22.

Artillery.

Maj. HENRY W. WELLS.

Indiana Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey.
1st Ohio Light, Battery D, Capt. Giles J. Cockerill.

CAVALRY.*a*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN.*b*
Col. HORACE CAPRON.*c*

ESCORT.

7th Ohio, Company D:
Lieut. Samuel Murphy.
Lieut. Washington W. Manning.

First Brigade.d

Col. ISRAEL GARRARD.

9th Michigan, Col. George S. Acker.
7th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George G. Miner.

Second Brigade.e

Col. JAMES BIDDLE.
Col. THOMAS H. BUTLER.
Col. JAMES BIDDLE.*b*

16th Illinois,*f* Capt. Hiram S. Hanchett.
5th Indiana:
Col. Thomas H. Butler.*b*
Maj. Moses D. Leeson.
6th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. Courtland C. Matson.*g*
Maj. William W. Carter.
12th Kentucky:*f*
Col. Eugene W. Crittenden.
Maj. James B. Harrison.

Third Brigade.h

Col. HORACE CAPRON.

14th Illinois, Lieut. Col. David P. Jenkins.
8th Michigan:
Lieut. Col. Elisha Mix.*b*
Maj. William L. Buck.*g*
Maj. Edward Coates.
McLaughlin's Ohio Squadron, Maj. Richard Rice.

Independent Brigade.

Col. ALEXANDER W. HOLEMAN.
Lieut. Col. SILAS ADAMS.

1st Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Silas Adams.
11th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Archibald J. Alexander.

Artillery.i

24th Indiana Battery:
Capt. Alexander Hardy.*b*
Lieut. Hiram Allen.

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a Reorganized August 11, with Col. Israel Garrard as division commander, and forme
origades. The "Mounted Brigade" was commanded by Col. George S. Acker, except fr
16 to 28, when Col. William D. Hamilton was in command. It consisted of the 9th
Lieut. Col. William B. Way; 7th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George C. Miner; detachment 9th Ohio, (
H. Bowlus; McLaughlin's (Ohio) squadron, Maj. Richard Rice, and the 24th Indiana Batt
Hiram Allen. The "Dismounted Brigade," commanded by Col. Horace Capron, was comp
14th and 16th Illinois, 5th and 6th Indiana, and 12th Kentucky. The 16th Illinois was d
provost guard Twenty-third Army Corps from August 16, and 12th Kentucky as cattle
August 21. The 6th Indiana, under Maj. William W. Carter, was ordered to Nashville fo
August 28. *b* Captured July 31. *c* In command from August 1. *d* Joined army in the fie
e Designated as the First Brigade until July 31. *f* Assigned to Third Division, Twenty-t
June 21. *g* Captured August 3. *h* Joined army in the field June 26. *i* Assigned July 6.

ADDENDA.

*Extract from returns showing the effective strength of the army in the field under Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, during the campaign against Atlanta, Ga., 1864.**

APRIL 30.

Command.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.						
Fourth Army Corps	1,076	18,816			13	633
Fourteenth Army Corps	936	20,940			23	797
Twentieth Army Corps	895	18,898	1	69	23	843
Garrard's cavalry division			162	4,500	3	133
McCook's cavalry division			118	2,294	3	81
Kilpatrick's cavalry division			69	1,690		
Total	2,907	58,654	350	8,476	64	2,487
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.						
Fifteenth Army Corps	599	10,913	23	286	23	671
Sixteenth Army Corps (Left Wing)	443	10,353	19	348	16	684
Seventeenth Army Corps						
Total	1,042	21,266	42	636	39	1,355
ARMY OF THE OHIO.						
Twenty-third Army Corps	349	8,913			17	575
Stoneman's cavalry			148	2,808		
Total	349	8,913	148	2,808	17	575
Aggregate	4,298	88,833	540	11,915	120	4,417

MAY 31.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.						
Fourth Army Corps	999	15,453			21	754
Fourteenth Army Corps	1,007	21,618			21	803
Twentieth Army Corps	808	15,071	3	66	25	826
Garrard's cavalry division			200	4,822	3	180
McCook's cavalry division			152	2,870	3	79
Kilpatrick's cavalry division			89	1,678	5	117
Total	2,814	52,142	444	9,136	78	2,708
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.						
Fifteenth Army Corps	636	11,044			25	792
Sixteenth Army Corps (Left Wing)	408	9,053	26	322	12	540
Seventeenth Army Corps	387	8,380	4	83	17	904
Total	1,431	28,477	30	405	54	2,236
ARMY OF THE OHIO.						
Twenty-third Army Corps	406	9,040			20	505
Stoneman's cavalry			138	2,753		
Total	406	9,040	138	2,753	20	505
Aggregate	4,651	89,659	612	12,296	152	5,449

JUNE 30.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.						
Fourth Army Corps	878	13,338			16	724
Fourteenth Army Corps	906	17,900			21	780
Twentieth Army Corps	734	13,057	3	68	24	786
Garrard's cavalry division			180	4,047	3	122
McCook's cavalry division			161	2,169	3	75
Kilpatrick's cavalry division			128	2,488	4	102
Total	2,518	44,295	472	8,767	71	2,589

*Compiled mainly from tri-monthly returns.

Effective strength of the army under Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, &c.—Continued

JUNE 30—Continued.

Command.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.						
Fifteenth Army Corps	612	10,396			23	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Left Wing)	441	9,695	4	38	16	
Seventeenth Army Corps	380	7,812	9	91	23	
Total	1,433	27,833	13	129	62	2,
ARMY OF THE OHIO.						
Twenty-third Army Corps	498	11,509			24	
Stoneman's cavalry			128	2,530		
Total	498	11,509	128	2,530	24	
Aggregate	4,449	83,637	613	11,426	157	5,

JULY 31.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.						
Fourth Army Corps	827	11,637			20	
Fourteenth Army Corps	847	16,441			19	
Twentieth Army Corps	645	11,112	3	40	27	
Garrard's cavalry division			179	3,699	3	
McCook's cavalry division			120	1,634	3	
Kilpatrick's cavalry division			144	2,366	4	
Total	2,319	39,390	446	7,739	76	2,
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.						
Fifteenth Army Corps	508	8,033			14	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Left Wing)	402	8,111	29	370	11	
Seventeenth Army Corps	280	5,541	5	29	22	
Total	1,190	21,685	34	399	47	1,
ARMY OF THE OHIO.						
Twenty-third Army Corps	490	10,585			25	
Stoneman's cavalry			96	1,803		
Total	490	10,585	96	1,803	25	
Aggregate	3,999	71,660	576	9,941	148	5,

AUGUST 31.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.						
Fourth Army Corps	736	10,678			22	
Fourteenth Army Corps	720	13,738			22	
Twentieth Army Corps	649	10,955	3	35	31	
Garrard's cavalry division			166	2,911	3	
McCook's cavalry division			132	1,720	3	
Kilpatrick's cavalry division			166	2,968	4	
Total	2,105	35,366	467	6,934	85	2,
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.						
Fifteenth Army Corps	523	7,691			9	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Left Wing)	322	7,054	3	27	11	
Seventeenth Army Corps	225	4,962	4	23	16	
Total	1,070	19,707	7	50	36	1,
ARMY OF THE OHIO.						
Twenty-third Army Corps	407	9,019			15	
Stoneman's cavalry			101	1,835		
Total	407	9,019	101	1,835	15	
Aggregate	3,582	64,092	575	8,819	136	4

Effective strength of the army under Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Arms.	April 30.	May 31.	June 30.	July 31.	August 31.
Infantry	93,131	94,310	88,066	75,659	67,674
Cavalry	12,455	12,908	12,089	10,517	9,394
Artillery	4,537	5,601	5,945	5,499	4,690
Aggregate	110,123	112,819	106,070	91,675	81,758

No. 3.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Edward D. Kittoe, U. S. Army, Medical Inspector.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Big Shanty, June 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of wounded since the commencement of operations at Tunnel Hill, Ga., up to the present date:

	Wounded.
Department of the Cumberland	5,069
Department of the Tennessee	562
Department of the Ohio	330
Total	5,961

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWD. D. KITTOE,
Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi.

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that during the recent campaign resulting in the capture of Atlanta, the health of the troops has been remarkably good. This is a noteworthy fact, when the severe labor and privations endured by most of your army during the autumn and part of the winter are taken into consideration. For more than four months on short rations, but poorly housed and badly clothed, with no appreciable variation in diet, scurvy naturally prevailed to some extent in most regiments; in all a marked tendency to this disease was observable, and at one time apprehensions were felt that very serious loss would occur from this cause. The symptoms were much abated and modified by the abundant supply of blackberries and green corn which the men obtained on their march, yet there are still remnants of the disease, and great care should be exercised to eradicate it by improved and more varied diet.

The numerical force of the army was materially reduced at t very commencement of operations by the necessity of getting of a large number of worthless recruits and substitutes that h been sent to the army during the winter. Our loss by death fr disease and wounds has been small considering the extended ti of the campaign and the severe fighting that has occurred alm daily for four months. The recoveries from wounds have been ra and favorable, and the number returned to duty has been grea than usual. Field hospitals have been promptly established a well supplied and attended.

The ambulance service has been well rendered, although not perfect as it would have been had the system directed by Gene Orders, No. 106,* been carried out and enforced, yet it has been m prompt and efficient than in any former campaign in which I h had the honor to serve. The wounded have been brought from t field quickly and carefully, and instances of neglect have been rare occurrence. Medical officers have been attentive and untir in the discharge of their duties, and not a few have lost their li from disease contracted in the line of their duty, and some from shot of the enemy.

I am proud to bear witness to the general good conduct and fai ful service of the members of the medical staff. The system of m cal supply trains has been tried during this campaign, and has pro eminently useful, and demonstrated the fact that the different partments when properly administered are able to supply the wa of an army even under adverse circumstances without any extra ous agencies. In fine, the operations of the medical departm during the campaign have been highly satisfactory so far as I h been able to observe.

It has not been possible to make any regular or systematic ins tions while the army has been in such constant motion, but an opp tunity is now afforded for a thorough performance of that duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWD. D. KITTOE,
Medical Inspector, U. S. Army

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 186

This report has been examined, and I take pleasure in bearing timony to the general intelligence and good conduct of our med officers, and the foresight displayed in providing for the necessi of service. The commissary department is instructed to provide the antiscorbutics for which we have the means of transportati This report will be forwarded to the War Department, along w my official report of the campaign of Atlanta.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commandin

* Reference is to General Orders, No. 106, War Department, Adjutant-Gene Office, March 16, 1864, publishing an Act of Congress to establish a uniform sy of ambulances in the armies of the United States.

[Inclosure.]

Tabular statement of sick and wounded in the Military Division of the Mississippi for the period embraced between May 1 and September 6, 1864.

Command.	Received in hospital.		Total.	Sent to the rear.	Returned to duty.	Died from—	
	Sick.	Wounded.				Disease.	Wounds.
Army of the Cumberland:							
Fourth Army Corps	13,456	5,892	19,308	8,716	10,301	17	416
Fourteenth Army Corps	7,461	3,978	11,434	7,196	3,081	88	250
Twentieth Army Corps	15,611	5,375	20,986	8,756	11,106	63	374
Cavalry	6,635	359	6,994	1,516	5,435	30	27
Army of the Tennessee:							
Fifteenth Army Corps	3,346	3,312	6,658	5,062	226	44	251
Sixteenth Army Corps	4,333	1,203	5,436	2,515	2,434	24	181
Seventeenth Army Corps	1,495	1,463	2,908	1,897	902	38	181
Army of the Ohio:							
Twenty-third Army Corps	.....	.....	6,146	4,656	1,268	107	38
Total	52,217	19,557	79,920	40,304	32,675	490	1,718

The report from the Army of the Cumberland is made up from the morning reports, and is as near correct as can be given. The report from the Sixteenth Army Corps only includes the time from June 26. The number of wounded in this campaign is 1,727.

The Seventeenth Army Corps joined the expedition June 8, 1864. The report of the Twenty-third Army Corps commences with June 1, the records of sick and wounded of the Army of the Ohio not having been kept before.

The entire statement is as close an approximation to the actual state of the army as can at this time be given. The total number of sick and wounded received in hospital is 79,920; the number returned to duty, 32,675, showing a loss of 47,245. Of this number a large proportion are yet in hospitals to the rear, numbers of whom are daily returning to duty.

The number of deaths from disease and from wounds shown on this report is the number which occurred at the front in field hospitals. In some of the corps only severe wounds are reported; in others every wound, however slight, was recorded; so also in the case of deaths from wounds; in some, all brought to hospital who died on the way, were recorded as dying in hospital, while in other cases they were reported among those killed in battle, and did not appear on the hospital record. This explanation will in a measure account for the apparent disproportion between some of the corps.

EDWD. D. KITTOE,
Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. William F. Barry, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

ARTY. HDQRS., MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the artillery of the active armies of the Military Division of the Missis-

sippi for the campaign in Northern Georgia during the summer 1864, which resulted in the capture of Atlanta:

On the 20th of March, 1864, the date of my appointment as ch of artillery of your army, the field artillery of the four separ armies, which at that time composed your command, consisted 16,250 men (effective), 530 guns, 4,300 horses, and 987 mules. T proportion of artillery to the aggregate infantry and cavalry fo was about three guns to 1,000 men. The guns were of varied p terns, twelve different calibers being at that time in actual use. T severity of the campaigns of the previous autumn and winter l also reduced the number of draft animals much below what was n essary.

Believing that the character of the country and of your propo operations, as well as the veteran condition of your troops, wo justify a material reduction in the number of guns, and convin that efficiency and facility of service and supply demanded a red tion of the number of calibers, I submitted both questions to your c sideration. You approved of my recommendation that the prop tion of artillery to the other two arms should not exceed two g per 1,000 men, and that the number of calibers should be reduce four. Immediate measures were taken to carry out these vie Horses and mules in sufficient numbers were provided and distr uted; the proportion of artillery was reduced to rather less t two guns per 1,000 men, and all the odd or unnecessary calibers w eliminated by being either turned into arsenals or placed in the de or other fortified posts in our rear, where they were used as gun position.

Written instructions and printed general orders were prepa and issued, the latter in such numbers that every officer and geant was supplied with a copy, and by the 1st of May, when campaign commenced, the field artillery of your armies, in eq ment, outfit, and general supply and condition, was well provi and in all respects ready for the rough and active service to wh it was subsequently subjected.

To Brigadier-General Brannan, Colonel Taylor, and Brigad General Tillson (the latter succeeded about the commencemen the campaign by Lieutenant-Colonel Schofield), the respective ch of artillery of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and O much credit is due for the intelligence, energy, and zeal displa in perfecting the preparatory arrangements and in the work of organizing and refitting their field batteries generally. Briga General Brannan had nearly completed his share of the labor w I entered upon my duties.

The entire artillery force that took the field with the active tion of your forces in Northern Georgia, on the 5th of May, 1 was as follows:

Army.	Batteries.	Officers.	Men.	Guns.	Ho
Army of the Cumberland	24	84	3,120	120	
Army of the Tennessee	19	60	2,215	96	
Army of the Ohio	7	23	790	28	
Total	50	167	6,125	254	

These batteries were efficiently horsed and well supplied with sons, battery wagons, and traveling forges, and rarely had at

time on hand a less amount of ammunition than 400 rounds per gun. Great credit is due to Capt. T. G. Baylor, the chief ordnance officer of the military division, for the promptness and energy with which he kept well at the front, even under the occasionally adverse circumstances of interrupted communications and unexpectedly large expenditures, an abundant supply of serviceable ammunition and ordnance stores.

A reserve artillery force was organized for each of the three armies. This consisted of twelve batteries for the Army of the Cumberland, four batteries for the Army of the Tennessee, and two batteries for the Army of the Ohio.

As it was not your wish that the reserve artillery should either accompany or follow the field movements of your active forces, I directed the reserve batteries of the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee to be posted at Nashville, and those of the Army of the Ohio at Chattanooga. Instructions were given that all of these batteries should be kept always ready to take the field at a moment's notice. Drafts of officers, enlisted men, guns, horses, and in several instances entire batteries, were from time to time made upon this reserve, and the means of effectively making good the losses in the field of the active batteries were thus always at hand, and were promptly brought to the front.

For special reasons no horse artillery was organized, but suitable mounted batteries, equipped as lightly as possible, were selected for service with the cavalry, and were assigned to, and served through the campaign with, the divisions of Stoneman, Kilpatrick, Garrard, and McCook. The cavalry commanders, and the army chiefs of artillery give these batteries, in their several reports, a high reputation for endurance and dash, praise which entitles them to the more credit since their organization and equipment was not altogether favorable to distinction with the cavalry arm.

No siege train, specially organized as such, was deemed requisite, either with the active armies or with the reserve artillery, the field batteries of 20-pounder Parrotts being considered sufficiently heavy for such work as the operations of the campaign would be likely to render necessary. The result fully justified this expectation, with the single exception of some special service during the operations before Atlanta, for which eight 4½-inch rifled siege guns were brought by rail from Chattanooga, and returned thither in the same manner when their mission was accomplished.

The 10 and 20 pounder Parrotts and the 3-inch wrought-iron guns have fully maintained their reputations for endurance and for the superior accuracy and range expected from rifled guns. The light 12-pounder has more than ever proved itself to be the gun for the line of battle, where facility of service and effectiveness of solid shot, spherical case, and canister is most required. Circumstances enabled the endurance of the 4½-inch rifled siege guns to be more severely tested than ever before in the face of the enemy. Four of them were found to stand, without any apparent deterioration except an enlargement of the vent, more than 1,000 discharges each fired continuously at an average of twenty minutes' interval, and at an elevation varying from eight to ten degrees. In accuracy, range, and certainty of flight and explosion, this gun, when served with Schenkl projectiles (especially his percussion-shell) really leaves nothing to be desired.

The amount of ammunition furnished both field and siege guns was always abundant, and it was generally supplied in serviceable condition and of the best description. Experience teaches that Parrott ammunition is the most suitable for Parrott guns, and Schenkl and Hotchkiss for the 3-inch and 4½-inch, and also that the Schenkl case-shot, with combination fuse, and the Hotchkiss fuse-shell, are at present the most effective projectiles of their class for rifled guns.

The nature of military operations in a country like ours is peculiar, and often without precedent elsewhere. It is generally unfavorable to the full development and legitimate use of artillery. This is eminently the case in the West, where large tracts of uncleared land and dense forest materially circumscribe its field of usefulness and often force it into positions of hazard and risk. The services of the artillery throughout the whole campaign have been conspicuous. The western life of officers and men, favorable to self-reliance, coolness, endurance, and marksmanship, seems to adapt them peculiarly for this special arm. Their three years' experience in the field adds important elements to their efficiency and has combined to render the artillery of your command unusually reliable and effective. At Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw, and amid the varied and bloody operations before Atlanta, it sustained its appropriate share of the work most creditably. Its practice at Rocky Face Ridge and Kenesaw Mountain, where at unusual elevation it was called upon to silence or dislodge the enemy, was extraordinary. Abundant proof of this was obtained from personal inspection of the enemy's works after we gained possession of them, which proof is fully confirmed by the concurrent acknowledgment of the enemy.

The peculiar nature of the campaign and the gallantry of the artillery officers are alike illustrated by the fact that three division chiefs of artillery were killed, and the chief of artillery of the Army of the Tennessee seriously wounded by the rifles of rebel sharpshooters while they were engaged in the duty of selecting suitable positions for their batteries.

Posted as many batteries frequently and necessarily were in unusually exposed positions, and not unfrequently upon the actual skirmish line, the guns were always served with steadiness and effect, and in no instance, except in the battle of July 22 and the cavalry raids of Stoneman and McCook, on which occasions there were special exculpatory reasons, were guns abandoned or the enemy suffered to make captures. A manifest improvement was observable throughout in the use and selection of projectiles and in the judicious expenditure of ammunition.

The separate reports of battery commanders and of the division, corps, and army chiefs of artillery, which are laid before you, give the more minute details of the service of the artillery as well as the names of individuals who rendered themselves conspicuous for courage and conduct.

I beg respectfully to indorse the recommendations for the reward of individuals and to add thereto the names of Brigadier-General Brannan, Lieutenant-Colonel Schofield, and Captain Hickenlooper, the officers who have throughout the campaign performed the duties of chiefs of artillery of the three armies with fidelity, energy, and efficiency that entitle them to official commendation.

The officers of my staff, Captain Marshall, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Merritt and Lieutenant Verplanck, aides-de-camp, were always active and zealous, and carried my orders, frequently

under sharp fire, with coolness and intelligence. I respectfully present them for such reward as you may deem proper.

A tabular statement of guns lost and captured, of ammunition expended, and of casualties, is appended to this report.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi.

Casualties.

	Officers.			Men.			Total.	Guns lost.	Guns captured from enemy.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.			
Army of the Cumberland	5	6	....	37	208	18	274	2	a 46
Army of the Tennessee	4	3	2	31	136	74	250	12	1
Army of the Ohio	1	1	3	6	17	47	75	2	1
Total	10	10	5	74	361	139	599	16	48

a Of these, 4 at Resaca and 20 at Atlanta were abandoned by the enemy to the whole army, though they were taken possession of by the Army of the Cumberland.

Ammunition expended.

	3-inch.	10-pounder Parrott.	12-pounder (light).	20-pounder Parrott.	24-pounder howitzer.	12-pounder howitzer.	4½-inch gun.	Total.
Army of the Cumberland	35,321	14,786	29,643	5,059	201	.....	3,368	88,378
Army of the Tennessee	17,295	4,192	14,095	8,951	543	1,853	1,158	48,167
Army of the Ohio	2,742	1,709	4,327	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,778
Total	55,448	20,677	48,065	14,010	744	1,853	4,526	145,323

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 17, 1864.

I have examined the foregoing interesting report of General Barry, and confirm it in all respects. The large captures of artillery credited the Army of the Cumberland, if unexplained, might lead to misunderstanding. That army captured in fair battle 13 guns, viz, 4 by Hooker at Resaca, 8 by Davis at Jonesborough, and 1 by Kilpatrick. Of the remainder, 34 were found in Resaca, Rome, and Atlanta, and were the equal fruits of all the armies, but the Army of the Cumberland, having the center, first occupied these places, and got charge of the captures, whereas the other two armies on the flanks were always moved around, so as to operate on the flanks of the retreating enemy, but they are, of course, equally entitled to the credit of capturing the fortified places in which these guns were found.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 5.

Report of Capt. Thomas G. Baylor, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Atlanta, Ga., September 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a list of ordnance and ordnance stores captured by and from the enemy, together with a list of ammunition expended in the campaign, from May 4 to September 8, 1864. The expenditures of ammunition were quite large, still at no time during the campaign, notwithstanding the several interruptions of our railroad communications, were we without a good supply.

Great credit is due Lieut. Col. G. W. Schofield, chief of ordnance, Army of the Ohio; Capt. D. H. Buel, chief of ordnance, Army of the Tennessee; Lieut. O. E. Michaelis, acting chief of ordnance, Army of the Cumberland, and Capts. E. F. Townsend, S. H. Hogan, and S. W. Armstrong, in charge of ordnance depots, for zeal and efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

Capt. D. H. Buel was captured on the 7th instant, near Rough and Ready, bringing a dispatch from Major-General Howard to you, by a scouting party of Jackson's cavalry. It was very unfortunate to be taken prisoner just at the close of the campaign, when our army was marching to occupy Atlanta, the object and result of its four months' operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. and Chief of Ordnance, Mil. Div. of the Miss.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi.

[Inclosure.]

Report of artillery captured by and from the enemy during the campaign commencing May 4 and ending September 8, 1864.

	Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas.	Army of the Tennessee, Major-General Howard.	Army of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield.	Total.
Captured by the enemy (field guns):				
12-pounder (light) guns	.....	12	.....	12
3-inch rifled guns	2	.....	2	4
Total	2	12	2	16
Captured from the enemy:				
Siege guns:				
8-inch Columbiads	5	.....	.....	5
U. S. 32-pounder rifled guns, 6.4-inch	7	.....	.....	7
U. S. 32-pounder smooth-bore guns, 6.4-inch	5	.....	.....	5
U. S. 24-pounder smooth-bore guns, 5.82-inch	1	.....	.....	1
8-inch howitzers	2	.....	.....	2
Total	20	.....	.....	20

Report of artillery captured by and from the enemy, &c.—Continued.

	Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas.	Army of the Tennessee, Major-General Howard.	Army of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield.	Total.
uptured from the enemy—Continued.				
Field guns:				
6-pounder smooth-bore guns	8	.....	1	9
3.80-inch James rifles	2	.....	.....	2
12-pounder howitzer	1	.....	.....	1
12-pounder (light) guns	10	.....	.....	10
10-pounder Parrotts	3	.....	.....	3
Field pieces, calibers not given	3	.....	.....	3
Total	27	.....	1	28

Total number of guns captured from the enemy, 48; captured by the enemy, 16.

Report of gun carriages, &c., captured by and from the enemy during the campaign commencing May 4 and ending September 8, 1864.

	Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas.	Army of the Tennessee, Major-General Howard.	Army of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield.	Total.
ptured by the enemy: Field caissons	.....	13	.....	13
ptured from the enemy:				
Siege gun carriage	1	.....	.....	1
Field carriages	17	.....	.....	17
Field caissons	16	.....	.....	16
Battery wagons	2	.....	.....	2

The Army of the Cumberland captured a quantity of artillery implements, equipments, and spare rts of caissons. Eight of the field carriages and parts of carriages captured at Jonesborough, Ga., re destroyed for want of transportation, by order of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding my of the Cumberland.

eport of ammunition captured by and from the enemy during the campaign commencing May 4 and ending September 8, 1864.

	Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas.	Army of the Tennessee, Major-General Howard.	Army of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield.	Total.
ptured by the enemy:				
Infantry—Elongated ball cartridges, caliber .57 and .58	.....	88,250	1,295	89,545
Artillery—3-inch and light 12-pounder gun boxes	64	.....	.....	64
ptured from the enemy:				
Artillery—				
Serviceable ammunition	810	.....	.....	810
Unserviceable ammunition	3,765	.....	.....	3,765

Report of expenditures of artillery ammunition during the campaign commencing May 4 and ending September 8, 1864.

	Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas.	Army of the Tennessee, Major-General Howard.	Army of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield.	Total.
4½-inch rifled gun ammunition	3,368	1,174	.....	4,542
20-pounder Parrott ammunition	5,059	9,848	.....	14,907
24-pounder howitzer ammunition	201	971	.....	1,172
12-pounder light gun ammunition	29,643	17,294	2,674	49,541
3-inch Rodman ammunition	35,321	19,061	1,798	56,180
10-pounder Parrott ammunition	14,786	5,481	1,268	21,535
3-inch Parrott ammunition	.....	300	.....	300
12-pounder howitzer ammunition	.....	1,493	.....	1,493
Total	88,378	55,552	5,740	149,670

Report of small-arms captured by and from the enemy during the campaign commencing May 4 and ending September 8, 1864.

	Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas.	Army of the Tennessee, Major-General Howard.	Army of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield.	Total.
Muskets and rifles of various patterns captured—				
By the enemy	1,277	1,771	282	3,330
From the enemy	6,956	6,155	106	13,217

Report of small-arms ammunition expended during the campaign commencing May 4 and ending September 8, 1864.

	Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas.	Army of the Tennessee, Major-General Howard.	Army of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield.	Total.
Elongated ball cartridges, caliber .57 and .58	11,637,560	7,908,222	1,794,444	21,340,226
Spencer rifle cartridges	156,789	180,768	52,815	390,372
Henry rifle cartridges	10,240	98,655	22,300	126,195
Colt rifle cartridges	10,760	.....	5,000	15,760
Burnside carbine cartridges	.....	.....	84,000	84,000
Sharps carbine cartridges	.....	.....	16,000	16,000
Smith & Weston carbine cartridges	.....	15,000	68,000	83,000
Ballard carbine cartridges	.....	.....	30,000	30,000
Merrill carbine cartridges	.....	.....	10,000	10,000
Colt army-pistol cartridges	.....	600	28,720	29,320
Colt navy-pistol cartridges	.....	1,200	3,000	4,200
Target-rifle cartridges	.....	7,113	.....	7,113
Total	11,815,299	8,206,558	2,115,275	22,127,132

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. and Chief of Ordnance, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Atlanta, Ga., September 17, 1864.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded.

Captured guns in Resaca, Rome, and Atlanta, though credited to General Thomas, belong equally to all the armies.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 6.

Report of Capt. Orlando M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer, of operations July 1–October 31, 1864.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 8, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with the circular from the Engineer Bureau, dated September 2, 1865, I have the honor to report as follows, concerning "the engineer operations and the works of attack and defense conducted under my superintendence during the year ending June 30, 1865:"

This report will naturally be divided into four parts, viz:

First. The Atlanta campaign, from the 1st of July, 1864, to the occupation of the city, September 2, 1864.

Second. The new defenses of Atlanta and the Savannah campaign, including the time from the 3d of September, 1864, to the 25th of January, 1865.

Third. The campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., from January 25, 1865, to March 22, 1865.

Fourth. The campaign from Goldsborough, N. C., to Raleigh, N. C., and the march from Raleigh to Washington City, from April 10, 1865, to 20th of May, 1865.

The operations connected with the march of General Sherman's army, extending over a great portion of the Southern States, were of a very rapid character. Such of them as legitimately belonged to the engineer department were so intimately blended with the whole that it is impossible to separate them. In order to explain clearly why bridges were built and roads made in the localities where they were, it will be necessary to give the movements of the army somewhat in detail when the reasons will generally be evident. The labors of the engineers were directed to facilitate these movements, and always with a distinct idea of their object.

First. The Atlanta campaign, from the 1st of July, 1864, to the occupation of the city, September 2, 1864.

On the 1st of July, 1864, I was on duty as chief engineer with the army commanded by Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, then before Kenesaw Mountain, a position to which I had been assigned by Special Field Orders, No. 1, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, dated Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3, 1864. At that time the engineer organization for the army in the field was altogether inadequate. There were within the limits of the military division the following engineer organizations, viz: First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and First Missouri Engineers. Both these regiments belonged to the Army of the Cumberland, and were distributed as fol-

lows: The former along the railroads forming our lines of supp engaged in building block-houses to defend them against raidi parties of the enemy's cavalry; and the latter along the import line of railroad from Nashville to Johnsonville on the Tennes River, engaged in completing that work. The Department of Ohio was provided with an engineer battalion, organized under direction in 1863, when the movement upon East Tennessee c menced. Its organization was explained in my report upon t campaign.* It now accompanied the Army of the Ohio. The partment of the Tennessee was not provided with any regular e neer organization, but was fortunate in having an excellent pion organization. In order to equalize the engineer forces in the n tary division the major-general commanding, at my suggesti transferred the First Missouri Engineers from the Departmen the Cumberland to the Department of the Tennessee, and it was dered to join the army in the field. Two pontoon bridges, hav an aggregate length of 1,400 feet, were with the forces in the f and distributed as follows: 800 feet, in charge of the Fifty-eig Indiana Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. George P. Bu were attached to the Army of the Cumberland; 600 feet, in cha of Captain Kossak, aide-de-camp, and a body of pioneers, w attached to the Army of the Tennessee. Both of these bridges w of the kind known as the "canvas bateau bridge." Two m bridges of the same kind, each 600 feet in length, were held in serve at Nashville.

The staff organization of the engineer department with t army was as follows: Capt. O. M. Poe, U. S. Engineers, chief e neer Military Division of the Mississippi; Capt. C. B. Reese, C of Engineers, chief engineer Department and Army of the Ten see; Capt. W. J. Twining, lieutenant of engineers, chief engi Department and Army of the Ohio; Lieut. H. C. Wharton, C of Engineers, chief engineer Army of the Cumberland. Until early part of May the duties of chief engineer Army of the C berland had been performed by Capt. W. E. Merrill, Corps Engineers, but he having received authority to organize the r ment of Veteran Volunteer Engineers provided for by act of C gress, had gone to Chattanooga for that purpose. Early in J the following officers of the Corps of Engineers, who had just g uated at West Point, reported to me, and were assigned to dut follows: Capt. J. W. Barlow, to Army of the Tennessee; F Lieut. O. H. Ernst, to Army of the Tennessee; First Lieut. Will Ludlow, to Army of the Cumberland; First Lieut. A. N. Dam to Army of the Ohio.

In the Army of the Cumberland each corps, division, and ne every brigade was provided with an officer detailed from among commissioned officers of the infantry regiments, whose duty it to make such surveys and reconnaissances as might be wanted. other two armies were not so well provided, but had sufficient or ization to do all that was requisite.

The military operations of the previous two months had gra ally forced the enemy from his position in Buzzard Roost Gap b to the ground he now held at Kenesaw Mountain. During time the labors of the engineers were confined to reconnoiteri road making, and bridge building. Pontoon bridges had been b

*See Vol. XXX. Part II, p. 568.

over the Oostenaula, at Resaca, at Lay's Ferry, and two flat-boat bridges over the Coosawattee; also pontoon bridges over the Etowah River at the cliffs.

The enemy showed little disposition to yield his stronghold at Kenesaw. After the assault of the 27th June it was determined to move toward our right, at the same time advancing that flank, a movement which it was supposed would result in the evacuation by the enemy of all ground north of the Chattahoochee except his bridge-head at the railroad crossing. Receiving instructions from General Sherman, commanding, I made a personal reconnaissance of the ground upon our right as far as our extreme cavalry outposts, at or near Anderson's Mill or Olley's Creek, and immediately upon my return and report the Army of the Tennessee was put in motion. No sooner was this movement developed than the enemy, on the night of the 2d and morning of the 3d of July, evacuated his position at Kenesaw and in front of Marietta, and we took position, the troops moving right on in pursuit. Contrary to expectation and information, we found that the enemy intended to make a stand upon a line from Ruff's Station (Neal Dow) to Ruff's Mill, the flanks being refused along Nickajack and Rottenwood Creeks. This line had been prepared by militia and contrabands only a few days before its occupation by Johnston's army, and was well built, consisting of good infantry parapets, connecting salients, in which were placed a large number of pieces of field artillery in embrasure. The length of this line was nearly six miles. On the 4th of July our skirmishers drove the enemy's into the works on the main road by a spirited dash, being supported by the divisions of Stanley, of the Fourth Corps, and Johnson, of the Fourteenth Corps, and our lines pressed up at all points, but not near enough to silence the artillery. Late in the evening the Sixteenth Corps, forming the left of the Army of the Tennessee, carried by assault a portion of the rebel line. At daylight on the morning of the 5th of July our skirmishers advanced, only to find the enemy gone, a movement rendered necessary upon their part by the success of the Sixteenth Corps on the evening previous.

The next line of works was found in front of the railroad bridge and the several roads and pontoon bridges, at Pace's, Montgomery's, and Turner's Ferries, forming a very extensive tête-de-pont, which consisted of a system of square redoubts, in defensive relations, connected by infantry parapets, but few of these redoubts were prepared for artillery, being arranged with a banquette for infantry fire. The artillery was placed in small intermediate redans. The redoubts partook more of the character of tambours. They were constructed by building double log-pens, and filling the space between them with earth. There was nothing in the plan to recommend them to the attention of the engineers. The left of this line rested upon a large seven-gun redoubt near the mouth of Nickajack Creek, and the right upon another redoubt prepared for eight guns, and situated near the Chattahoochee, about one mile above the railroad bridge. Opposite this point the intrenchments on the south side of the river began, and extended in a continuous line nearly to Island Creek, being altogether about eight miles. The railroad bridge at its southern end was protected by three batteries of irregular shape, and one redoubt. This line, owing to the care bestowed upon its construction and the nature of the approaches, was by far the strongest we

had yet encountered. It had been built for some length of time, and had been located by good engineers. A few days spent in reconnaissances showed us very plainly that it would cost many lives to carry the position by assault, even were an assault to succeed, which was extremely doubtful. It was accordingly deemed best to turn it. An inspection of the country showed us that this must be done by the left, since such a movement to right, owing to the broken character of the country, and the fact that the enemy, expecting us to move that way, had carefully guarded all the crossing-places, was almost impossible.

Having decided to pass the river by our left, strong demonstrations were made upon our right to confirm the enemy in the impression that the movement was to be made in that direction, and that we would attempt to cross the river at some point below the mouth of Nickajack Creek. The points selected for the crossing were at Roswell Factory and Phillips' (Isham's) Ferry, and the Army of the Tennessee, which had been demonstrating upon our right, was suddenly thrown to Roswell, where it crossed the Chattahoochee upon a trestle bridge, built by the pioneers of the Sixteenth Army Corps out of the materials at hand. No opposition was made by the enemy. The Army of the Ohio, which had been on the left, now become the center, made a rapid movement across the river at Phillips' Ferry, surprising a small force of the enemy stationed there, and capturing one piece of artillery. While the force which actually effected the crossing was engaged in constructing some light works to serve as a bridge-head, two canvas pontoon bridges were thrown, upon which the balance of the Army of the Ohio crossed.

I may make the general remark here that whenever it was deemed necessary to use a bridge for a greater length of time than forty-eight hours the pontoon bridges were invariably replaced by wooden trestle bridges constructed from the materials at hand, either by engineer troops or the pioneer force. The object of this was to preserve the canvas covers of the bateaux, even at the expense of considerable labor, since we had the latter in greater abundance than the former.

The canvas bridges at Phillips' Ferry were replaced by a trestle bridge built by the Engineer Battalion of the Twenty-third Army Corps. Another pontoon bridge was thrown meanwhile at Powers' Ferry, some two miles lower down, upon which the Fourth Army Corps crossed. This corps formed a junction with the Army of the Ohio, but the Army of the Tennessee was still acting independently. One division of the Fourth Corps now swept down the south bank of the river to Pace's Ferry, which enabled us to build two pontoon bridges at this point, upon which the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps crossed. Two days before this the enemy, under influence of the presence of the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, on the south side of the river, had crossed his whole force to that side, and left us in possession of the strong line on the north side, upon which so much care and labor had been bestowed. The passage of the Chattahoochee had now been completely effected. Our whole army was on the south side of the river, with a loss of less than a dozen men, but between us and Atlanta, our objective, were still the three serious obstacles of Nancy's Creek, Peach Tree Creek. and the entire rebel army. We knew but little about the country, and the inhabitants, always few in number and indisposed to give us information, had all gone farther south. Not an able-bodied man was to be

found between Marietta and the enemy's line. We could only feel our way cautiously forward, using the greatest diligence in reconnaissances. The Army of the Tennessee, forming the left wing, was directed toward Stone Mountain; the Army of the Ohio, in the center, toward Cross Keys and Decatur, and the Army of the Cumberland, on the right, via Buck Head, toward Atlanta. The left wing and the center crossed Nancy's Creek the same day, July 18. The cavalry division of General Garrard, which had been operating on the extreme left, succeeded in reaching the Augusta railroad between Decatur and Stone Mountain. On the next day, July 19, the Twenty-third Army Corps, after a sharp skirmish, occupied Decatur, where it formed a junction with the Army of the Tennessee. The Army of the Ohio then withdrew, and passing to the right, camped for the night on Pea Vine Creek. The Army of the Cumberland crossed a small force over Peach Tree Creek, which maintained its footing.

July 20, the Army of the Tennessee advanced along the Augusta railroad to within about three and a half miles of Atlanta, where the enemy was found intrenched. The Army of the Ohio moved along the road leading from Judge Peyton's to Atlanta, and soon encountered the enemy intrenched. The Army of the Cumberland crossed Peach Tree Creek at several points, and the left of it (Fourth Corps), connecting with the Army of the Ohio, met the same obstacle. The Fourteenth Corps, on the extreme right, moving on the Howell's Mill road, joined the Twentieth Corps on its left, and this, in turn, joined Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps, which was moving on the Collier's Mill road. There was no communication on the south side of Peach Tree Creek between Newton's and the other divisions of the Fourth Corps. This was the status when two rebel corps moving down the Howell's Mill road and Collier's Mill road attacked the Twentieth Corps, together with the left division of the Fourteenth Corps and Newton's division. After a severe engagement, lasting until dark, the enemy was repulsed at all points. The result was to firmly establish our position on the south bank of Peach Tree Creek, having overcome two of the three obstacles already referred to as between us and Atlanta.

July 21, we steadily pressed forward along our whole line, developing the enemy in his intrenchments, extending from a point about a mile south of the Augusta railroad around the north side of the city to the Chattanooga railroad. This line was well built, and capable of a tolerably good defense. It consisted of a system of open batteries for artillery connected by the usual infantry parapet, with all the accessories of abatis, chevaux-de-frise, &c. But it was evidently not the main line upon which the enemy relied for his final defense.

July 22, the enemy evacuated the line referred to above during the night of the 21st, and we pressed forward on all the roads until the enemy was again found behind intrenchments. Reconnaissances proved that these were finally the main lines of defensive works covering Atlanta. They completely encircled the city at a distance of about one and a half miles from the center and consisted of a system of batteries open to the rear and connected by infantry parapet, with complete abatis, in some places in three and four rows, with rows of pointed stakes, and long lines of chevaux-de-frise. In many places rows of palisading were planted along the foot of the exterior slope of the infantry parapet with sufficient opening be-

tween the timbers to permit the infantry fire, if carefully delivered, to pass freely through, but not sufficient to permit a person to pass through, and having a height of twelve to fourteen feet. The ground in front of these palisades or stockades was always completely swept by the fire from the adjacent batteries, which enabled a very small force to hold them. To this line we opposed another, extending from a point one and a half miles south of the Augusta railroad around by the north to a point one and a half miles southwest from the three-mile post on the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad. About noon, while engaged in extending this line to the left and front, the enemy, making a detour to the south and eastward, passed around our left flank and, completely enveloping it, attacked it both in flank and rear. Fortunately the Sixteenth Corps was en route to meet just such an attack, and was in a position to form looking to our left rear, its right joining the Seventeenth Army Corps. The fighting here was of the most desperate character. Meanwhile the enemy pushed one corps from their works right down the Augusta railroad upon our line, where they gained a temporary success, but were finally driven back at all points. Our troops now were put under the cover of the ordinary rifle trenches, with works of a slightly heavier character for the artillery.

Close reconnaissances were made of the enemy's whole line in our front, and it was decided that no attempt at assault should be made upon that part of the enemy's line which we could see. On the 23d of July I talked with the major-general commanding, and from him I learned that no assault would be made at present, neither did he desire anything like regular siege operations, but instructed me to see that the lines occupied by our troops were of such a character that they could be held against a sortie, and to put them forward at all points where it could be conveniently done, at the same time informing me that he would attempt to reach the enemy's line of railroad communication, at or near East Point, the junction of the roads from West Point and Macon to Atlanta. It is about six miles southwest from Atlanta. This movement he hoped would either result in a general engagement, with the chances greatly in our favor, or in the evacuation of Atlanta. He directed me to personally select a line at the Augusta railroad where our left flank could rest and command that road, while the Army of the Tennessee was withdrawn to make the movement indicated. On the morning of the 24th of July, accompanied by Capts. C. B. Reese and J. W. Barlow and Lieutenants Twining and Ernst, of the Corps of Engineers, I passed over the ground, selected the line, and gave the necessary directions for its construction. General Sherman having determined to send a cavalry force around each flank of the enemy to operate upon his communication, I was directed to see in person to the construction of a pontoon bridge at Turner's Ferry. This was done by ordering the train belonging to the Army of the Tennessee from where it was then laid, at the railroad crossing over the Chattahoochee, via the old Peach Tree road to Turner's Ferry. After proceeding as far as Proctor's Creek, we found that the enemy occupied Turner's Ferry. It was then too late to do anything toward fighting for possession of the ferry, and I did not have a single armed man with me, even if there had been time. Upon a report of the facts to General Sherman, he ordered the cavalry division of General McCook to clear the ground at daybreak next

morning, July 26, which was done, the bridge constructed, and communication established between the cavalry forces on the south bank of the river with those on the north bank.

The new line to be occupied by our left flank, upon the withdrawal of the Army of the Tennessee, having been completed by the morning of the 27th of July, the movement of that command toward our right flank commenced, and at the same time the movement of the cavalry forces began; that passing around the enemy's left flank being under the command of General McCook, and that around his right flank under Generals Stoneman and Garrard, the balance of our army meanwhile pressing forward and gaining ground as rapidly as possible. This was continued on the 28th of July, when, at about noon, a furious attack was made upon the Army of the Tennessee, particularly upon the Fifteenth Corps, by a force of the enemy which moved from Atlanta out on the Lick Skillet road. The whole of the Fifteenth Corps had been refused along a ridge extending northwestwardly from Ezra Church, and nearly parallel with the Lick Skillet road, its left joining the Seventeenth Corps and making nearly a right angle with it near the church. The position was a most admirable one, and the enemy was severely whipped.

The rebel army in our front had been under command of Joseph E. Johnston until the 19th of July, when the command was transferred to General Hood. Johnston's policy appeared to be a purely defensive one. Hood's was decidedly offensive-defensive, as shown by the fact that three desperate and severe battles were fought within ten days after he assumed command.

The last three days of July were devoted to skirmishing to attain positions as favorable as possible. Meanwhile, under instructions from the major-general commanding, I selected a new line to be occupied as a flank by a portion of the Army of the Cumberland, in case it was decided to transfer the Army of the Ohio to the right flank. The line was constructed under the superintendence of Lieutenant Wharton, U. S. Engineers, after it had been fully discussed between Lieutenants Wharton, Twining, and myself. It extended from our front line near Walker's house, on the Collier's Mill (Buck Head) road nearly due north, to the line of rebel works evacuated on the night of the 21st of July.

On the night of the 1st of August the Army of the Ohio was withdrawn from its position on the left, and rapidly moved to the right near the poor-house and extending nearly to the north branch of Utoy Creek at Willis' Mill, the engineers giving general directions concerning the lines. I rode over their whole extent in person.

August 2, the Army of the Tennessee swung forward its extreme right, about half a mile, turning upon its position at Ezra Church as a pivot. The Army of the Ohio connected with the right of the Army of the Tennessee. This movement developed a part of the enemy's line in front of these two armies, and discovered the same system of batteries, connected by infantry curtains, that we had met before, thus showing that we had not yet found the enemy's left flank, the prime object of all our movements.

August 3, a portion of the Army of the Ohio was thrown across Utoy Creek, and established itself on the south side without much opposition.

August 4, an attack was ordered to be made at 3 p. m. by the Army of the Ohio, and the Fourteenth Corps, of the Army of the

Cumberland, the object being to thrust our forces through our lines, and effect a lodgment on the railroad between Atlanta and East Point. The attack, however, was not made.

August 5, the Chattahoochee river railroad bridge was completed, and our trains ran up to three-mile post. By General Sherman's direction, I sent Lieutenant Ernst to Marietta to superintend the construction of defenses at that place. An attack was ordered for 2 p. m., the object being as given above, but again no attack was made.

August 6, the attack, twice before ordered, was made, but repulsed. The two corps of the Army of the Cumberland, forming the left of our army, kept steadily pushing forward, but without anything like siege approaches. Our sharpshooters had gained such positions as rendered it difficult for the enemy to work his guns.

August 7, the attack made yesterday was renewed, and proved successful. It was found that the line of rifle trenches carried by the assault was not the enemy's main line, but stood nearly perpendicularly to it. The Army of the Tennessee moved forward about 400 yards, swinging upon the center of its right wing as a pivot. The successive advances, either directly or by swing upon some part of the line as a pivot, were made in the following manner—by pushing forward, just before daylight, a strong line of skirmishers to the position chosen beforehand, which maintained its ground during the day, each man getting such cover as he could, generally by scooping out a rifle-pit at the foot of a tree, behind a log or stone, in which they could find shelter. As soon as night made it possible, working parties were thrown out to the skirmish line and connected by the ordinary rifle trenches the entire chain of rifle-pits. These lines were continually being strengthened until it was desired to make another advance, when the operation was repeated. In this way our lines were pushed at any point we wished to within 200 yards of the enemy's and with slight loss. I wish here to impress upon the Engineer Department the fact that nothing like regular siege approaches were attempted. I frequently informed the general commanding that we could easily, at any time, push forward saps and pierce the enemy's lines, yet when we had done so we would have accomplished very little, since the enemy would take the precaution to construct another a few yards in his rear. The general understanding this perfectly always told me that he did not wish anything of the kind done, that he intended to gain possession of Atlanta by operating upon the enemy's lines of communication, until he either brought on a general engagement, in which event he expected to gain a decisive victory, or compel the enemy to evacuate the city, which he could easily do, as the place was not, and it was evident that it could not be, completely invested.

August 8 and 9, was at work everywhere strengthening our lines. Commenced the construction of batteries for 4½-inch guns which had been ordered. These were placed in position as follows: Two in front of the Twentieth Army Corps, near the Chattanooga railroad, and two others in front of the Sixteenth Corps. The whole of the Army of the Tennessee advanced about three-eighths of a mile in the manner already described, and the lines of the Army of the Cumberland were straightened, so the whole line was as far advanced as the salients had been. The Army of the Ohio was engaged in intrenching itself in its position south of Utoy Creek.

August 10, 11, and 12, no advances were made.

August 13, it was decided to move all the army, except one corps hich was to be thrown back to the Chattahoochee railroad bridge), ound Atlanta upon the railroads running south from East Point, d the pontoon train of the Army of the Cumberland was moved om the railroad bridge, along the north side of the river, to the ndtown Ferry preparatory to throwing a bridge across the river at at point.

August 14, nothing was done by the engineer department, waiting rther instructions.

August 15, the line of Proctor's Creek was examined for the purose of selecting a defensive flank to be used when the Army of the umberland was withdrawn. Two pontoon bridges were laid at andtown Ferry.

August 16, accompanied by Lieutenants Twining and Damrell, I isited our extreme right and rode over the lines of the Army of the hio, as well as the position which Lieutenant Twining had already elected south of Utoy Creek to be occupied by the Army of the hio upon the withdrawal of the Armies of the Tennessee and the umberland. The position was admirably chosen. A trestle bridge as commenced at Sandtown Ferry to replace the pontoon bridges t that point.

August 17, orders for the movement of the army to the rear of ast Point were promulgated. The cavalry command of General ilpatrick started upon a raid to the southward of Atlanta.

August 18 and 19, the troops kept hard at work to induce the nemy to believe that we contemplated no movement upon his rear f greater importance than a cavalry raid. The entire force of engineer officers hard at work reconnoitering all the roads to our right s far as the enemy's cavalry would permit.

August 20, a force of infantry reached the Atlanta and West Point Railroad near Red Oak Station, and tore up a portion of the rack. Our batteries were completed along our whole line and we were ready for any emergency.

August 21 and 22, the pioneer force was all kept at work preparing siege materials. The batteries along our whole line kept up a slow but steady fire both upon the enemy's lines and upon the city of Atlanta. The remarks in this paragraph apply to every day for the last two weeks.

August 23, under instructions from the major-general commanding, I went to the Chattahoochee railroad bridge and selected a line to be occupied by the corps (Twentieth), which was to be left behind during our movement to the rear of Atlanta, and gave Lieutenant Ludlow full instructions concerning the building of it. The position held by the Fifteenth Army Corps during the battle of the 28th of July was selected by Captain Reese as a flank to be occupied by the Army of the Tennessee upon the withdrawal of the Army of the Cumberland. General Kilpatrick's cavalry command returned, having passed entirely around Atlanta.

August 24, at work upon the new flank referred to above. Reconnaissances pushed to the right almost as far as Campbellton.

August 25, at midnight the grand movement commenced by the withdrawal of the Fourth and Twentieth Corps. The latter marched directly to the railroad bridge, Pace's and Turner's Ferries, while the former passing in rear of the Army of the Tennessee, bivouacked next night on Utoy Creek. Before the movement began its left had rested on the Decatur road.

August 26, the movement of the Army of the Cumberland still going on, and at dark the left wing of the Army of the Tennessee was swung to the rear upon its right and occupied the position previously prepared for it.

August 27, all the army in motion except the Army of the Ohio. The Army of the Cumberland was placed in position along Camp Creek, covering all the roads leading from Mount Gilead Church toward East Point and Red Oak. The Army of the Tennessee was thrown further to the right, but close enough to keep up communication. It covered all the roads leading toward Fairburn. But little resistance was offered to our advance. The troops intrenched their position every night. This was made a rule from the time the campaign commenced, and was continued until the close of the war whenever the proximity of the enemy rendered it prudent. I may add, also, that during all the operations of this great army, extending over a year of time and thousands of miles of territory, it was never surprised.

August 28, the Army of the Cumberland was thrown forward upon the Atlanta and West Point Railroad at Red Oak, and the Army of the Tennessee at Shadna Church and Fairburn, while the Army of the Ohio was thrown into such a position along the road from Mount Gilead Church to Red Oak as to cover our left flank. Immediately upon striking the railroad the troops were intrenched and without the loss of a dozen men we had secure hold upon it, and could proceed to destroy it as leisurely as we pleased.

August 29, the greater part of the army was at work destroying the railroad, which was effectually done for about twelve and a half miles, every tie being burned and every rail bent. The enemy did not attempt to disturb us.

August 30, the army again in motion, being directed as follows: The Army of the Ohio toward Morrow's Mill, the Army of the Cumberland toward Couch's farm-house, and the Army of the Tennessee toward the Renfroe place. The latter pushed on still farther and succeeded in seizing the Flint River bridge and gaining a foothold between the river and Jonesborough. The enemy was found in force, covering the town.

August 31, the Army of the Ohio moved toward a point on the Macon railroad two miles south of Rough and Ready Station, and succeeded in reaching it, and, making a secure lodgment, intrenched. The Fourth Corps was put in position in support. Four more brigades of the Army of the Cumberland moved from Couch's due east, until they struck the railroad between the Army of the Ohio and Jonesborough, when they also intrenched. About the same time that these forces reached the railroad the enemy attacked the lines of the Army of the Tennessee immediately in front of Jonesborough and tried to carry them by assault. They were repulsed with heavy loss.

It was reported to me by Captain Reese that the First Missouri Engineers, which had been transferred at my request from the Army of the Cumberland to the Army of the Tennessee, had just joined the forces in the field, and were available for duty. This was the first regularly organized engineer regiment to join the army at the front.

September 1, the Army of the Cumberland was concentrated so as to connect from the left of the Army of the Tennessee to the railroad, about two miles north of Jonesborough, the Fourth Army

Corps destroying the railroad as it advanced. The Army of the Ohio commenced the destruction of the railroad at Rough and Ready, and connected with the break made by the other troops. About 4 p. m. the Fourteenth Army Corps assaulted and carried the right of the enemy's line, consisting of the usual batteries connected by infantry parapet. The approach of night alone prevented the capture of the entire rebel force. We were now squarely upon the rebel lines of supply. The movements of our army had been so rapid that the enemy exhibited the greatest confusion, and shortly after midnight the light of the burning buildings and explosions of ammunition in the direction of Atlanta (distant twenty miles), indicated very plainly that the enemy was evacuating the place, and on the morning of the 2d of September the Twentieth Army Corps, which had been left behind at the Chattahoochee bridge for the purpose, marched into Atlanta.

In describing these operations I have gone somewhat into detail, in order that they might be clearly understood, deeming it peculiarly the province of the engineer to call attention to such brilliant maneuvers as those which enabled us to pass a river, too deep to be forded, in the very face of the enemy with a loss of less than a platoon of men, and those which placed six army corps upon the enemy's lines of communication, in opposition to a single corps.

In accomplishing these results the engineer department performed the following special labor, viz: Ten pontoon bridges built across the Chattahoochee River, averaging 350 feet in length, 3,500 feet; 7 trestle bridges, built out of material cut from the bank across the same stream, of which five were double tracked, and two were single, 350 feet long each, 2,450 feet; 50 miles (estimated) of infantry parapet, with a corresponding length of artillery epaulement; 6 bridges over Peach Tree Creek, averaging 80 feet long each, 480 feet; 5 bridges over Flint River, averaging 80 feet long each, 400 feet; also many smaller bridges built and many miles of road repaired. The topographical branch of the engineer department worked efficiently. Surveys were made of all the routes passed over by infantry columns, together with the lines of parapet built. A map on the scale of four inches to one mile illustrating the siege, so called, of Atlanta has been forwarded to the Engineer Bureau, in which these surveys are compiled, from the passage of Peach Tree Creek, July 19, to the beginning of the movement upon the enemy's lines of communication, August 25, and a general map, photographic copy, illustrating the entire campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. I have also forwarded to the Bureau, a complete set of photographic views illustrating military operations about Atlanta.*

From the map department 4,000 copies of campaign maps were issued to the proper officers to facilitate military operations. I desire to bear testimony to the efficiency of the engineer officers on duty with General Sherman's army. Though all have done well yet I am particularly indebted to Capt. C. B. Reese and Lieutenants Wharton and Twining.

I can only return my thanks to those officers of volunteers who did nearly all the topographical work. They did their duty and did it well. I must leave to the chief engineers of the several armies to which they belonged to do them justice.

* Maps and views here mentioned to appear in the Atlas.

Second. The new defenses of Atlanta, and the Savannah campaign, including the time from the 3d of September, 1864, to the 25th of January, 1865.

Upon our occupation of the city of Atlanta, acting under instructions from the major-general commanding, I made an examination of the lines occupied by the enemy during the so-called siege, with a view to their modification for the use of our forces. Their development was found to be about twelve miles and was considered greater than could be held by such a force as would, in any event, be left as the garrison. I made further examinations of the ground interior to the old rebel lines to ascertain whether new lines of much shorter development could not be located, and selected the system of heights nearest the center of the city. This line was less than three miles in extent, but passed through the northern part of the town, rendering the destruction of a great many buildings necessary. The general commanding ordered the adoption of this line and directed the work to proceed, but subsequently suspended the operation of the order until greater necessity should arise.

Meanwhile every effort was being made to increase the efficiency of the engineer organization. The chief engineer of the Army of the Cumberland was directed to take the necessary steps to have the First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics ordered to the front. This regiment, or rather eight companies of it, arrived at Atlanta about the last of September. Two more companies subsequently joined, but the remaining two companies did not reach the regiment for some months.

The major-general commanding having directed that the new line of fortifications be proceeded with, the entire engineer force was set at work to construct the profiles and revetments. General Corse, then commanding at Rome, Ga., on the 29th of September, made an urgent requisition for an engineer officer to examine and improve the defenses of that town. Lieut. William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, was sent.

The first infantry details for work on the fortifications were called for on the 3d of October, and numbered 2,000 men. On the 5th of October I telegraphed to General Sherman, then at Big Shanty, as follows:

The new line of works is in a defensible condition from the redoubt where the photographs were taken (Redoubt No. 7) around to the prolongation of the same street eastward. I have positions completely finished this evening for thirty guns the platforms are laid and the embrasures revetted for that number, and I can finish quite a number more to-morrow.

The line represented as in a defensible condition was on the south side of the town and nearly two miles in length; the labor upon it was all done by the two regiments of engineer troops and infantry details from the Twentieth Army Corps, the balance of the army then being in motion against the rebel army, which had appeared upon our lines of communication.

Work upon these new defenses continued until stopped, about the 1st of November, though after the first week the details from the infantry commands were much smaller, and the work progressed more slowly owing to this fact, as well as because the impression prevailed that they would not be wanted for our purposes. Much care had [been] bestowed upon the several redoubts, and the finish put upon each was excellent. Those numbered from 7 to 12, inclu-

sive, were provided with mantelets from the embrasures; these were made both of rope and of boiler iron, and were of such a shape that they completely closed the embrasure when the gun was "from battery."

A complete set of photographs* illustrating these defenses has been forwarded to the Engineer Bureau, and they are projected upon the map illustrating the siege of Atlanta.†

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. M. POE,
Capt., Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer Mil. Div. Miss.

No. 7.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, near Dallas, Ga., June 5, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the operations of my command for the month of May as follows:

In obedience to instructions from the major-general commanding the military division, I got my command in readiness for a forward movement on Dalton, Ga., and was fully prepared to move on the 2d of May, as directed. Major-General Hooker, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, was directed to move from Lookout Valley, via Lee and Gordon's Mills, on East Chickamauga Creek, to Leet's farm, on the road leading from the mills to Nickajack Gap, the movement to commence on the 2d. Major-General Palmer, commanding the Fourteenth Army Corps, was to concentrate his command at Ringgold, Ga., and Major-General Howard, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, was to move from Cleveland, East Tennessee, on the 3d, and concentrate his command in the vicinity of Catoosa Springs, about three miles east of Ringgold; McCook's division of cavalry to move on Howard's left; Kilpatrick's division of cavalry was stationed at Ringgold, picketing toward Tunnel Hill, and patrolling on Palmer's right flank; Garrard's division was detached and operating under instructions from Major-General McPherson, commanding the Army of the Tennessee. The army got into position by the 5th, and stood as above directed, communication having been fully established from the right to the left of the whole command.

According to instructions given on the 6th, the army moved on Tunnel Hill at daylight on the 7th in three columns—Palmer's corps on the direct road from Ringgold, Howard's via Lee's house, and Hooker's via Nickajack Gap and Trickum. The enemy made some show of resistance in Palmer's front, but evacuated Tunnel Hill on the appearance of Howard's column on his flank, and fled toward Buzzard Roost, our troops occupying Tunnel Hill Ridge. Palmer's command was then moved forward and took position on Howard's right along the ridge, and both corps remained there for the night. Hooker's column reached Trickum Post-Office about 4

* To appear in the Atlas.
† For continuation of this report, see Vols. XLIV and XLVII.

p. m. and camped for the night, picketing strongly the roads leading from Buzzard Roost and Dalton, as well as the approaches from the direction of Villanow. General Kilpatrick's division of cavalry took post at or near Gordon's Spring to be in readiness to establish communication with the Army of the Tennessee, which was expected at Villanow on the 8th.

On the morning of the 8th Harker's brigade, of Newton's division, Howard's corps, was pushed along the crest of Rocky Face Ridge to within half a mile of the rebels' signal station, where it came upon obstructions of too formidable character to admit of farther progress, except with very severe loss; it was instructed to hold the position. Wood's division, of the Fourth Corps; Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, and Butterfield's division, of the Twentieth Corps, then pushed forward a line of skirmishers and drove the enemy to his intrenchments, our men occupying the mouth of Buzzard Roost. Geary's division, of the Twentieth Corps, made a reconnaissance well up the side of Chattoogata Mountain (a high and precipitous ridge running due south from Buzzard Roost). Geary's men fought their way well up to the enemy's intrenchments on the crest, but with considerable loss and without being able to gain possession of Mill Gap. The troops were then withdrawn to a position in the valley out of reach of the enemy's guns; Kilpatrick's command communicated with General McPherson's command at Villanow, and then returned to Trickum. Brig. Gen. Ed. McCook was ordered to concentrate his cavalry division and take post on the left of General Schofield until General Stoneman's cavalry could arrive and relieve him. From a prisoner captured at Buzzard Roost we learned that the force defending the passage of the gap amounted to 11,000 men comprising Stewart's and Bate's divisions, being supported by Hindman's and Stevenson's divisions, numbering 10,000 more. They had considerable artillery, but none heavier than 10-pounder caliber. The enemy was fortifying all night of the 7th and had masked batteries at points all through the pass. Heavy skirmishing was kept up along the whole line during the 9th and 10th with considerable loss in wounded, and but few killed.

General Hooker was directed on the 10th to send one division from his command to the support of General McPherson at Snake Creek Gap, to enable the latter to operate more freely from danger to his rear. Kilpatrick's cavalry was also ordered to report to General McPherson. McCook's division of cavalry, posted on the left of General Schofield's command, had a heavy skirmish with three brigades of the enemy's cavalry on the road leading to Varnell's Station, resulting in our driving the rebels to their intrenchments on Poplar Creek Hill, where they opened on McCook's troops with two pieces of artillery. Our loss was 136 men and 15 officers killed, wounded, and missing; among the latter Colonel La Grange, of the First Wisconsin, who was captured. The enemy's loss was greater than ours. General Hooker was directed to send another division from his command to Snake Creek Gap, with instructions to repair the road through the gap so as to facilitate the passage of infantry and wagons.

On the 11th it was decided to leave one corps (Howard's), supported by Stoneman's and McCook's divisions of cavalry, and move to Snake Creek Gap with the balance of the army, attacking the enemy in force from that quarter, while Howard was keeping up the impression of a direct attack on Buzzard Roost. This move

ment was to commence on the 12th. Instructions were given to corps commanders to provide their commands with ten days' rations and a good supply of ammunition, sending all surplus wagons back to Ringgold.

At 9 a. m. on the 13th General Howard's command occupied Dalton, it having been evacuated by the enemy on the evening of the 12th, concentrating his troops in Dalton. General Howard pursued the enemy along the railroad in the direction of Resaca, capturing a considerable number of prisoners.

The concentration of the balance of the army in Snake Creek Gap having been completed by the night of the 12th, at 8 a. m. on the 13th Hooker's corps, preceded by Kilpatrick's cavalry, moved out on the Resaca road in support of McPherson's troops, threatening Resaca. Palmer's corps moved out of Snake Creek Gap two miles northeast of Hooker, and then took a course parallel with the Resaca road, with orders to proceed as far as the railroad. On reaching the neighborhood of the railroad his skirmishers encountered those of the enemy strongly posted on the hills immediately west of the railroad, and continued a fierce skirmish with them until night-fall. Butterfield's division, of Hooker's corps, moved up in support of Palmer's right.

About noon of the 14th Schofield's and Palmer's corps attacked the enemy's position on the hills bordering the railroad, meeting with very heavy resistance. General Schofield's left being threatened, and he having called on me for support, I directed Newton's division, of Howard's corps, which had just arrived from Dalton, to move to Schofield's assistance, and subsequently the whole of Howard's corps took post on the left of Schofield. During the afternoon Hooker's corps, which had been acting as support to General McPherson, was shifted to the left of Howard's command, and Williams' division reached the position assigned him just in time to meet and repel a fierce attack of the enemy who was endeavoring to turn Howard's left flank. McCook's division of cavalry took post on the left of Hooker to guard against any further attempt of the enemy in that direction. The fighting in Schofield's and Howard's front was very severe, but we drove the enemy from the hills he had occupied and forced him into his intrenchments beyond. From prisoners captured we learned that Johnston's entire army was confronting us.

At daylight on the morning of the 15th our line stood nearly as follows: Palmer's corps on the right, connecting with the left of McPherson's line, then Schofield, Howard, and Hooker, with McCook's cavalry on our extreme left.

Orders were issued during the night of the 14th for the whole line to advance at daylight on the 15th, provision being made for the retirement of Schofield's troops from the position they then occupied, and directions having been given them to take post on the left, where they properly belonged, as soon as crowded out from the center of my line by the advance of Palmer and Howard. About 11 a. m. General Butterfield's division, of Hooker's corps, supported by Williams' and Geary's, of the same command, attacked and carried a series of hills strongly occupied by the enemy on the eastern road leading from Tilton to Resaca. The rebels were driven for nearly a mile and a half, our forces capturing 4 guns and a number of prisoners.

The roads were so full of wagons that Palmer's corps could not get into position by night of the 25th, but on the morning of the 26th Johnson's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, was moved up to within a short distance of Hooker's and Howard's commands, and was posted in reserve. Davis' division, Fourteenth Corps, which had reported back to its command (it having been relieved at Rome by troops from the Army of the Tennessee), was sent by General Palmer to move on Dallas by the most direct road from where he then was to support General McPherson's command, and communicate with the right of General Hooker. Baird's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, was left at Burnt Hickory to protect the trains at that point and the rear of the army. McCook's division of cavalry met the enemy's cavalry on the road leading from Burnt Hickory to Marietta near its intersection with the lower Dallas and Allatoona road. McCook's troops skirmished heavily with the force opposing them, inflicting on them considerable loss and capturing 52 prisoners, from whom it was ascertained that the whole of Wheeler's cavalry was posted on the right of the rebel army. The left of General Howard's corps was swung around to the right, occupying a line of hills running nearly perpendicular to the line occupied by Hooker on the 25th, thereby threatening the enemy's right. The Twenty-third Army Corps, Major-General Schofield commanding, was posted on the left of my command, Schofield's left extending to and covering the road leading from Allatoona to Dallas, via New Hope Church. There was light skirmishing all day while Howard and Schofield were working into position, and at dark on the 26th Howard's left connected with Schofield's right. In the mean time trains were brought up and rations and ammunition issued where practicable. Strong breast-works were thrown up all along the line, the men working cheerfully and prepared to resist any attack the enemy might see fit to make.

On the 27th, in accordance with instructions given by the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, Hooker's and Howard's corps pressed the enemy, supported by considerable artillery firing. Wood's division, of Howard's corps, supported by Johnson's division, of Palmer's corps, was moved to the left of Schofield's line and swung around toward the right, attacking the enemy's right flank and driving him into his rifle-pits, with considerable loss, however, to our troops. Our men had to contend with an almost hidden foe, the ground being cut up into ravines and covered by a dense forest filled with undergrowth; but notwithstanding all the difficulties of the country both officers and men did their work nobly, and having assumed a position were not to be moved from it. The enemy came out of his works in front of Newton's division, of Howard's corps, attacking Wagner's and Kimball's brigades, but was driven back after a short and warm contest. General Davis occupied Dallas with his division on the afternoon of the 27th, skirmishing with the enemy and driving him as far as he could without losing his connection with General McPherson. Davis reported that after skirmishing all the afternoon he developed the enemy in force and strongly posted in front of his (Davis') left, with a battery in position on a hill commanding the road between him and General Hooker. Davis had, however, cut a road through the forest to his rear, by which he could communicate safely with Hooker. During the night of the 27th the enemy attacked Davis and was repulsed after a sharp fight, leaving behind him a few

wounded and 27 prisoners, belonging mostly to Polk's corps. By this time it had been ascertained beyond a doubt that Johnston had his whole army with him, strengthened by Polk's command and detachments sent from various points to re-enforce him. He had taken up a strong position, which he was steadily strengthening with earth-works, evidently with the determination to make a firm stand where he then was.

On the 28th our line stood as follows: Hooker's corps (Twentieth) on the right, with Davis' division, of Palmer's corps, still on his right, but acting as a support to the Army of the Tennessee; two divisions of Howard's corps (Fourth) on the left of Hooker; then the Army of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield commanding. Wood's division, of Howard's corps, on the left of Schofield's command, with Johnson's division, of Palmer's corps, on the left of Wood; Stoneman's division of cavalry holding a hill to the left of Johnson, and then McCook's division of cavalry holding the road leading from Burnt Church to Marietta, via Golgotha, and guarding the left of the army. During the 28th there was considerable artillery firing, with skirmishing at intervals during the day and night.

During the night of the 29th the enemy felt our line at several points, without making a serious attack at any one place. They found our men vigilant and fully prepared for them. Owing to the close proximity of the enemy's lines to the right of ours, neither McPherson nor Davis could withdraw from their positions without being attacked and forced to return, so that the project of using their commands to relieve Hooker, Howard, and Schofield, allowing these latter to take post on the left of the line, could not be carried out, although three attempts at a withdrawal were made by McPherson and Davis on the nights of the 29th, 30th, and 31st. In the meanwhile, the position of the army remained unchanged up to the 31st, our skirmishers and those of the enemy exchanging occasional shots.

The detailed reports of the subordinate commanders will be forwarded as soon as handed in.

I have the honor to forward herewith a consolidated return of casualties for the month, as also a return of prisoners captured, and a list of captured property and ammunition expended.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. R. M. SAWYER,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

List of casualties in the Army of the Cumberland during the month of May.

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Fourteenth Army Corps	14	210	54	1,100	2	75	1,455
Twentieth Army Corps	22	387	127	2,880	2	499	3,917
Fourth Army Corps	30	493	120	2,471	4	284	3,402
Total	66	1,090	301	6,451	8	858	8,774

The report of the Fourth Army Corps is to June 5. Of the 284 missing, 255 are from General Wood's division and were lost at Pickett's Mills, May 27. General Wood says: "I am fully satisfied that nearly the whole of them were either killed outright on the field, or were wounded and could not be brought away, and fell into the hands of the enemy."

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

List of cannon, arms, accouterments, &c., captured from the enemy and collected from the battle-field during the month of May, 1864.

CANNON.

Four 12-pounder guns, bronze.
Four 6-pounder guns, iron.

GUN CARRIAGES.

Four 12-pounder gun carriages and limbers.
Four 6-pounder gun carriages and limbers.
Two battery wagons.
Also several limbers, spare wheels, ammunition-chests, and spare parts of carriages.

SMALL-ARMS.

Enfield rifles, caliber .57	2,072
Springfield rifles, caliber .58	1,110
Austrian rifles, caliber .54	484
Smooth-bore muskets, caliber .69	460
Confederate rifles, caliber .58	26
Siege rifles	59
Prussian muskets, caliber .69	3
Sharps carbine, caliber .52	1
Colt rifle, caliber .56	1

Also several musket barrels.

INFANTRY ACCOUTERMENTS.

Cartridge-boxes and plates	1,919
Cartridge-box belts and plates	862
Waist belts and plates	1,025
Bayonet scabbards	925
Cap pouches	983

AMMUNITION EXPENDED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1864.

	Rounds.
20-pounder Parrott	434
24-pounder howitzer	2
12-pounder guns	5,221
10-pounder Parrott	2,477
3-inch	3,745
Artillery ammunition	11,879
Elongated ball cartridges	2,608,310
Spencer rifles	3,000
Colt rifles	2,500
Small-arm ammunition	2,618,710

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. and Chief of Ordnance, Dept. of the Cumberland.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Brown's Mill Creek, Ga., June 4, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report herewith the number of prisoners of war and deserters disposed of by the assistant provost-marshal-general at Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., which have been received by them during the month of May, 1864.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. PARKHURST,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

	Prisoners.		Deserters.
	Officers.	Men.	
Number passed through office at Nashville	34	1,628	257
Number of deserters disposed of at Chattanooga	.....	.....	338
Number en route to Nashville not received up to May 31	.....	167	15
Total	34	1,795	610
Of these there were received from—			
Fourth Army Corps	9	355	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps	2	223	9
Twentieth Army Corps	5	412	39
Twenty-third Army Corps	.....	221	60
Army of the Tennessee	6	125	.....
Cavalry command	2	104	.....
Received at Chattanooga, Tenn., and by officers in charge of prisoners en route to Nashville, and for which I am unable to give credit to any particular command.	10	355	502
Total	34	1,795	610

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, July 16, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the operations of my command for the month of June, as follows:

June 1, Hooker's, Howard's, and Palmer's corps were confronting the enemy's position at New Hope Church, near Dallas, Ga., with McCook's division of cavalry on the left of the army guarding the approaches from the direction of Acworth and Marietta.

June 2, General Hooker's corps having been relieved in the position it occupied on the right of my army by General McPhersons' troops, moved in support of the Army of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield commanding, and occupied the hills on the extreme left of my line which had been previously held by Stoneman's and McCook's divisions of cavalry, McCook taking post on the left of Schofield on the Dallas and Acworth road. Baird's division, of Palmer's corps, moved up from Burnt Hickory, and took up a position in reserve behind Johnson's division, of the same corps. Davis' division, of Palmer's corps, relieved General Schofield's troops at the same time that General Hooker was relieved by General McPherson's command. As soon as the troops got into their new positions, Schofield's and Hooker's corps, and Baird's division, of Palmer's corps, swung round toward the right, skirmishing with the enemy as

they advanced, gaining some ground, which they immediately prepared to hold. Howard's corps, on the right of my line, occupied the enemy's attention, and was held in readiness to follow the general movement against the enemy's right.

June 3, General Palmer advanced Baird's division about a mile in a southeasterly direction, and General Hooker moved Butterfield's and Geary's divisions toward the Acworth and Dallas road, sending one brigade to take possession of and hold the bridge across Allatoona Creek, four miles southwest from Allatoona. General E. M. McCook, with his division of cavalry, took position on the direct road from Dallas to Acworth at the crossing of Allatoona Creek, one and a half miles south of and above the crossing held by General Hooker's troops. Scouts were sent into Acworth, reaching there at 11 a. m., finding the town nearly deserted. They captured a few of the enemy's vedettes. On reaching the new position the troops were immediately set to work strengthening them by breast-works of logs, while continual skirmishing was being kept up with the enemy.

During the night of the 4th the enemy fell back from our front, his works being found completely evacuated on the morning of the 5th. After a careful reconnaissance of the ground lately occupied by him, the conclusion was that he had fallen back in the direction of Big Shanty, a point on the railroad about six miles from Marietta.

June 6, General Hooker moved his command to the vicinity of McLean's house, on the Sandtown road, near its intersection with the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road, and about three miles southwest from Acworth. General Palmer's corps was posted on General Hooker's left, Palmer's left resting on Proctor's Creek; General Howard's corps in the vicinity of Durham's house. By direction of the major-general commanding the military division, the whole command remained in the above position until the morning of the 10th instant. In the mean time the railroad was completed through to Acworth, and rations and ammunition were replenished.

June 9, General E. M. McCook, commanding First Division of Cavalry, made a reconnaissance toward the enemy's position in our front. After passing two miles beyond the pickets of the Twentieth Army Corps, he came upon those of the enemy on the Marietta side of Allatoona Creek, and drove them in upon a heavier line about a mile beyond, coming in view of the enemy's camp on Pine Hill, where they appeared to be in force.

June 10, Palmer's corps moved out of camp on a road running in a southeasterly direction, passing by Owen's house, and found the enemy strongly posted on Pine Hill, skirmishing with him until dark. Howard's corps moved on the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road and took post on the right of Palmer in front of Pine Hill. Hooker's corps moved on the same road with General Howard's command.

June 11, the commands of Generals Palmer and Howard moved to the left and slightly in advance of their position of yesterday, General Palmer's left resting on the railroad and connecting with General McPherson's army. The enemy was found to be strongly posted on a line of hills running west from Kenesaw Mountain to Lost Mountain, with a strong advanced work on Pine Hill. The approaches to this position were over a very broken and thickly wooded country which two days of rain had rendered almost impassable.

June 14, Palmer's corps and the left of Howard's pushed forward to a position about a mile in advance of their line established on the 11th, Howard's right being already in close proximity to the enemy's position on Pine Hill.

June 15, the enemy having evacuated Pine Hill during the night, it was occupied by General Howard's troops early in the day. About noon General Hooker's corps, on the right of Pine Hill, advanced against the enemy's position directly in his front, driving him to his main works after very heavy skirmishing and considerable loss. Howard's corps also moved against the enemy on the left of Pine Hill and succeeded in driving him to his main fortifications. Both Hooker and Howard established themselves within 100 yards of the enemy's main line, and immediately secured the position gained. The right of Palmer's corps moved in connection with General Howard's left.

June 16, Hooker and Howard remained in the positions taken up by them yesterday, their skirmishers being close up to those of the enemy, keeping up a steady firing all day. Palmer advanced his center division a short distance toward the enemy's works, shortening and more nearly perfecting the line established by yesterday's operations. Batteries were placed at commanding points along the entire line, and kept up a continuous fire on the enemy's works and camps.

June 17, having ascertained during the night that the enemy had evacuated his main line of works, the Fourth and Twentieth Corps were advanced early in the morning, passing over the fortifications lately occupied by the enemy, and swinging around toward the southeast, proceeded until their skirmishers came upon those of the enemy, whose main force was posted on a line of hills bordering Mud Creek, on the Marietta side of it, running nearly perpendicular to their earth-works lately abandoned, and in a southwesterly direction from Kenesaw Mountain. The right of Palmer moved in conformity with Howard's corps, keeping up the connection with the left of it, while Palmer's left still rested on the railroad in front of Kenesaw, connecting at that point with the right of the Army of the Tennessee. Hooker's right rested at and a little in advance of Darby's house, on the Sandtown road, nearly five miles due west from Marietta. Part of General Howard's troops, in the center, under the fire of a heavy cannonading previously ordered, charged the enemy's rifle-pits and effected a lodgment in the woods close up to his main line. During the night the enemy made two attacks upon this force and was repulsed each time. General McCook's division of cavalry turned the enemy's left during the afternoon, driving his cavalry across Mud Creek, on the Dallas and Marietta road, to within six miles of Marietta, and capturing 2 hospitals containing 5 officers and 35 enlisted men, 14 nurses, and 2 surgeons.

June 18, at 4 a. m. Wood's division, of Howard's corps, pressed up close to the enemy's works, finding him still in force. Shortly after, the right of Howard's skirmishers, strongly supported, advanced suddenly and carried an intrenched line of rebel works, capturing about 50 prisoners. The enemy tried hard to regain the ground, but failed in every attempt they made. Howard's men pressed the enemy so closely that he could not throw out skirmishers from his works, while our pickets, and at some points our main line, kept up such a well-directed fire of musketry that the rebels could not use

their artillery. During the day and night batteries were worked into positions from which the enemy's works could be enfiladed, should he remain in them by morning.

June 19, at 5 a. m. each of my corps commanders notified me that the rebels had fallen back from our front, and an advance of the whole line was immediately ordered. Howard's troops came up with the enemy at 7 a. m. on the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road, finding him posted on a line of ridges just west of Marietta, and apparently in strong force. Skirmished with him heavily all day, capturing 250 prisoners, among whom were 14 commissioned officers. General Palmer formed his corps on the left of Howard's, close up to the base of Kenesaw Mountain. General Hooker came up with the enemy across Noyes' Creek, on the Dallas and Marietta road, strongly posted on a line of ridges, evidently a continuation of those in General Howard's front. Skirmishing was kept up along the line until dark, the troops in the mean time getting well into position.

June 20, Wood's and Newton's divisions, of Howard's corps, were moved to the right to relieve Williams' and Geary's divisions, of Hooker's corps, posted across the Dallas and Marietta road, near Guess' house; the movement being made in order to enable General Hooker to operate more strongly against the enemy's left flank, and at the same time co-operate with and support General Schofield's army, which was nearly two miles distant on the Sandtown road, endeavoring to cross Noyes' Creek, the enemy disputing his passage. Stanley's division, of Howard's corps, carried a hill to the right of the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road, driving the enemy from his skirmish rifle-pits and into his main works. The position gained was immediately strengthened by earth-works, which were scarcely completed when the enemy in strong force assaulted Stanley and was quickly repulsed with severe loss. He made a second attempt in less than half an hour afterward, and was again driven off, our men capturing about 20 prisoners. At dark the right of Palmer connected with General Howard's left.

June 21, General Howard's troops carried a hill about 700 yards in advance of the position gained the night before; his main line was moved up about 500 yards, fortifying the position, under a terrible artillery fire from the enemy, our skirmishers taking possession of an intrenched line lately occupied by the enemy. A number of prisoners were captured, and the conduct of the troops was admirable. General Hooker's troops carried and occupied a prominent hill about 500 yards in advance of his old line, and then connected his left with General Howard's right.

June 22, Williams' division, of Hooker's corps, skirmished itself into position on the right of Geary's division, the right of Williams' resting at Kolb's house, on the Powder Springs and Marietta road. About 4 p. m. the enemy in heavy force attacked Knipe's brigade in its advanced position before his men had time to throw up any works, and persisted in the assault until sundown, when they withdrew, their ranks hopelessly broken, each assault having been repelled with heavy loss. While this attack on Hooker was in progress the enemy opened heavily with artillery along our whole line, to which we answered fully to his satisfaction, our practice being very fine. After dark General Howard's left division (Stanley's) was relieved by King's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, Stanley in turn relieving the left division of Hooker's corps, which was transferred farther to the right.

June 23, it having been found desirable to gain possession of a prominent hill a short distance in advance of Stanley's position on Howard's right, directions were given to the latter to advance a strong skirmish line toward the enemy's works in front of Stanley's and Newton's divisions, and if found practicable, without too much sacrifice, to carry the hill by assault. This movement was preceded by a heavy cannonade from Howard's batteries and part of Hooker's, lasting fifteen minutes. Stanley's skirmishers carried the enemy's skirmish rifle-pits, capturing a number of prisoners, but could not gain the main works on the crest of the hill. They held the ground gained until after night-fall, when, being attacked in front and flank by a greatly superior force, Stanley was obliged to fall back to the position he occupied in the afternoon previous to the advance. On the center and left of Howard the advanced line secured themselves in their positions and were able to hold them.

June 25, Davis' division, of Palmer's corps, being on the extreme left of my army, was relieved by troops from General McPherson's army, and moved to a position in reserve, behind the right of Howard's line. This change was effected after dark, and by daylight on the 26th Davis' troops had reached the position assigned them. Baird's division, of Palmer's corps (being relieved by troops from the Army of the Tennessee), was also withdrawn from its position in line in front of Kenesaw Mountain and moved during the night of the 26th to a position in reserve near that occupied by Davis' troops.

June 27, at 8 a. m. the enemy's works were assaulted at two points, one in front of Newton's division, of Howard's corps, and the other in front of Davis' division, of Palmer's corps, Davis having relieved the right division (Stanley's) of General Howard's line. Stanley moved his command a short distance to the left, and acted as a support to Newton's division in its assault upon the works, Wood's division being in reserve. Davis' assault was supported by Baird's division, of Palmer's corps, on the right, and Hooker's whole corps was held in readiness to support the movement of Palmer's and Howard's commands. Although the troops were enabled to drive the enemy into his main works and reached that point with their main line, they were unable to carry the positions on account of the heavy fire of musketry and canister brought to bear upon them at short range, but held the ground gained. Our loss was 1,580 killed, wounded, and missing, some of our men being shot while on the parapets of the enemy's works. We took 130 prisoners. General Davis immediately commenced fortifying his advanced position at the distance of about seventy-five yards from the enemy's fortifications, covering the working parties with such a heavy and well-directed fire of musketry that the enemy could not molest them in their operations. About midnight on the 29th the enemy attacked Davis, overwhelming his skirmishers and driving them back, when they rallied and drove the rebels back again to their works.

During the 29th and 30th all remained comparatively quiet along the line, the skirmishers in the most advanced positions only exchanging occasional shots with the enemy.

Throughout the month the enemy's cavalry in small parties, assisted by guerrillas and disloyal citizens, have been prowling along the railroad between Chattanooga and the points occupied by the main army. On a few occasions they succeeded in burning one or

two unimportant bridges and attacked several trains passing over the road, burning a few cars. The troops along the railroad were always on the alert, rendering it difficult for any very serious damage to be perpetrated. All breaks or interferences to travel were speedily removed by the well-organized construction party under the immediate superintendence of Col. W. W. Wright (Forty-fourth U. S. Colored), chief engineer military railroads of the military division.

I have the honor to annex hereto a consolidated list of casualties for the month, a return of prisoners captured, and the amount of ammunition expended.

The detailed reports of the subordinate commanders will be forwarded as soon as handed in.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

List of casualties in the Army of the Cumberland during the month of June, 1864.

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Fourteenth Corps	19	289	49	1,067	2	43	1,469
Fourth Corps	40	406	127	2,027	3	115	2,718
Twentieth Corps	8	178	83	1,206	3	82	1,560
Total	67	873	259	4,300	8	240	5,747

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Kenesaw Mountain, July 2, 1864.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of arms, accouterments, &c., captured, lost, and becoming surplus in the Army of the Cumberland, for the month of June, 1864.

	Captured.	Lost.	Surplus.
Springfield rifles, caliber .58	40	398	475
Enfield rifles, caliber .57	24	418	274
Austrian rifles, caliber .54	73	.....	.....
Spencer rifles	.....	.....	49
Sporting rifles	4	.....	.....
Total	141	816	*a*798

a Rendered surplus by reason of men being killed or wounded and sent to the rear.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord., Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. of the Cumberland.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., *July* 31, 1864.

Report of ammunition expended by the Army of the Cumberland during the month of June, 1864.

Artillery :	Rounds.
20-pounder Parrott	186
24-pounder howitzer	16
12-pounder gun	10,158
10-pounder Parrott	8,194
3-inch	10,002
Total	28,551
Small-arms :	
Elongated ball cartridges, caliber .57	3,542,000
Spencer rifle cartridges	49,536
Colt rifle cartridges	3,970
Total	3,595,506

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord., Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. of the Cumberland.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., *July* 31, 1864.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Report of prisoners of war and deserters from the rebel army, received and disposed of during the month of June, 1864.

From what corps received.	Prisoners.			Deserters.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Fourth Army Corps	16	346	362	1	18	19	381
Fourteenth Army Corps	3	126	129	.....	23	23	152
Twentieth Army Corps	1	92	93	.....	23	23	116
Cavalry command	3	34	37	.....	1	1	38
Department of the Cumberland, not credited to any corps.	14	107	121	8	373	381	a502
Total Department of the Cumberland	37	705	742	9	438	447	1,189
Department of the Tennessee	22	371	393	2	52	54	447
Department of the Ohio	3	170	173	.....	30	30	203
Total	25	541	566	2	82	84	650
Grand total	62	1,246	1,308	11	520	531	1,839

a|At Chattanooga and Nashville.

Respectfully submitted.

H. M. DUFFIELD,
Lieutenant, Ninth Mich. Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Dept. of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
August 17, 1864.

COLONEL : I have the honor to report the operations of my command for the month of July, as follows :

The position of the Army of the Cumberland on the morning of the 1st of July remained as established immediately after the assault on the enemy's works on the 27th of June—Hooker's corps on the

right, his right connecting with the left of the Army of the Ohio, near Kolb's house, on the Powder Springs and Marietta road; Palmer's corps in the center, except King's division, which occupied the works on the left of Howard's corps, and connected with the Army of the Tennessee at the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road, in advance of York's house; the First Division of Cavalry, Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook commanding, was operating on the right of the Army of the Ohio and protecting that flank; the Second Division of Cavalry, Brig. Gen. K. Garrard commanding, was still detached from my army and operating under instructions from the commanding general of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and the Third Division, Col. W. W. Lowe commanding, was stationed on the railroad between Cartersville and Dalton, scouting the country thoroughly between those two points. The troops of Generals Hooker, Howard, and Palmer had worked themselves at considerable cost of life and labor into position close up to the enemy's fortifications, at some points within a hundred yards, and everywhere so near that they could advance no farther without making a direct assault on almost impregnable works. It was then decided by the major-general commanding military division to leave my command where it then was, to hold the enemy in check, carefully watching his movements, while the Army of the Tennessee would be withdrawn from my left and transferred to the right of the Army of the Ohio, with a view to turn the enemy's left flank and force him from the strong position he held to the southwest of Kenesaw Mountain. This movement was in process of execution during the night of the 2d, when about daylight of the 3d each of my corps commanders notified me that the enemy had left their respective fronts and that our skirmishers were in possession of his works. A pursuit was immediately ordered by different routes, the concentration to be at Marietta, which place was entered by my troops about 9 a. m. After a short delay the columns were again set in motion, Palmer's corps moving along the railroad by the main Marietta and Atlanta road, with Hooker's command on his right and Howard's on his left; all three within supporting distance of each other. About four miles out from Marietta they came up with the enemy's rear guard, and skirmished with him to near Ruff's Station, where he was found strongly posted in earth-works, which had evidently been finished some time previous with a view to his being obliged to make his present retrograde movement toward the Chattahoochee. The lines were formed, and by night-fall the three corps had skirmished themselves into position close up to the enemy's works, having fully developed their situation and strength. Quite a number of prisoners and stragglers were picked up during the day, about 500 being reported.

The next morning, July 4, the line of battle was readjusted, and during the afternoon the enemy's skirmishers were driven into his main works and our main line was advanced a short distance, our skirmishers intrenching themselves on the line formerly occupied by those of the enemy.

At 4 a. m. on the 5th information was received that the enemy had evacuated his fortifications, and our troops were in possession of them. A pursuit was ordered and made in three columns, Howard's corps, on the left, coming up with the enemy near Pace's Ferry, over the Chattahoochee, just as he had safely effected a crossing of the river at that point and had cut loose the pontoon bridge on

which he had crossed. Our skirmishers advanced to the bank of the stream, and batteries were placed in position on the high ground behind, from which they kept up a vigorous shelling of the opposite shore. Palmer's corps got to within a mile of the river, when he found the enemy strongly posted on a commanding hill and occupying a strong earth-work at the northern extremity of the railroad bridge. This force was ascertained to be Hardee's corps. General Hooker found considerable difficulty in crossing Nickajack Creek, not having effected it at night-fall. The railroad and telegraph were repaired and placed in running order to Vining's Station, eight miles south of Marietta.

On the 6th Hooker's corps crossed to the east side of Nickajack Creek, the commands of Generals Palmer and Howard remaining in the same position as yesterday. McCook's cavalry took possession of Powers' Ferry, about five miles above Pace's Ferry. The corps commanders were directed to remain as at present posted, camping their commands in the shade as much as possible, and resting the men all they could. In the mean time details were directed to be sent to the rear to procure clothing, &c., of which the troops stood sorely in need.

In accordance with instructions given, a strong skirmish line was advanced on the 9th to feel the enemy's position and to ascertain if he were still in force on the Marietta side of the river at the railroad bridge. His position was found to be unchanged since the 5th instant. General Howard sent Newton's division of his command to the support of Garrard's division of cavalry, which had seized Roswell Factory and the fords in its vicinity; Newton to be relieved by troops from the Army of the Tennessee, then moving toward Roswell via Marietta.

On the 10th the enemy evacuated his fortifications on our side of the river and fell back toward Atlanta, destroying in his retreat the railroad and wagon bridges. The corps commanders were directed to throw forward a line of skirmishers and occupy the abandoned works. General Howard was directed to move to the left with the remaining two divisions of his corps and take post within supporting distance of the Army of the Ohio near the mouth of Soap Creek.

On the 12th Howard's corps crossed the Chattahoochee at Powers' Ferry and advanced to Abernathy's house, where he formed on the right of the Army of the Ohio, which had crossed at Phillips' Ferry a few days previous.

A deserter belonging to Walker's division, Hardee's corps, who came into our lines on the 13th, stated that Johnston's army was stationed around Atlanta within a circuit of four miles, and that the fortifications of that place were being rapidly strengthened. In the mean time the citizens were leaving for "farther south" and the Government property was being removed.

McCook's division of cavalry moved on the 15th to a position near Vining's Station and went into camp, his instructions being to post his command along the north bank of the river, between Pace's and Turner's Ferries, as soon as the balance of the troops had crossed, and guard the rear of the army.

On the 17th, according to instructions given the night previous, General Howard sent Wood's division of his corps down along the south bank of the river to a position across the Pace's Ferry road, leading to Atlanta, to cover the laying of a pontoon bridge at the ferry. As soon as Wood's troops had brushed away the enemy's

pickets lining the south bank the pontoon train, under charge of Col. G. P. Buell, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, was moved forward to the river and a bridge laid with remarkable celerity and precision by 11 a. m., and shortly afterward a second. As soon as the first bridge was completed Palmer's corps commenced crossing and immediately after Palmer's General Hooker's command went over. Palmer's advanced division (Davis') relieved Wood's division, of Howard's command, and the latter immediately proceeded to rejoin the balance of its corps at Abernathy's house. About a mile beyond the river Davis' division came upon the enemy in some force posted among the turnings of the hills, who fired upon his advance, and, after some show of resistance, fell back toward Nancy's Creek. The column was again set in motion, and proceeded to near Kyle's Bridge, over Nancy's Creek, where line was formed by Palmer's corps, with Hooker's corps on its left, Palmer's skirmishers being pushed out from his right toward the junction of Nancy's and Peach Tree Creeks. Light skirmishing continued until dark.

On the morning of the 18th the whole command crossed Nancy's Creek, and, driving the enemy before it in its advance, pushed forward to a position in front of the old Peach Tree road, leading from Turner's Ferry to Decatur, Palmer's right resting near the junction of Nancy's and Peach Tree Creeks, with Hooker's corps on his left, Hooker's left connecting with Howard's corps at Buck Head.

The advance of Howard's corps, moving down the main road leading from Buck Head to Atlanta, reached the crossing of Peach Tree Creek at 6.30 a. m. on the 19th, finding the bridge destroyed and a pretty fair infantry work constructed as a bridge-head, just beyond, manned with infantry. During the afternoon a crossing was forced by Wood's division a short distance below the Buck Head and Atlanta road, and by Stanley's above, both divisions effecting a lodgment on the south side by dark, the enemy stubbornly resisting their advance. By direction of the major-general commanding the military division, Stanley's and Wood's divisions, of Howard's command, were closed to the left on the Army of the Ohio, which was moving on a road leading to Decatur, leaving Newton's division, of Howard's corps, to the right of the Buck Head and Atlanta road. During the afternoon of the 19th parts of Hooker's and Palmer's corps were crossed over to the south side of Peach Tree Creek, the latter meeting with considerable resistance.

The whole command was across at an early hour on the 20th and the line was adjusted. The left and center advanced to feel the enemy during the afternoon, and while on open ground and unprotected by any works, were assaulted furiously, the attack falling first on Newton's division, which gallantly stood its ground, repelling charge after charge, although his left was very much exposed throughout the contest; thence sweeping toward the right they assaulted Hooker's corps, and the left brigade (McCook's) of Johnson's division, of Palmer's corps. Each assault of the enemy was met gallantly by the whole line and hurled back, our men not yielding a foot of ground. The fighting continued throughout the afternoon till sundown, when the enemy, repulsed at all points, fell back to his works. Our loss was severe, numbering 1,600 in killed and wounded, but judging from the number of the enemy's dead left on the field and buried by us (200 being found in Newton's front alone) his loss must have been much greater. We captured 360 prisoners, of whom 122 were wounded, besides several stand of colors, small-

arms, &c. Wood's and Stanley's divisions, of Howard's corps, drove the enemy from two lines of outer works, capturing some prisoners, and developed a strong line of works still farther on and within three miles of Atlanta.

During the 21st there was considerable skirmishing along the entire line, our forces in the mean time crowding up to the rebel main line of works, which were quite formidable. During the night of the 21st the enemy fell back to the fortifications immediately encircling the city of Atlanta, and at an early hour on the 22d I had disposed my troops confronting the new line of defenses taken up by him. Palmer's corps still held the right of my line, with his left resting near the Western and Atlantic Railroad, two and a half miles northwest of Atlanta, connecting at that point with General Hooker's corps, which latter continued the line around to the main Buck Head and Atlanta road, where Howard's corps took it up, Howard's left connecting with General Schofield's army near Colonel Howard's house, on a road leading to Atlanta about one and a half miles southeast of the main Buck Head road. The position chosen by us was a strong one, and by night-fall of the 22d had been greatly strengthened by earth-works, and it having been ascertained that from several points Atlanta could be reached with rifled artillery, orders were given to keep up a steady fire upon the town night and day. McCook's division of cavalry was crossed to the east side of the river and posted on the right of my army, along Proctor's Creek, extending over toward Mason and Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee.

General Rousseau's expedition reached Marietta on the 22d from Opelika, where he had been sent to break the West Point and Montgomery Railroad. He left Decatur, Ala., on the 10th instant, with a mounted force numbering 2,500 men, and two pieces of artillery, and gives the result of his expedition as follows:

> The whole length of railroad destroyed was over thirty miles, including a number of trestle bridges, a water-tank at Notasulga, the station buildings, &c., at Opelika, Auburn, Loachapoka, Notasulga, and considerable supplies and materials at each of those points.

The enemy, under General Clanton, was met at Ten Island Ford, on the Coosa River, where he endeavored to dispute the passage of the expedition, but after a spirited skirmish was driven off with some loss. Again, near Chehaw Station, the enemy made an effort to prevent the disablement of the railroad, but after a stubborn resistance was obliged to retire, leaving in our hands about 40 of his dead and a large number of wounded. The command started from Opelika on the afternoon of the 19th to return, and, marching via Carrollton and Villa Rica, reached Marietta on the 22d, without meeting with any opposition. Although General Rousseau received his instructions direct from the major-general commanding the military division, the expedition having been made up from troops belonging to my command, I take the liberty of mentioning their operations officially, for a detailed account of which I respectfully refer you to the accompanying official report of Major-General Rousseau.

From the 22d to the 28th of the month the position of my troops remained unchanged, with the exception that at some points ground was gained to the front, and the general line shortened. Good, permanent bridges were constructed across the Chattahoochee at Pace's Ferry, and at the railroad crossing, the pontoon bridges at those two points being taken up and placed in condition for future movements.

On the 29th Davis' division, of Palmer's corps (Fourteenth), supported by Ward's division, of the Twentieth, was sent to take post on the extreme right of the army, beyond the Army of the Tennessee, with directions to push out toward the Macon and Western Railroad, and endeavor to reach it, if possible to do so, without bringing on a general engagement. Davis' skirmishers had not proceeded very far beyond the Green's Ferry road when they came upon those of the enemy intrenched. Line was then formed in front of the road, and connection established with the right of the Army of the Tennessee. In this position the troops remained for the night.

By a reconnaissance made on the 31st by Davis' division it was ascertained that the enemy was in force between him and the railroad, and posted in earth-works, from which they opened on him with canister. After having developed the enemy's position, the division returned to its former position along the Green's Ferry road.

The Third Division of Cavalry, Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick commanding, stationed along the railroad between Cartersville and Resaca, has been particularly active throughout the month, patrolling and scouting the country thoroughly and guarding the railroad. The First and Second Divisions of Cavalry, acting under instructions direct from the major-general commanding the military division, were absent on a movement against the enemy's communications toward Macon at the close of the month. Mention of their operations will be made hereafter.

I have the honor to forward herewith a consolidated return of casualties, a return of prisoners and deserters received during the month, and a report from the chief of ordnance giving amount of ammunition expended, &c.

The detailed reports of operations of the subordinate commanders will be forwarded as soon as handed in.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1864.

Report of casualties in Army of the Cumberland during month of July, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men	
Fourteenth Army Corps:							
First Division	6	64	18	368	1	13	474
Second Division	8	83	17	243	5	115	471
Third Division	2	15	14	107	.....	1	139
Artillery	.....	.....	1	19	.....	.....	20
Total	16	166	50	737	6	129	1,104
Twentieth Army Corps:							
Headquarters	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
First Division	11	125	37	576	.....	34	783
Second Division	5	90	24	317	9	157	602
Third Division	4	95	25	485	.....	11	620
Total	20	310	86	1,380	9	202	2,007

Report of casualties in Army of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Fourth Army Corps:							
First Division	3	18	10	175	1	2	209
Second Division	1	27	9	152	.....	7	196
Third Division	.....	26	14	148	1	4	193
Total	4	71	33	475	2	13	598
Grand total	40	547	169	2,592	17	344	3,709

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of prisoners of war and rebel deserters received and disposed of during the month of July, 1864.

From what corps received.	Prisoners.			Deserters.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Fourth Army Corps	15	604	619	.....	20	20	639
Fourteenth Army Corps	3	307	310	1	163	164	474
Twentieth Army Corps	19	573	592	1	38	39	631
Cavalry command	1	19	20	.....	14	14	34
Department of the Cumberland and not credited to any corps.	77	1,104	1,181	8	331	339	a1,520
Total Department of the Cumberland	115	2,604	2,722	10	566	576	3,298
Army of the Tennessee	1	190	191	1	54	55	246
Army of the Ohio	9	278	287	1	100	101	388
Total	10	468	478	2	154	156	634
Grand total	125	3,075	3,200	12	720	732	3,932

a Received at Chattanooga.

Respectfully submitted.

H. M. DUFFIELD,
Lieutenant, Ninth Michigan Veteran Infantry and Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Dept. of the Cumberland.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Report of arms captured, lost, and becoming surplus in the Army of the Cumberland for the month of July, 1864.

	Captured.	Lost.	Surplus.
Enfield rifles	308	73	1,146
Springfield rifles	143	274	1,226
Spencer rifles	.....	.....	17
Whitney rifles	.....	.....	6
Colt rifles	.....	.....	2
French rifles	36	.....	.....
Dresden rifles	.....	.....	14
Austrian rifles	291	.....	1
Harper's Ferry rifles	21	.....	.....
Total	794	347	2,412

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. and Chief of Ord., Dept. of the Cumberland.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., *July* 31, 1864.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Expenditures of artillery and small-arm ammunition in the Army of the Cumberland for the month ending July 31, 1864.

	No. of rounds
Artillery ammunition:	
20-pounder Parrott	2,9
10-pounder Parrott	4.
3-inch Rodman	8.
12-pounder light gun	6.
24-pounder howitzer	
Total	21,
Small-arms ammunition:	
Elongated ball cartridges, caliber .57 and .58	2,256,
Henry rifle cartridges	2
Spencer rifle cartridges	41
Colt rifle cartridges	3
Total	2,304

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. and Chief of Ord., Dept. of the Cumberland

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., *July* 31, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 186

COLONEL: I have the honor to report as follows the operation my command during the month of August, 1864:

On the 1st instant the Army of the Cumberland was in posi as heretofore reported, viz, Palmer's corps (Fourteenth) on right, posted between the Turner's Ferry road and the Western Atlantic Railroad, facing a little south of east; Williams' c (Twentieth) in the center, extending from the railroad aroun the Buck Head road; Stanley's corps (Fourth) on the left, betv the Buck Head road and Howard's house, on roads leading f Buck Head and Decatur to Atlanta, Stanley's left being refused to cover the Buck Head road; Garrard's division of cavalry post on the left of Stanley's corps with instructions to patrol th proaches to the left of the army from Decatur and Roswell Fact Kilpatrick's division of cavalry was ordered to take post on the road between Marietta and the bridge over the Chattahoochee. Army of the Cumberland held the left of the grand line inve Atlanta, besides sending two divisions (Ward's of the Twen and Davis' of the Fourteenth Corps) to the support of the troo other commands operating on the extreme right of the grand ar

Major-General Palmer was directed on the 2d to move witl two remaining divisions of his corps to a position in reserve in of the Army of the Ohio, then operating on the extreme righ ward East Point. Brigadier-General Williams, commanding Twentieth Corps, was directed to occupy the works vacated b troops of General Palmer's command on his right, by extendin line in that direction, and Ward's division was recalled from support of the Army of the Ohio to enable General Williams fully to carry out the above instructions. The withdraw

Palmer's corps left me with the Fourth and Twentieth Corps to hold a line of works nearly five miles in length, approaching at some points to within 300 yards of the enemy's fortifications.

On the 3d Major-General Stanley pushed forward a strong line of skirmishers and succeeded in carrying the enemy's picket-line on the whole corps' front, excepting on the extreme right of his line, where his men were met by a very destructive fire of musketry and canister—the enemy opened from at least twenty pieces of artillery. Our loss was about 30 killed and wounded, but we captured quite a number of prisoners, besides gaining considerable information regarding the positions of the enemy's troops and fortifications.

Both Stanley's and Williams' skirmishers again pressed those of the enemy during the afternoon of the 5th, with a view of diverting his attention from the movements of the Armies of the Tennessee and of the Ohio on our right. Palmer's corps, which had been placed in position on the right of the Army of the Ohio by direction of Major-General Sherman, pushed out from along Olley's Creek and pressed close up to the enemy's works, capturing a strong line of rifle-pits vigorously defended. Our loss was considerable, but we took 150 prisoners and gained an advantageous position. At the close of the engagement the skirmishers of the enemy and our own were only thirty yards apart. Our main line was moved up to within 400 yards of that of the enemy.

On the morning of the 6th the enemy felt our line at various points from right to left, seemingly persistent in his efforts to find a weak point in the latter direction, on the line of Stanley's corps. From information gained by us through various sources more or less reliable, we learned the enemy had posted his militia, supported by one division of his veterans, on that part of his line immediately confronting the Fourth and Twentieth Corps, and that he used the balance of his army in extending his line to the left toward East Point, as our movements in the same direction threatened his possession of the railroads. Although this necessitated his holding a large extent of ground, he formed his troops on very advantageous ridges, strengthened by works of a most impregnable character, rendering an assault on our part unjustifiable from the useless sacrifice of life it would entail. While the enemy was busily engaged fortifying, our troops were not idle. Our position was also soon rendered impregnable to assault, and a constant shelling of the enemy's fortifications and the city of Atlanta was kept up day and night. In the meanwhile supplies of rations and clothing were being rapidly accumulated at the front, and our men enjoyed a season of rest—such rest as is to be found in the trenches. On the 6th, Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer having been relieved from the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps at his own request, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, the senior division commander, took command of the corps.

On the 7th, under General Johnson's direction, the corps advanced upon the enemy's works in his front, and moving rapidly carried the first line of rifle-pits, capturing 172 prisoners and driving the enemy to their main works. The entire line of the Fourteenth Corps was then advanced and fortified. Our loss during the 6th and 7th in the Fourteenth Corps was 70 killed and 413 wounded, including 17 officers.

Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook, commanding Second Cavalry Division, reports as follows the result of his expedition to cut the enemy's railroad communications to Macon and West Point. His instructions are specified in Special Field Orders, No. 42, of July 26, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi:

Two and one-half miles of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and telegraph wire destroyed near Palmetto. The same amount of Macon and Western Railroad and five miles of telegraph wire destroyed near Lovejoy's Station. Eleven hundred wagons burned, 2,000 mules killed or disabled, 1,000 bales of cotton, 1,000 sacks of corn, and 300 sacks of flour destroyed, besides large quantities of bacon and tobacco.

He carried out his orders and accomplished all he was directed to do without opposition, and it was only when the command started on its return that General McCook ascertained that the enemy's cavalry was between him and McDonough, at which latter place he had expected to form a junction with General Stoneman's expedition. Finding the enemy across his road in that direction, and being burdened with a good many prisoners and considerable captured property, General McCook turned toward the Chattahoochee River by way of Newnan, on the West Point railroad, and while on the way to that place was attacked by Jackson's division of cavalry, which he repulsed. Near Newnan the railroad was cut in three places. Between there and the river he was surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy's cavalry, supported by a large infantry force. These troops he attacked in the hope of cutting his way through them, and in doing so broke the whole right of their line, riding over Ross' (Texas) cavalry brigade and making General Ross and his staff prisoners. The enemy sent fresh troops to supply the place of those shattered by McCook's charge, when the latter, finding he could not break their line permanently, directed his brigade commanders to cut their way out with their commands and endeavor to cross the Chattahoochee by detachments. In this they were successful, but with the loss of their artillery. The latter, however, was deliberately destroyed before being abandoned. All the prisoners captured by us (about 400 in number) were also turned loose. General McCook's loss in killed, wounded, and missing, as well as in material, is great, but that of the enemy is considered much greater proportionately, and is even so acknowledged by themselves. For details I have the honor to refer you to the report of General McCook accompanying this.

About the 10th information reached me that the enemy's entire cavalry force was concentrating in the neighborhood of Monticello and on the Ocmulgee River. Refugees and deserters from the enemy stated that it was intended to send this large concentration of cavalry under Wheeler on a raid into Tennessee against our communications.

On the afternoon of the 14th the enemy's cavalry, said to be 6,000 strong, attacked Dalton. Colonel Laiboldt, Second Missouri Infantry, commanding the post, occupied the fort with a small command, and bravely defended his position until re-enforced.

Early on the morning of the 15th Major-General Steedman, with two regiments of white and six companies of colored troops, arrived at Dalton from Chattanooga and immediately attacked the enemy, driving him off toward Spring Place after four hours' fighting. The enemy's loss was heavy—he left his dead and wounded on the field. Our loss was 40 killed and 55 wounded. We captured about 50 wounded and 2 surgeons.

Before appearing in front of Dalton, Wheeler's men had destroyed about two miles of track on the railroad south of Dalton, but by noon of the 17th the road was again in running order. Believing General Steedman to have sufficient troops at his disposal to beat off any further attack on the railroad, our whole attention was directed to the reduction of Atlanta, and at the same time it was determined to take advantage of the absence of the enemy's cavalry to make one more effort to break the Macon and Western Railroad. Accordingly on the 18th Brig. Gen. J. Kilpatrick, commanding Third Cavalry Division, was directed to attack and destroy both railroads, and for this purpose he was re-enforced by two brigades taken from Garrard's cavalry division, stationed on the left of the army. With this force, numbering in all about 4,000 men and two batteries of artillery, General Kilpatrick moved out from Sandtown on the evening of the 18th. He met the enemy's cavalry pickets when only a short distance out from Sandtown on the Chattahoochee, and skirmished with them to Jonesborough on the Macon railroad, driving them through that place. For six hours the command was engaged destroying the track, &c., until near midnight of the 19th, when part of his command was attacked one mile below the town and driven in, but subsequently the enemy was repulsed.

Toward daylight of the 20th he moved in the direction of McDonough, and thence across country back to the railroad near Lovejoy's Station, reaching that point at about 11 a. m. on the 20th. There he met a brigade of infantry, and although repulsed at first, finally checked the advantage being gained by the enemy and drove him back with heavy loss. While thus engaged fighting infantry, a heavy force of cavalry with artillery came up in his rear, and he found he was completely enveloped. Determining at once to break the enemy's line and extricate his command from its delicate position, he decided to ride over the enemy's cavalry and retire on McDonough. The movement was successfully made and resulted in a complete rout of Jackson's cavalry division, numbering 4,000 men, leaving in our hands 4 guns, 3 battle-flags, and all his wagons. Some prisoners were taken and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is known to be large. Reforming his command, Kilpatrick fought the enemy's infantry for an hour longer, when finding his men running out of ammunition, he retired in the direction of Latimer's and Decatur without further molestation, reaching the latter place on the afternoon of the 22d.

For details I have the honor to refer you to General Kilpatrick's official report forwarded herewith; as also to that of Lieut. G. I. Robinson, commanding Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and to an article* in the Chattanooga Rebel, published at Griffin, Ga., August 25.

Pending the above movements to break the enemy's railroad communications, the troops in front of the city kept up a constant shelling of the fortifications and buildings of Atlanta, and, as refugees informed us, with marked effect. The heavy cavalry force under Wheeler still continued to threaten our railroad in Northern Georgia and East Tennessee without seriously interrupting communication with Chattanooga and Nashville. This, however, gave us no uneasiness, as we had a good accumulation of supplies within safe

*On file.

proximity to the main army. A considerable force of the enemy under Roddey had made its appearance in Northern Alabama, threatening to cross the Tennessee River near Decatur, with a view of destroying the railroad between that place and Nashville. Again in the vicinity of Clarksville, Tenn., and Fort Donelson, the enemy had become troublesome, although without doing very material damage.

To the discretion and good judgment of Major-Generals Rousseau and Steedman, commanding respectively the Districts of the Tennessee and the Etowah, and to Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, commanding the District of Northern Alabama, was left the disposal of the troops and the defense of our communications with our depots at the north.

In compliance with the directions contained in Special Field Orders, No. 57, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi (appended, marked A), promulgated to my corps commanders on the 16th of August, everything was placed in readiness for the execution of the contemplated movements by the time mentioned. The major-general commanding the military division having, however, decided to await the return of General Kilpatrick's expedition, the Army of the Cumberland did not withdraw from its works until after dark on the night of the 25th. Stanley's corps, as directed from my headquarters (see instructions to Generals Stanley, Williams, and Garrard appended, marked B), commenced the movement by withdrawing from the position he then held on the left of the army, to a line of ridges and high ground beyond, and to the rear of the position where the right of the Twentieth Corps rested. Here he remained and covered the withdrawal of the Twentieth Corps, the latter having been ordered to take post on the Chattahoochee, at the railroad bridge, Pace's and Turner's Ferries. Garrard's division of cavalry covered the movements of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, then crossed the Chattahoochee at Pace's Ferry on the 26th, and recrossing at the bridge at Sandtown on the 27th, took post on Stanley's left, picketing Utoy Creek from Utoy Post-Office to Sandtown. The above movements were successfully executed, both corps being in the positions indicated at an early hour on the morning of the 26th. At 9 a. m. of the same day Stanley withdrew still farther to a point along Utoy Creek, posting his command on some ridges facing the creek and across the Sandtown road.

The Fourteenth Corps, then commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis, drew out from the position it had last held on the right of the Army of the Tennessee, and moving across Utoy Creek, took post on the right of Stanley's corps. Garrard's division of cavalry was directed to operate on the left and rear of the army, while Kilpatrick's division was similarly employed on the right.

On the 27th Stanley's corps moved to Mount Gilead Church and formed line of battle along the road leading to Fairburn, skirmishing lightly with the enemy's cavalry. The Fourteenth Corps (Davis') moved as far as Holbrook's house, on the Campbellton road, advancing one brigade to Patterson's house, about a mile beyond, to cover the wagon trains of the corps. The Twentieth Corps was securely in position on the Chattahoochee River, guarding the crossings and protecting the depots at Marietta. Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum assumed command of the corps, by virtue of General Orders, No. [238], War Department.

At daylight on the 28th Davis' corps moved from its encampment near Holbrook's house to Mount Gilead Church, thence past the left of Stanley's corps, taking the road leading from Redwine's house to Red Oak, on the West Point railroad. Davis reached the railroad at 4 p. m. and posted his corps on the right of it facing toward East Point. Stanley's command came up immediately after Davis' and formed line on the left of the road. In this position the command remained for the night.

Shortly after dark orders were issued to destroy the road by burning the ties and twisting the rails after heating. The work of destruction was continued throughout the night of the 28th and during part of the 29th, and when completed the railroad had been thoroughly dismantled for a distance of two miles north of my line and a little over a mile south of it.

About 6 a. m. on the 30th the Fourteenth and Fourth Corps moved from Red Oak toward the Macon railroad. The Fourteenth Corps (Davis') concentrated at Flat Shoal Church about 9 a. m., and after resting for an hour moved on in an easterly direction toward Couch's house, on the Decatur and Fayetteville road, at which point line was formed, and the command went into camp. Communication was opened with the Army of the Tennessee at Renfroe's house, two miles south of Couch's. The Fourth Corps formed on the left of the Fourteenth, its left extending beyond Mann's house, the line of the corps running in a northwesterly direction from Couch's. The advanced divisions of both corps skirmished with the enemy's infantry and cavalry during the day, and by sundown it was ascertained that the enemy was in force at Morrow's Mill, on Crooked Creek, about three-fourths of a mile distant from the left of Stanley's corps. Up to dark no communication had been established with the Army of the Ohio. Garrard's cavalry was in the neighborhood of Red Oak guarding the left and rear of the army.

On the morning of the 31st Stanley's corps moved to Morrow's Mill, where it found the enemy in intrenchments very well finished, but occupied only by dismounted cavalry. These were driven out. The Army of the Ohio having come up, both commands pushed out for the railroad, which was reached at the Big Bend, between Rough and Ready and Jonesborough. General Stanley posted his corps between the railroad and Crooked Creek, and in that position remained for the night. Part of the Fourteenth Corps, under Brigadier-General Baird, made a reconnaissance and demonstration in front of Couch's house and reached the Macon and Western Railroad about two miles north of Jonesborough with the advance brigade, and destroyed about one mile of the track during the afternoon and night, although constantly annoyed by the enemy's cavalry. While in this position a heavy column of the enemy's infantry was seen moving in a southerly direction on a road still to the eastward of the one then held by them. Some stragglers belonging to this column were picked up by our skirmishers, and from them it was ascertained that the troops we saw moving were Hardee's and Lee's corps. Up to this period the enemy had evidently been deceived as to the nature and strength of our movement on his communications, and only at this late hour had he detached any considerable force from the army in Atlanta. During the afternoon of the 31st, the Army of the Tennessee being heavily attacked in the position it had taken up the night before near Jonesborough, and General Howard having asked

for re-enforcements, General Davis was instructed to send one division from his corps to its support. Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, stationed on the right of the Army of the Tennessee, formed a passage across Flint River, and drove the enemy's pickets to within one-half mile of Jonesborough. He was then attacked in turn by a heavy force of infantry and forced to withdraw.

September 1, at an early hour the remainder of the Fourteenth Corps moved from Renfroe's house, on the Decatur and Fayetteville road, to rejoin that part of the command which had advanced the day before to the Rough and Ready and Jonesborough road. The junction formed, the corps moved south toward Jonesborough and reached the pickets of the Army of the Tennessee about two and a half miles from the point of concentration. A reconnaissance was then sent out toward the railroad, which drove in the enemy's skirmishers and gained possession of a ridge on the north side of Mill Creek with but small loss. Later in the afternoon two divisions of Davis' corps (Fourteenth) were formed on the ridge and artillery was opened on the enemy's works with good effect. The line of battle being finally adjusted the command moved forward, attacking the enemy vigorously and driving him several hundred yards to his main works. An assault was then handsomely made on the works, which were carried along the entire line of Davis' command after very heavy fighting and a loss of over 1,200 men. Two field batteries of four guns each were captured in the enemy's fortifications, together with about 1,000 prisoners (including 1 general officer and several field officers) and a number of small-arms and battle-flags. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very severe. During this time the Fourth Corps (Stanley's) was moving from near Rough and Ready toward Jonesborough along the railroad, destroying it as the troops advanced. Arriving near Jonesborough the column was deployed with a view to advance against the enemy's right flank, but it being already quite late, darkness came on and prevented any extensive movement. The line of Stanley's corps was on the left of the railroad facing southwest. Davis' corps passed the night in the enemy's works, the left of the line connecting with Stanley's right at the railroad.

During the night the enemy fell back from Jonesborough, retreating toward Lovejoy's Station, where he was followed on the morning of the 2d by the Fourth Corps and the Armies of the Tennessee and of the Ohio. Davis' corps was directed to remain at Jonesborough to bury the dead and collect captured property. Stanley's corps moved along the railroad and to the left of it, coming up with the enemy just north of Lovejoy's Station about noon. Line of battle was formed and preparations made to advance against the enemy, in conjunction with the Army of the Tennessee on the right. It was only at a late hour, however, that the assault was made and darkness prevented any decisive movement. Part of Stanley's troops gained the enemy's works and carried a small portion of them, but could not hold possession of the ground for want of co-operation on the part of the balance of the line. During the night information reached us that at 11 a. m. on the 2d the mayor and authorities of Atlanta had surrendered the city to a force of the Twentieth Corps, Major-General Slocum commanding, which in obedience to instructions previously given had been sent out from the Chattahoochee to feel the enemy's strength. The city had been evacuated the night pre-

vious, the army destroying in its retreat public property of considerable value, including eighty car-loads of ammunition. Fourteen pieces of artillery and several thousand stand of small-arms were found.

On the 3d the major-general commanding the military division issued orders to the effect that the campaign was ended, and that the grand army would return to Atlanta and vicinity until a new plan could be considered regarding future movements. Directions were at the same time given for the withdrawal of the troops. Corps commanders were instructed to send to the rear all surplus wagons and whatever material that could obstruct the movements of the troops. The enemy still remained intrenched at Lovejoy's, although he was discovered to be moving his trains toward Griffin with the supposed intention of withdrawing his main army to that point or still farther.

At 8 p. m. on the 5th, in conjunction with the rest of the army, the Fourth Corps quietly withdrew from its position and fell back to Jonesborough, reaching that place at daylight on the 6th. The withdrawal was admirably conducted and executed with complete success, although much impeded by a rain-storm and consequent bad condition of the roads.

Both corps (Stanley's and Davis') remained quietly at Jonesborough during the 6th, although Davis' rear guard was attacked by the enemy as it was moving through the town to join the balance of the corps in position north of it. The enemy occupied Jonesborough during the afternoon with a cavalry advance guard, but contented himself with exchanging a few shots with our skirmishers.

On the 7th at 7 a. m. the Fourth Corps withdrew from its camps near Jonesborough, moved along the railroad to near Sykes' house, northeast of Rough and Ready, and took up a position for the night. The Fourteenth Corps fell back simultaneously with Stanley's command, marching on the main road leading to Rough and Ready from Jonesborough, and was posted on the right of the Fourth Corps, north of Rough and Ready. The enemy showed no disposition to follow the movements of either command.

The Army of the Cumberland reached Atlanta on the 8th, and was posted on the outskirts of the town—Davis' corps on the right, across the Campbellton road, Slocum's corps in the center, and Stanley's on the left. The pickets of all three corps were thrown out well to the front, and occupied commanding positions.

For a detailed report of the operations, I have the honor to refer you to the reports of the several corps commanders.

Herewith I have the honor to forward returns of prisoners of war, of captured property, and ammunition expended, and a consolidated return of casualties.

In concluding this report, I take the greatest pleasure in calling attention to the uniform gallantry displayed by the officers and troops of the Army of the Cumberland in all the battles in which they participated, and in their unwavering constancy and devotion to duty at all times during the entire campaign, commencing with the contests at Rocky Face Ridge and around Dalton and ending with the operations at Jonesborough and vicinity, which forced the enemy to evacuate Atlanta. During these four months of active campaign hardly a day has passed that some portion of this army was not engaged either in skirmishing or in actual battle with the

enemy, and on every occasion behaving with that self-reliance which is the sure prestige of success. All may be justly proud of their participation in the campaign against Atlanta.

Among the many gallant and lamented dead who have given their lives to sustain and defend the honor of their country and Government we must enumerate Brig. Gen. C. G. Harker and Col. Dan. McCook, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who were mortally wounded leading their respective brigades in the assault on the enemy's intrenchments near Kenesaw Mountain, June 27. They were both skillful, brave, and accomplished officers.

The members of my staff were at all times efficient and active in the discharge of their various duties.

I inclose herewith the reports of subordinate commanders, which embody the operations of their respective commands in detail, and to which I have the honor to invite the attention of the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

A.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August* 16, 1864.

The movement of the army against the Macon railroad will begin Thursday night, August 18, and will be continued on the following general plan:

I. All army commanders will send across the Chattahoochee River and within the old rebel works at the bridge and down as far as Turner's Ferry all surplus wagons, horses, men, and materials not absolutely necessary to the success of the expedition, and will collect in their wagons with best teams bread, meat, sugar, coffee, &c., for fifteen days after the 19th instant, and ammunition, and park them near Utoy Creek.

First move: General Kilpatrick's cavalry will move to Camp Creek; Genefal Schofield will cover the Campbellton road, and General Thomas will move one corps (General Williams') to the Chattahoochee bridge, with orders to hold it, Pace's Ferry bridge, and a pontoon bridge (Captain Kossak's) at Turner's Ferry, ready to be laid down if necessary; the other corps (General Stanley's) will move south of Proctor's Creek, to near the Utoy, behind the right center of the Army of the Tennessee, prepared to cover the Bell's Ferry road; General Garrard's cavalry will fall behind Peach Tree Creek, and act against the enemy should he sally against General Williams' or General Stanley's corps during the movement.

Second move: The Army of the Tennessee will withdraw, cross Utoy Creek, and move by the most direct road toward Fairburn, going as far as Camp Creek. General Thomas will mass his two corps (Generals Stanley's and Johnson's) below Utoy Creek, and General Garrard's cavalry will join General Thomas by the most direct road or by way of Sandtown bridge, and act with him during

the rest of the move. General Schofield will advance abreast of and in communication with the Army of the Tennessee as far as Camp Creek.

Third move: The Armies of the Ohio and Tennessee will move direct for the West Point road, aiming to strike it between Red Oak and Fairburn. General Thomas will follow well closed up in two columns, the trains between. General Kilpatrick will act as the advance, and General Garrard will cover the rear, under direction of General Thomas. The bridges at Sandtown will be kept and protected by a detachment of cavalry detailed by General Elliott, with a section of guns or 4-gun battery.

II. During the movement, and until the army returns to the river, the utmost care will be taken to expose as little as possible the trains of cars and wagons. The depots at the bridge, at Allatoona, and Marietta will be held against any attack, and communication kept up with the army as far as possible by way of Sandtown. On reaching any railroad the troops will at once be disposed for defense, and at least one-third put to work to tear up track and destroy iron, ties, and all railroad materials.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

B.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 226. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Near Atlanta, Ga., August* 17, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Pursuant to Special Field Orders, No. 57, from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Major-General Stanley, commanding Fourth Army Corps, will, early during the day to-morrow, dispose of his wagons as directed in paragraph I of the order referred to, sending those which he is to take on the march to the rear of the position he is directed to occupy, south of Proctor's Creek. At 8 p. m. he will withdraw his entire corps from the breast-works, except a picket-line, and mass it on advantageous ground, somewhere about the Meyer house, and cover the withdrawal of General Williams' corps. The pickets of the Fourth Corps will withdraw at 12 midnight, retiring by the left flank, and march to join their corps. After General Williams' corps has withdrawn, General Stanley will continue his march to the position indicated, south of Proctor's Creek, to near the Utoy. Brigadier-General Williams, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, will send his wagons to the rear early in the day to-morrow, and at 12 midnight will withdraw from the breast-works, the pickets following immediately after the passage of those of the Fourth Corps. He will move to the Chattahoochee River and take up the position indicated in the order from the headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi. The movements directed for the cavalry are so clearly defined in General Sherman's order, that no further instructions are considered necessary in this order.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Consolidated report of casualties in Army of the Cumberland for August, 18

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
Fourth Army Corps	5	33	38	4	174	178	3	27	30	12	234	
Fourteenth Army Corps	8	151	159	27	793	820	...	22	22	35	966	1,
Twentieth Army Corps	1	39	40	8	181	189	....	11	11	9	231	
Cavalry command	4	15	19	12	185	197	10	227	237	26	427	
Total	18	238	256	51	1,333	1,384	13	287	300	82	1,858	1,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 19, 1864.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Report of prisoners of war and deserters from the rebel army received and dispo of during the month of August, 1864.

From what corps received.	Prisoners.			Deserters.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Fourth Army Corps	3	49	52	2	50	52	
Fourteenth Army Corps	12	385	397	.....	70	70	
Twentieth Army Corps	.....	8	8	.....	43	43	
Cavalry command	13	94	107	.....	28	28	
Department of the Cumberland and not credited to any corps.	5	153	158	2	267	269	
Total Department of the Cumberland	33	689	722	4	458	462	1
Army of the Tennessee	12	293	305	.....	1	1	
Army of the Ohio	4	112	116	.....	101	101	
Total	16	405	421	.....	102	102	
Grand total	49	1,094	1,143	4	560	564	1

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. PARKHURST,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

Report of arms captured, lost, and becoming surplus in the Army of the Cumberland during the month ending August 31, 1864.

	Springfield rifles, .58.	Enfield rifles, .577.	Austrian rifles, .54.	U. S. rifles, .58.	U. S. rifles, .54.	Confederate rifles, .58.	Dresden rifles, .58.	Colt rifles, .56.	Spencer rifles.	Total.
Captured	117	219	9	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	
Lost	57	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Surplus	197	86	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	15	1
	1,019	747	.....							

O. E. MICHAELIS,
Lieut. of Ord., Actg. Chief of Ord., Dept. of the Cumberland.

ATLANTA, GA., *September* 15, 1864.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

Report of artillery and infantry ammunition expended in the Army of the Cumberland during the month of August, 1864.

	Rounds.
Artillery ammunition:	
12-pounder gun	5,931
3-inch Rodman	11,502
20-pounder Parrott	2,083
4½-inch rifle	3,424
Total	22,940
Infantry ammunition:	
Elongated ball cartridges, caliber .57 and .58	2,988,480
Spencer cartridges	55,538
Henry cartridges	7,650
Colt cartridges, caliber .56	475
Total	3,051,943

O. E. MICHAELIS,
Lieut. of Ord., Actg. Chief of Ord., Dept. of the Cumberland.

ATLANTA, GA., *September* 15, 1864.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

Confederate colors captured by the Army of the Cumberland in the campaign against Atlanta from May 4 to September 8, 1864.

BATTLE OF RESACA, MAY 14 AND 15, 1864.

From what command captured.	By what command captured.				Name of person making capture.
	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	
38th Regiment Alabama Volunteers.a	27th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.	Second..	First....	Twentieth..	Captain Box,* Company D.

BATTLE OF PEACH TREE CREEK, JULY 20, 1864.b

12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry.	105th Regiment Illinois Volunteers.	First...	Third...	Twentieth..	
33d Regiment Mississippi Volunteers.	26th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.	Third...	...do	....do	
31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers.	136th Regiment New York Volunteers.	...do	...do	....do	Private Dennis Buckley.*

BATTLE OF JONESBOROUGH, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.c

6th and 7th Regiments Arkansas Volunteers.	10th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.	Third...	Third...	Fourteenth.	Private Henry B. Mattingly.*
8th and 19th Regiments Arkansas Volunteers.	74th Regiment Indiana Volunteers	...do ...	...do	....do	Lieut. Jerry Kuder.*
6th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.	10th Regiment Michigan Veteran Volunteers.	First...	Second..	....do	
3d Regiment Confederate Volunteers.	.....	Second .	...do	... do	
1st Regiment Arkansas Volunteers.	14th Regiment Michigan Volunteers.	First....	...do	....do	
Key's battery flag.....	52d Regiment Ohio Volunteers.	Third...	.do	....do	Company E.
Swett's battery flag	16th Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers.	First....	...do . .	....do	

a One large silk headquarters flag.

b Seven battle-flags are reported as having been captured by Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, at this battle, but three of which were received at these headquarters.

c There were eight battle-flags reported as having been captured by the Fourteenth Army Corps in this battle, but seven of which have been received at department headquarters.

**Awarded a Medal of Honor.*

RAID ON MACON AND ATLANTA RAILROAD, JULY 29, 1864.

Description of flag.	By what command captured.
"Our Country and Our Rights"	First Cavalry Division, Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook commanding

RAID ON MACON AND ATLANTA RAILROAD, AUGUST 20, 1864.

Captured from.	By what command captured.
3d Regiment Texas Cavalry	Third Cavalry Division, and First and Second Brigades, Sec Cavalry Division, Brigadier-General Kilpatrick commanding
Zachary Rangers, Henry County	Do.
Benjamin Infantry	Do.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

Consolidated report of the casualties in the Army of the Cumberland duri the campaign ending September —, 1864.

Command	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
Fourth Army Corps	84	1,037	1,121	311	5,419	5,930	14	460	474	409	6,916	7,
Fourteenth Army Corps	69	1,026	1,095	230	4,321	4,551	11	284	295	310	5,681	5,
Twentieth Army Corps	51	914	965	304	5,647	5,951	14	794	808	369	7,355	7,
Cavalry command	9	115	124	42	482	524	68	1,101	1,169	119	1,698	1,
Total	213	3,092	3,305	887	15,869	16,756	107	2,639	2,746	1,207	21,600	22,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1864.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

Consolidated report of prisoners of war and deserters from the rebel army fr May 1, 1864, to September 20, 1864.

From what corps received.	Prisoners.			Deserters.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Fourth Army Corps	53	1,479	1,532	3	98	101	1,
Fourteenth Army Corps	101	1,768	1,869	2	396	398	2,
Twentieth Army Corps	32	1,395	1,427	1	264	265	1,
Cavalry command	18	256	274	...	53	53	
Department of the Cumberland and not credited to any corps.	108	2,857	2,965	8	1,337	1,345	4,
Total Department of the Cumberland	312	7,755	8,067	14	2,148	2,162	10,
Army of the Tennessee	53	1,381	1,434	4	142	146	1,
Army of the Ohio	20	812	832	1	351	352	1,
Total	73	2,193	2,266	5	493	498	2,
Grand total	385	9,948	10,333	19	2,641	2,660	12,

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. PARKHURST,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

Report of artillery and infantry ammunition expended in the Army of the Cumberland during the campaign commencing May 4 and ending September 8, 1864.

Artillery ammunition:	Rounds.
20-pounder Parrott	5,059
24-pounder howitzer	201
12-pounder light gun	29,643
3-inch Rodman	35,321
10-pounder Parrott	14,786
4½-inch gun	3,368
Total	88,378
Infantry ammunition:	
Elongated ball cartridges, calibers .57 and .58	11,637,560
Spencer rifle cartridges	156,739
Henry rifle cartridges	10,240
Colt rifle cartridges, caliber .56	10,760
Total	11,815,299

O. E. MICHAELIS,
Lieut. of Ord., Actg. Chief of Ord., Dept. of the Cumberland.

ATLANTA, GA., *September* 15, 1864.

[Inclosure No. 11.]

Report of ordnance and ordnance stores captured, lost, and becoming surplus in the Army of the Cumberland during the campaign commencing May 4 and ending September 8, 1864.

	Atlanta, Ga.	Jonesborough, Ga.	Rome, Ga.	In the field, during June, July, and August.	Resaca, Ga.	Total.
Captured—						
Siege guns:						
U. S. 32-pounder rifle guns, 6.4-inch	7					7
U. S. 32-pounder smooth-bore guns, 6.4-inch	5					5
8-inch Columbiads (unfinished)			5			5
U. S. 24-pounder smooth-bore guns, 5.82-inch	1				1	2
8-inch howitzers			2			2
Total	13		7		1	21
Field guns:						
6-pounder smooth-bore guns	4				4	8
3.8-inch James rifles	2					2
12-pounder guns		6			4	10
12-pounder howitzer				1		1
10-pounder Parrotts	1	2				3
Kind not stated			3			3
Total	7	8	3	1	8	27
Caissons, gun carriages, implements, and equipments, artillery:						
Siege gun carriage	1					1
Caissons, field	6	6				12
Carriages, field	1				8	9
Battery wagons					2	2
Limbers, spare wheels, &c					(a)	
Caisson bodies	3					3
Limber bodies	4					4
Elevating screws		4				4
Spare wheels		9				9
Ammunition-chests		17				17
Sponge-staves		4				4
Sling cart	1					1
Irons, artillery carriage	(b)					
Artillery harness	(c)					

a Several. *b* Of 27 carriages. *c* Lot of.

Report of ordnance and ordnance stores captured, lost, &c.—Continued.

	Atlanta, Ga.	Jonesborough, Ga.	Rome, Ga.	In the field, during June, July, and August.	Resaca, Ga.	Total.
Captured—						
Artillery ammunition:						
Serviceable.....rounds	390	420	.....	.....	.....	810
Unserviceable.....do	3,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,765
Small-arms: Springfield, Enfield, Austrian, Harper's Ferry, Prussian, Colt, Confederate rifles, and U. S. muskets, caliber .69.	610	792	.....	1,336	4,218	6,956
Musket barrels, &c.:						
Musket barrels	2,667	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
Austrian bayonets	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
Infantry accouterments:						
Cartridge-boxes and plates	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,919	1,919
Cartridge-box belts and plates	.....	.....	.....	.....	882	882
Waist belts and plates	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,023	1,023
Cap pouches	.....	.....	.....	.....	982	982
Bayonet scabbards	.....	.....	.....	.....	923	923
Sets of, incomplete	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	550
Lost—						
Small-arms: Springfield and Enfield rifles, .58	.....	.....	.....	1,277	.....	1,277
Cannon: 3-inch Rodmans, General Kilpatrick	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Surplus, small-arms: Springfield, Enfield, Spencer, Whitney, Dresden, Austrian, and Colt rifles.	.....	.....	.....	5,279	.....	5,279
Captured, and destroyed by fire for want of transportation, by order of Major-General Thomas:						
12-pounder gun carriages	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
10-pounder gun carriages	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Field caissons	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Limbers	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Wheel traces	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Sponges and staves	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Wormers	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Prolonges	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Hand-spikes, trail	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Elevating screws	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4

a Several.

Total cannon captured	48
Total small-arms captured	6,956
Total small-arms lost	1,277
Total cannon lost	2
Total small-arms surplus	5,279

O. E. MICHAELIS,
Lieut. of Ord., Actg. Chief of Ord., Dept. of the Cumberland.

ATLANTA, GA., *September* 15, 1864.

ADDENDA.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

The major-general commanding congratulates the troops upon the brilliant success which has attended the Union arms in the late battles, and which has been officially reported, as follows:

In the battle of the 20th instant, in which the Twentieth Corps, one division of the Fourth Corps, and part of the Fourteenth Corps, was engaged, total Union loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 1,733. In front of the Twentieth Corps there were put out of the fight 6,000 rebels. Five hundred and sixty-three of the enemy were buried by our own troops, and the rebels were permitted to bury 250 additional themselves. The Second Division, of the Fourth Corps, repulsed seven assaults of the enemy with slight loss to themselves, which must swell the rebel loss much beyond 6,000. Prisoners captured, 300, and 7 stand of colors. No report has yet been received of the part taken in this battle by the Fourteenth Army Corps.

In the battle of the 22d the total Union loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 3,500, and 10 pieces of artillery. Rebel loss, prisoners captured, 3,200. Known dead of the enemy in front of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps and one division of the Seventeenth Corps, 2,142. The other division of the Seventeenth Corps repulsed six assaults of the enemy before it fell back, which will swell the rebel loss in killed to at least 3,000. There were captured from the enemy in this battle 18 stand of colors and 5,000 stand of arms.

Brigadier-General Garrard, commanding Second Cavalry Division, has just returned from a raid upon the Georgia railroad, having lost 2 men and brought in 200 prisoners and a fair lot of fresh horses and negroes. He destroyed the railroad bridges across the branches of the Ocmulgee and the depots at Conyers, Covington, and Social Circle.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Consolidated report of the casualties in the Army of the Cumberland during May, June, July, and August, 1864.

Command.	Month.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.		
		Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Fourth Army Corps.	May, 1864	30	493	523	120	2,471	2,591	4	284	288	154	3,248	3,402
	June, 1864	40	406	446	127	2,027	2,154	3	115	118	170	2,548	2,718
	July, 1864	4	71	75	33	475	508	2	13	15	39	559	598
	August, 1864	5	33	38	4	174	178	3	27	30	12	234	246
	Total	79	1,003	1,082	284	5,147	5,431	12	439	451	395	6,589	6,964
Fourteenth Army Corps.	May, 1864	14	210	224	54	1,100	1,154	2	75	77	70	1,385	1,455
	June, 1864	19	289	308	49	1,067	1,116	2	43	45	70	1,399	1,469
	July, 1864	16	166	182	50	737	787	6	129	135	72	1,032	1,104
	August, 1864	8	151	159	27	793	820	...	22	22	35	966	1,001
	Total	57	816	873	180	3,697	3,877	10	269	279	247	4,782	5,029
Twentieth Army Corps.	May, 1864	22	387	409	127	2,880	3,007	2	499	501	151	3,766	3,917
	June, 1864	8	178	186	89	1,206	1,299	3	82	85	94	1,466	1,560
	July, 1864	20	310	330	96	1,380	1,466	9	202	211	115	1,892	2,007
	August, 1864	1	39	40	8	181	189	....	11	11	9	231	240
	Total	51	914	965	304	5,647	5,951	14	794	808	369	7,355	7,724
Cavalry command.	Four months—May, June, July, and August, 1864.	9	115	124	42	482	524	68	1,101	1,169	119	1,698	1,817
	Total	9	115	124	42	482	524	68	1,101	1,169	119	1,698	1,817
Fourth Army Corps	Grand total	196	2,848	3,044	810	14,973	15,783	104	2,603	2,707	1,110	20,424	21,534
	September 1 to end of campaign.	5	34	39	27	272	299	2	21	23	34	327	361
Fourteenth Army Corps.	do	12	210	222	50	624	674	1	15	16	63	849	912
	Grand total	213	3,092	3,305	887	15,869	16,756	107	2,639	2,746	1,207	21,600	22,807

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 19-20, 1864.

No. 8.

Reports of Surg. George E. Cooper, U. S. Army, Medical Director

MED. DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., October 11, 1864.

SIR: The report of the campaign of the Army of the Cumberland beginning in the first week of May, 1864, and ending with the capture and occupation of Atlanta, is made from personal knowledge beginning on the 10th day of June, 1864. All information previous to that time is derived from the records of this office, and from oral information given me by medical officers connected with the army.

I joined the headquarters in the field near Big Shanty, Ga., having been prevented by malarial fever from reaching the main army sooner. Shortly after the action at Resaca I went to that place, arriving the morning after the army had advanced, and observed the preparations which had been made for the reception of the wounded. By my direction the hospital train accompanied me, and all wounded able to be transferred in it were sent to Chattanooga. At Resaca I was prostrated by fever and compelled to return to Chattanooga, where I remained until the actions near Dallas occurred, when I went to Kingston, and received the wounded and sick from the front, had them transferred to the rear, and then with the first opportunity joined headquarters in the field. The preparations for the campaign and the medical and surgical outfit had been made by Surg. Glover Perin, U. S. Army, who had been medical director of the Army of the Cumberland until relieved by me, and by his foresight and care everything had been prepared which could facilitate the medical officers in providing for the sick and wounded of the army. A large field hospital, consisting of 100 tents, with all the appurtenances, had been organized, and was following in the rear of the army, at a convenient distance, keeping the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad; into this the major portion of the wounded and sick were received and treated, until transportation to Chattanooga could be furnished them or their condition would permit of it.

This field hospital was first established at Ringgold, Ga., where it remained until May 16, 1864, when it was brought forward to Resaca, Ga., in order to receive and accommodate the soldiery wounded in that action. It there remained until the last days of June, when it was brought to Big Shanty, but was sent to the rear in a few days in consequence of that position being uncovered by the flank movement of the armies under General Sherman, which caused the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain by the rebel forces and gave us possession of Marietta, Ga. On the occupation of that town the field hospital was transferred there somewhere about the 8th of July, 1864. It remained in Marietta until after we had crossed the Chattahoochee River, when it was brought forward to Vining's Station, Ga., where it remained until the capture of Atlanta, when it was removed to that place. Here an eligible and convenient position was selected, the tents pitched, the sick received, and much labor expended on the grounds; but the mobile condition of the field hospital continued, for the position selected was unfortunately one which the engineers decided to be necessary for erecting a fortification on the inner line of works; and the vast labor expended in cleaning up what had been used as a mule corral, so as to fit the ground for hos-

pital purposes, had to be repeated; and still more unfortunately the sick had to be transferred from a clean and comfortable position to one which was far less eligible and convenient.

This hospital, under the charge of Asst. Surg. M. C. Woodworth, U. S. Volunteers, has been of the greatest benefit, and too much credit cannot be given that officer for his zeal, energy, and activity.

In this field hospital every preparation which circumstances would permit of had been made for the proper alimentation of the sick and wounded. An acting commissary of subsistence had been detailed to accompany it, who kept it supplied amply with every delicacy procurable, and these, in addition to the articles supplied by the different sanitary commissions, enabled the surgeons on duty to furnish the patients with as good a character of diet as could be found in the permanent hospitals at the rear.

By direction of Surgeon Perin, a train of some thirty wagons had been organized for the purpose of carrying medical supplies with the army. This, under the charge of Asst. Surg. J. W. Craig, Tenth Illinois Infantry, field medical purveyor, kept the army fully supplied with all the medical and hospital stores needed by the troops in the field. Never, from the hour of starting from Chattanooga till the present time, has this army wanted in medical stores, and always has there been a sufficiency on hand to meet any emergency. For the prompt furnishing of supplies we are much indebted to the Assistant Surgeon-General, R. C. Wood. It was only necessary to state that articles were required for the use of the troops at the front when orders were issued from the Assistant Surgeon-General's office, which had them forwarded with all the speed that possibly could be made. Ample hospital accommodations had been made at the rear for the reception of the sick and wounded of the armies operating in Georgia. These had been organized previous to the advance of the armies, and it was only necessary to increase their capacity by the addition of hospital tents to accommodate all who were brought from the front for treatment.

It is impossible to speak of any of the actions which occurred in the present campaign as an entity, for in reality it has been a series of skirmishes and heavy actions from the advance on Tunnel Hill until the occupation of Atlanta. This campaign has in former years had no parallel. It may be regarded as a continued series of sieges, with the accompanying assaults and skirmishes, together with sallies on the part of the enemy, who attacking our troops were met and in nearly every case repulsed. Not a foot of ground was gained save by hard fighting, and the constant throwing up of works and intrenchments, which would be abandoned by our troops only to occupy others more in advance. It is stated that some 300 miles of rifle-pits have been constructed by our troops during the campaign. This necessarily demanded constant labor. The ground dug up from Tunnel Hill to Jonesborough will serve to indicate to sight-seekers in coming years the severe toil undergone by our troops in their advance into Northern Georgia. For four successive months the troops were fighting either in the trenches or on the march, and during that whole period there was constant musketry firing on the skirmish line. The average number of rounds of musketry ammunition fired by each man in the Army of the Cumberland exceeds 200. This, when it is considered how few men at any one time are engaged during a campaign like the one just ended,

can enable one to form an idea of its character. In consequence of the difficulty of procuring forage on a line so distant from its base as that on which this army operated, it was deemed necessary to cut down the amount of transportation to the lowest possible estimate. This induced the leaving at the rear not only superfluous articles, but in many cases what might be actually regarded as necessary ones.

The expectation that the campaign would be a short and decisive one, as well as the orders issued to the effect, caused both officers and men to move in as light marching order as possible; but few had more with them than was actually carried on their persons. All cooking apparatus, save coffee-pots and frying-pans, with here and there a mess pan or camp kettle, were left behind at Chattanooga. The result of this was that the cooking was of the worst character and least conducive to digestion. This dearth of culinary apparatus entirely precluded all cooking by messes of companies, which is the only proper manner of preparing food furnished troops. The commissary supplies furnished until the occupation of Marietta consisted almost entirely of hard bread, salt pork or bacon, and fresh beef, with coffee and sugar. But little if any beans, rice, soap, vinegar, or other small rations were issued. After the occupation of Marietta, which was made the main depot, the commissary department had ready for issue an abundance of all kinds of supplies, but, owing to the indolence or ignorance of the commissaries, even then many of the troops were not furnished more freely than before.

The weather in the early part of June was pleasant and comparatively cool. On the evening of the 10th of that month it commenced raining and continued so to do for ten successive days with but little intermission. The country became one vast bog, the roads were rendered almost impassable and their condition rendered any movements requiring accompanying transportation almost impracticable. At this time the Twentieth Corps on the extreme right had not as large a supply of medical stores as might have been desired, but was short of nothing absolutely required. This was, however, owing to the fact that the condition of the roads to Acworth, where the field medical purveyor then was, rendered the transportation of them almost impossible. After the cessation of the June rains the weather continued pleasant, with light summer showers until the middle of August, when heavy rains came on once more and continued for several days. The heat during the summer was at no time oppressive, nor did the thermometer show over 90° in the shade on the hottest days. The nights were delightfully cool and pleasant, and with but few exceptions a blanket was necessary to be used before morning.

The country from Chattanooga to Acworth is mountainous, thence to Atlanta high and rolling, densely wooded, with but a small portion under cultivation. Small streams are numerous and several rivers cross the line of the campaign. The water from Chattanooga to the Etowah River is good, but much impregnated with lime. South of that stream the water is soft, clear, and delicious. Water on the whole line is abundant, and in few portions of the United States can more numerous springs of clear, cold, soft water be found than between the Etowah River and Atlanta.

The health of the troops when entering upon the campaign was good, comparatively speaking. During the previous winter they had been encamped in the vicinity of Chattanooga with but few vegetables furnished them. Some, too, of the troops had been campaign-

ing in East Tennessee during a portion of the winter, and these had been furnished with marching rations only. This was the case with the Fourth Corps and a portion of the Twentieth. The Third Division, of the Twentieth Corps, was composed of either new troops, or those brought from the garrisons in the rear, and in this division more sickness occurred than in any other in the army. The men, unaccustomed to the rough usages of a campaign, wilted away, while the veteran troops around them were enjoying good health. Previous to entering upon the campaign every brigade in the army had been furnished with a medicine wagon filled and two Government wagons to carry canvas and appurtenances for the brigade field hospital. An operating staff had been detailed and everything systematized, so that during an action the wounded might receive prompt and efficient attention. The field hospitals were always kept well to the front, and in time of action pitched as near as the safety of the wounded would permit of.

The ambulance corps, organized under the new system, had been untried, but the trial given it was scarcely a fair one, for the animals furnished it were of the poorest character. They consisted of the animals which had been almost starved at Chattanooga during the siege of that place, and had scarcely recuperated ere they were turned over by the quartermaster's department to the ambulance corps to perform the hardest duty in the army, and for which the strongest and best conditioned animals are required. For these mules and horses there is no time of rest, their services are needed as much during the night as in the day, and I will venture to assert that the animals belonging to the ambulance trains have passed over twice as much ground as those of any other train in the army.

It was, too, with difficulty that suitable persons could be procured as stretcher-bearers. Regimental and company officers seem to have conceived the idea that weak, sickly, and trifling men are those best suited for detail in the corps. This at first caused the detail of many such, who had soon to be relieved in consequence of their incapacity. Many of the officers who cherished the above ideas by sad experience have learned that strong, healthy, and agile men are required to perform the duties belonging to the stretcher-bearer.

The men of the ambulance corps have done their duty well and faithfully, and under the heaviest fire they have faltered not, but calmly and carefully carried the wounded to the ambulance depots. The ambulance wagons were, I am informed, not in good order when leaving Chattanooga, but by careful management on the part of the officers and by repairs made when practicable, they have served the campaign through and are now in condition to enter upon another.

Until the middle of June the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps were virtually without directors. Surg. R. H. Gilbert, U. S. Volunteers, who entered upon the campaign as medical director of the Fourteenth Corps, in consequence of illness, was compelled to go to the rear. Surgeon Otterson, U. S. Volunteers, in charge of the Twentieth Corps, resigned in the latter part of May and left when the army was in the neighborhood of Dallas, Ga. About the middle of June Surgs. C. W. Jones, U. S. Volunteers, and John W. Foye, U. S. Volunteers, were, respectively, assigned as medical directors of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps.

Surg. J. Theodore Heard, U. S. Volunteers, has been the director of the Fourth Army Corps from the opening of the campaign, and still occupies the position. The *condition* of the medical department

of the Fourth Corps, owing to his energy, efficiency, and experience, far surpasses that of any other in the Army of the Cumberland. Ever ready for an emergency and anticipating any that might arise, he, with his able surgeons, have made the hospital department of the Fourth Corps a model for the rest of the army. I do not wish by this to disparage the Fourteenth or Twentieth Corps, but owing to the change of directors and the want of system when they assumed charge, the sick and wounded were not for a time as well or as promptly cared for as in the Fourth Corps. To this insinuation, however, there is an exception, the First Division, of the Fourteenth Corps, under the charge of Surgeon Marks, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteers, and the hospital thereof, under the charge of Surg. Lucius J. Dixon, First Wisconsin Volunteers, will bear comparison with any division in this or any other army.

The Twentieth Army Corps, since the assignment of Surg. John W. Foye, U. S. Volunteers, has been, as far as the medical department is concerned, all that could be desired, and his removal to another sphere of usefulness will be looked upon by all connected with that corps and this army as a misfortune.

On passing through Kingston, Ga., to join the army, I found a deserted rebel hospital capable of accommodating some 250 patients. This was built on a most eligible position, and, being midway between the objective point of the campaign (Atlanta, Ga.) and Chattanooga, appeared to be a proper position for a general hospital. It was well constructed and required but little repairs to put it in order to receive patients. Consequently, directions were given to Surg. William M. Wright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at that time on duty in Kingston, to fit it up and increase its capacity by the addition of fifty hospital tents. It has since served a most beneficial purpose, both as a receptacle for the wounded and sick of the cavalry troops stationed in the vicinity, as well as for the purpose of affording accommodation to the wounded in transit to Chattanooga who might be detained by the destruction of the railroad between Tunnel Hill and Kingston, which occurred on more than one occasion. A ground plan of this hospital, furnished by Surgeon Wright, accompanies this report.

On joining the army I found the hospitals divided into sections of brigades, and each brigade hospital in charge of a medical officer. Finding that this did not work smoothly, the brigade sections were consolidated into division sections, and these placed under the charge of one medical officer, who was made responsible for the property and supplies. This consolidation was found to be much more practicable and economical, both in rations and medical supplies, as well as in the care of the wounded. The innovation, at first frowned upon, proved serviceable in many respects, particularly when movements were contemplated, and the sick required transportation to the rear, as well during an action, for instead of being brought to the brigade hospital, where oftentimes the surgeons were overworked, the entire operating staff of the division was at the disposal of the brigade whose loss was the heaviest. The surgeons, too, had conceived the idea that their especial and only duty was to attend to the wounded of the regiment to which they belonged or at most to the brigade to which they were attached. The consolidation of the brigade hospitals avoided the evils arising from this idea, and all men belonging to the division were cared for regardless of the brigade to which they were attached.

The diseases from which the troops suffered were those incidental to a campaign long continued, viz, dysentery, diarrhea, fevers (malarial, typho-malarial, and typhoid), with a slight sprinkling of the exanthemata. During the rainy season lesions of the pulmonary viscera were common. Scurvy showed itself in an early part of the campaign, which became considerably aggravated during the time the troops lay in the trenches before Kenesaw and Atlanta. As soon, however, as the corn became edible the command showed marked indications of improvement. After the movement to the south of Atlanta, which resulted in its evacuation, the troops had access to the extensive corn-fields on the line of the march and improved rapidly, and on entering the city on the 7th of September there was little if any of the scorbutic taint perceptible, and the men were in finer condition and better able to take the field than at any time since their leaving Chattanooga.

The troops wounded at and near Buzzard Roost and Rocky Face Ridge were transferred by rail to the hospitals at Chattanooga. Those wounded near Resaca were treated for some days at the division hospitals and thence transferred to the general field hospital, where the most seriously wounded were retained until they were in condition to be conveyed in the hospital train to the hospitals at the rear. After the first action near Dallas, the wounded were brought in wagons to Kingston and thence by rail to Chattanooga. Those wounded in the last action near Dallas were brought in wagons to Acworth, where temporary hospitals were improvised until the bridge over the Etowah River was rebuilt, when the wounded were carried in freight cars to the rear. The wounded from the various assaults and skirmishes at and about Kenesaw were transferred from the division hospitals to Acworth and Big Shanty and thence by rail to Chattanooga.

After the assault on the enemy's works at Kenesaw, on the 27th of June, orders were given to move the wounded to the rear in the course of twenty-four hours. The Army of the Cumberland hospitals were at the time from six to nine miles distant from Big Shanty, the nearest point on the railroad, where, too, the general field hospital then was. To obey this order it was necessary to avail ourselves of every class of transportation, ambulances and baggage wagons. There were at the time near 2,000 wounded men in this army, and these had to be carried from six to nine miles over roads rendered extremely rough by the rains which had inundated them and the heavy trains which were constantly passing over them. Knowing that Big Shanty would be uncovered by the time named, it was necessary to avail ourselves of every train of box-cars returning to the rear. The haste in which this transfer of wounded men was made caused, I doubt not, much suffering, and I regret to say that in some cases neither proper nor sufficient food was furnished them when en route to Chattanooga. This was owing principally, however, to detention on the road. The trip which was represented as being made in twelve hours at times occupied thirty-six and even more. The result was, the rations in these cases ran short. The attendants accompanying the sick in many cases were regardless of their duties. Though every train had a medical officer accompanying it, he could not see the wounded, save when stopping, in consequence of being unable to pass from car to car when they were in motion. This took the greater part of the nurses from under his eye, and then it was that *the wants of the sick* were disregarded, the more *especially in procuring water for them.* To avoid the recur-

rence of this, I prevailed upon the Sanitary Commission to establish refreshment stations at Kingston, Resaca, and Dalton. They promptly placed their agents in the above-named places, and after this there was no more want of food, coffee, or water.

The wounded transported in box-cars cannot be properly cared for in consequence of the impossibility of passing from car to car, save when at rest. The dressing of the wounded could be done only on the switches, when the cars were waiting for the down trains. The trains from the front generally passed up at night, and lanterns were not furnished them. Few, then, of the wounded were properly dressed from the time of leaving the front until they arrived at Chattanooga, and the condition of many arriving there was lamentable. I know that many complaints have been made of the manner in which the sick were transported, and of the condition in which some of them arrived at Chattanooga. It was, however, impossible to do better than was done. The conveniencies were few, the wounded many, and the stay-at-the-rear-fault-finding patriots in excess. Everything at our command was made use of to mitigate the sufferings of our troops, and it was only when the medical department had no control that the wounded were subjected to unnecessary suffering.

The wounded from the actions between Marietta and the Chattahoochee River were sent to the field hospital at Marietta, and thence to the rear. Those from the actions in the front of Atlanta to the same hospital at Vining's Station, or were treated in the division hospitals. The wounded from Jonesborough were brought from that place to Atlanta in ambulances, and were, and are at present, treated in the division hospitals with a success seldom surpassed in the history of military surgery.

The wounds met with in the campaign were caused by rifled and smooth-bored artillery, rifled musketry, throwing elongated projectiles, the saber, and bayonet. The wounds were caused at all distances, from the extreme range of artillery and musketry to hand-to-hand conflict. They were, too, of every character producible by the projectiles now used, from the lightest scratch to perfect dismemberment.

I regret to state that the reports of the wounded prior to the 27th of June are [not] very reliable, owing to a want of care on the part of some of the medical officers in charge of division hospitals. This remark is particularly applicable to the reports of the Third Division, of the Twentieth Army Corps, and to the Second Division, of the Fourteenth Corps. The medical officers are not to be blamed for this, as they were informed by Surgeon Otterson, medical director of the corps, at the opening of the campaign, that no reports would be required, as no transportation for desks was furnished them. Every endeavor has been made to have them as nearly correct as possible, but they are still more or less unreliable. The number of wounded reported by tabular statement as having been received into the brigade and division hospitals at the front during the campaign is 14,450. The number reported by consolidating the weekly reports is 15,559. This discrepancy may be accounted for by many slight wounds not having been reported in the tabular statement. The number reported as having died from wounds in the hospitals at the front is, by tabular statement, 904, by consolidated reports, 1,067. The number of amputations performed is reported as 1,286; the number of exsections, 302; the number of other operations, 790. *Chloroform is reported* as having been used in 1,255 cases; but this

is far below the actual number, as it was freely used in all cases where examination of wounds was to be made, and when painful dressings were to be applied. In no case has any injurious effects resulted from its use. The number of sick received into the division hospitals is reported as 43,153. The number reported as transferred to general hospitals is 26,184. The number reported as having died in the division hospitals from wounds and disease is 1,274.

From the fact of the army having been constantly on the move until the occupation of Atlanta and necessity arising therefrom of being compelled to transfer to hospitals at the rear all the seriously wounded, it was impossible to learn the results of operations performed on the field. It was only after the battle of Jonesborough, September 1, 1864, that the operating surgeons had the opportunity of treating the wounded till the results were determined. The wounded in this action were brought from the field to Atlanta some three days after the action, and, with the exception of the men of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, were placed in hospital tents. The wounded of that division were placed in the Atlanta Medical College, which had been used by the rebels as a hospital. The rooms are large and airy and well ventilated. The men at the time of being wounded were in excellent health, with no taint of scurvy perceptible. The weather from the time of the action till now, has been delightful; not warm enough to oppress nor cold enough to render the closing of the tent openings or windows necessary at night. The food furnished the wounded was ample and of the best character, all the necessary delicacies were at the disposal of the surgeons; generous diet and stimulants were used from the moment the wounded were placed in the wards. The hospitals were kept exceedingly clean. The dressings were performed in almost every case by the surgeons connected with the hospitals, and in the Second Division, of the Fourteenth Corps, exclusively so.

I transmit the report of Surgeon Batwell, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, in charge of the Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, hospital. The results shown by this report will, I think, bear favorable comparison with any military surgery, and reflect great credit on the medical officers of the division. I send, too, the report of Surgeon Batwell of the result of experiments made with a preparation called "phénol sodique" sent to me to be used in order to test its merits. From my own observations, as well as from what I can learn, it has proved to be an admirable adjuvant in the treatment of flabby wounds and in those implicating the spongy bones.

The medical officers of the Army of the Cumberland have performed their duties in this long and onerous campaign in a manner highly creditable to themselves and beneficial to the sick and wounded soldiery. The experience of three years having taught them the requirements of military surgeons, the work was well and promptly performed. Unfortunately, many of these valuable officers having completed their terms of service are about being mustered out, and their places will be filled by men who have seen little, if any, service in the field.

Accompanying this I transmit the classified returns of wounds and injuries, and the reports of the corps directors. The list of wounded will be forwarded as soon as finished.

GEO. E. COOPER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Comdg. Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: Herewith I forward a tabular statement of casualties in th Army of the Cumberland from May 1, 1864, to September 6, 1864.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. COOPER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

[Inclosure.]

Tabular statement of number and disposition of sick and wounded in the Army of the Cumberland, from May 1 to September 6, 1864.

Command.	Received into hospital.		Sent to the rear.	Returned to duty.	Died from disease.	Died from wounds.
	Sick.	Wounded.				
Fourth Army Corps	13,456	5,852	8,716	10,301	17	416
Fourteenth Army Corps	7,461	3,973	7,196	3,031	88	250
Twentieth Army Corps	15,611	5,375	8,756	11,106	63	374
Cavalry Corps	6,625	359	1,516	5,425	39	27
Total	43,153	15,559	26,184	29,863	207	1,067

GEO. E. COOPER,
Surg., U. S. Army, Medical Director, Dept. of the Cumberland.

ATLANTA, GA., *September* 15, 1864.

No. 9.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTY., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit the reports of corps chiefs of artillery and battery commanders of the operations of the artillery arm of the service in your army during the campaign resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta:

In forwarding these reports I will bear witness to the efficiency and valuable services performed by the artillery of your army during the entire campaign. Heavy losses were inflicted upon the rebels by the accuracy of our fire, the skillful and daring positions taken by our batteries, frequently on the skirmish line, within short canister range of strongly intrenched works of the enemy. That it has been most destructive, we have not only the evidence of what we ourselves witnessed, but also that of the enemy.

The chiefs of artillery of corps have shown energy, efficiency, skill, and courage equal to any officers in the service. I call your attention to the reports of corps chiefs relative to subordinates. Capt. A. Sutermeister, Eleventh Indiana Battery, being attached to your headquarters under your own supervision, you are aware of the efficient and zealous manner he and his company have performed their part in the campaign, both with the 20-pounder Parrotts and 4½-inch guns. The organization of the artillery into brigades under

The immediate command of the corps chiefs is, in my opinion, an improvement upon the former organization, and I recommend it be obtained.

We have lost the valuable services of several officers killed in battle during the campaign, viz: Capt. Peter Simonson, Fifth Indiana Battery; Capt. S. M. McDowell, Company B, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery; Capt. William Wheeler, Thirteenth New York Battery; First Lieut. O. H. P. Ayres, Sixth Ohio Battery; Second Lieut. F. Henchen, Company I, First New York Artillery.

Our loss in guns was four 3-inch Rodmans—two belonging to the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, lost on General McCook's raid, July 30, 1864; two of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, lost on General Kilpatrick's raid, August 20, 1864.

I would here take the opportunity to mention the effective service of the batteries serving with the cavalry command—Tenth Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Y. V. Beebe; Eighteenth Indiana Battery, First Lieut. W. B. Rippetoe, and the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, First Lieut. G. I. Robinson, commanding—during the entire campaign. In every instance where these batteries were engaged they did good service, and their commanding officers acted with judgment and gallantry.

Guns captured in battle: Four light 12-pounder guns by the Twentieth Army Corps at Resaca, May 15, 1864; six light 12-pounder guns, two 10-pounder Parrott guns by the Fourteenth Army Corps at Jonesborough, September 1, 1864.

Guns captured, abandoned by the enemy: Four 6-pounder iron guns at Resaca, May 16, 1864; 20 guns of different calibers at Atlanta, September 2, 1864; 10 guns of different calibers at Rome.

A consolidated report of casualties and expenditure of material and ammunition during the campaign is hereto annexed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Arty., Dept. of the Cumberland.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland.

Casualties and expenditure of ammunition in the artillery of the Army of the Cumberland during the campaign ending with the capture of Atlanta.

CASUALTIES.

Rank.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Officers	5	6	.....	11
Men	37	208	18	263
Total	42	214	13	274

AMMUNITION EXPENDED.

	Rounds.
3-inch	35,321
10-pounder Parrott	14,786
12-pounder light	29,643
20-pounder Parrott	5,059
4½-inch	201
24-pounder howitzer	3,368
Total	88,378

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Arty., Dept. of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTY., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.

I have the honor to forward a report of the number of horses received by the artillery of the Army of the Cumberland, during the recent campaign, and of the number now on hand:

Statement giving number of horses in possession of the artillery of the Army of the Cumberland when leaving Chattanooga, number received during campaign, and number now on hand.

Command.	Number at starting.	Received during campaign.	Number on hand.	Loss.
Fourth Army Corps	658	81	478	261
Fourteenth Army Corps	613	228	304	537
Twentieth Army Corps	600	139	447	292
11th Indiana Battery	133	11	76	68
18th Indiana Battery	157	110	94	173
Chicago Board of Trade Battery	201	.....	126	75
10th Wisconsin Battery	88	30	70	48
Total	2,445	599	1,595	1,439

Very respectfully,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Arty., Dept. of the Cumberland.

General WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Chief of Arty., Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 10.

Report of Capt. John Rziha, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Acting Engineer Officer, of operations September 1-2, 1864.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 5, 1864.

GENERAL: I would respectfully report on the position of our army during the battle of September 1 and 2:

Our army, moving south of Atlanta, with the view of taking and destroying the Macon railroad, arrived September 1 sixteen miles south of Atlanta, and immediately attacked the enemy, who had his position along the Jonesborough road, west of the Macon railroad, his left resting on Jonesborough and occupying that place. Our line of battle was formed in the shape of a wedge—the Twenty-third Army Corps forming the left, the Fourth and Fifteenth Corps forming the point of the wedge, the Fourth Corps joining the Twenty-third Corps, the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps were on the right of the Fifteenth Corps, the Seventeenth Corps on our extreme right; the Fourteenth Corps was held in reserve. About noon September 1 we broke the enemy's center. His right, composed of a corps of veterans and State militia, retreated north toward Atlanta, and two corps of the rebels toward the south. The rebels who were retreating north erected a line of field fortifications near where the road from Rough and Ready crosses the Macon railroad. Our position on the evening of September 1 was, the Twenty-third, Fourth,

and Fourteenth Army Corps about two and a half miles north of Jonesborough, fronting Atlanta; and the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps in the immediate neighborhood and north of Jonesborough, fronting south. September 2 the Fourth and Fourteenth Army Corps attacked the field fortifications erected by the rebels during the previous night, and after about fifteen minutes' fight took 10 guns and 500 prisoners. In the mean time the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps attacked Jonesborough, driving the enemy out of the place, and at 10 o'clock, September 2, our forces were one mile south of Jonesborough, and four miles north of the same place, in possession of five miles of railroad, which we at once destroyed. Our forces had pressed the enemy toward Rough and Ready, which place was shelled by our troops at noon. This information was given by Lieut. H. H. Russell, First Veteran Volunteer Engineers, Department of the Cumberland, who left the scene of action on September 2 at noon.

Sir, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RZIHA,
Captain, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 11.

Report of Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps, of operations May 1–July 27, 1864.

HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
September 18, 1864.

GENERAL: Having been assigned by the President of the United States, I assumed command of the Fourth Army Corps April 10, 1864. One division, Major-General Stanley's, was stationed, two brigades at Blue Springs, and one at Ooltewah; the Second Division, then under command of Brigadier-General Wagner, was at Loudon, and the Third Division, General Wood's, was still in the Department of the Ohio, near Knoxville.

My first duty was to concentrate the corps near Cleveland. This was effected by the 25th of April. About one week's time was given to refit and prepare for the field. A portion of the command had just completed a trying winter campaign in East Tennessee, and was quite badly off in many respects, from shortness of transportation, clothing, and other supplies. The animals, in General Wood's division particularly, were in a wretched condition on account of want of forage and overworking. The officers made extraordinary exertions to get everything in readiness, and when the order was given to march to Catoosa Springs the entire corps was prepared to move with the required number of rations, but it was soon found that the limited transportation, taken in connection with its condition, was a source of constant embarrassment. I speak of these things in order to place in a clear light the difficulties that the officers and men of this corps met in the outset of the campaign and nobly overcame, for when other portions of the army had full rations they were at times obliged to subsist on a diminished allowance.

The march commenced the 3d of May, upon the arrival of Major-General Schofield at Cleveland *with the left* wing of the army. My

command, in two columns, having pursued two distinct routes, one via Salem Church and the other via Red Clay, arrived at Catoosa Springs on the morning of the 4th of May. Major-General Thomas having already reached Ringgold with the rest of the Army of the Cumberland, a junction was thus substantially formed with it. A very little skirmishing occurred to the east of Catoosa Springs with a detachment of General McCook's cavalry that had covered my left flank during the march from Cleveland.

Not feeling sure as to the intention or strength of the enemy, my command took up a strong position covering its own approaches and those to Ringgold. Here the corps remained until the 7th of May. The day before instructions were received to march on Tunnel Hill in such a way as to take the enemy in flank, if possible, while Major-General Palmer with the Fourteenth Corps threatened him in front. Tunnel Hill is a portion of a ridge separated from Rocky Face by a narrow valley, and situated to the west of it. The tunnel on the Chattanooga railroad is through this hill. From Catoosa Springs my command marched on the Alabama road due east to the vicinity known as Lee's house. General Newton's division here formed, facing in the direction of the movement as a cover, while General Stanley, followed by General Wood, turned into a cross-road which led directly south toward Tunnel Hill. Stanley skirmished with the enemy's cavalry all of the way, and removed obstructions that had been placed in the road. He came in sight of Tunnel Hill Station at about 9 a. m. Here the enemy appeared in considerable force on the most prominent part of the ridge, and was firing with artillery upon our advance, and also upon that of General Palmer in his direct front. We soon ascertained that this artillery was supported by cavalry, and General Stanley moved a force along the northern slope, and carried the hill by 11 a. m., driving the enemy before him. The command was then posted in such a way as to hold Tunnel Hill in conjunction with Palmer's corps on my right.

The enemy occupied a strong position between us and Dalton, with the barrier Rocky Face intervening. This barrier is a continuous ridge some 500 feet high, exceedingly narrow at the top, except where an occasional spur juts out to the east or west. In many places six men could not march abreast along the crest. The western face is generally, within sixty feet of the summit, an almost perpendicular steep, that cannot be climbed. The eastern slope is, for the most part, more gradual. Buzzard Roost Gap is a pass through Rocky Face a little southeast of Tunnel Hill. The railroad and a wagon road lead through this opening toward Dalton, besides a small creek runs in the same direction, which the rebel general had dammed up to complete his defenses. These defenses consisted of several batteries situated on the right and left of the gap, bearing upon the approaches to his position, and a well constructed line of intrenchments at right angles to the railroad, also enabling the enemy holding them to bring a strong musketry fire upon any column moving toward his position.

General Thomas was directed to threaten the enemy in front on the 8th of May, while General McPherson was moving through Villanow in order to seize and occupy Snake Creek Gap. My part of this movement was to endeavor to put a force on Rocky Face Ridge, and make a demonstration toward Buzzard Roost Gap in conjunction with the Fourteenth Corps. General Newton's division on the morning of the 8th of May moved to the north end of Rocky Face,

some two miles above Buzzard Roost Gap, where he pushed up a small force at first, driving the enemy along the crest. He succeeded in taking about one-third of the height from the enemy, and establishing a signal station upon a prominent point. He had attempted to get possession of a rebel station, but owing to the rugged nature of the heights, and the ability of the enemy to defend so narrow a path, he could not reach it. In the mean time Generals Stanley and Wood pushed strong skirmish lines, well supported, as far up the western slope as possible. During the night following, General Newton succeeded in getting two pieces of artillery upon the ridge. The next morning, May 9, he attempted to make farther progress and succeeded in driving the enemy from 50 to 100 yards. General Stanley during the afternoon of the 9th made a reconnaissance into the pass of Buzzard Roost, developing a strong musketry and artillery fire, while General Wood's division continued the same operations as the day before. The casualties in my command resulting from these operations were between 200 and 300 killed and wounded.

In accordance with instructions from General Thomas, the Fourth Corps made preparations to remain near Buzzard Roost Gap for the purpose of holding the enemy at Dalton, if possible, while the rest of the army, excepting Stoneman's cavalry, was moving through Snake Creek Gap to turn the enemy's flank. May 11 the troops of the corps were disposed as follows: General Stanley to hold the gap, General Newton to hold Rocky Face and the roads leading around the north end of it, with General Stoneman's cavalry covering his left flank, and General Wood in reserve on Tunnel Hill. During the evening of this day and on the morning of the 12th the general movement was progressing and the Fourth Corps found itself alone, confronted by the entire rebel army. From the signal station on Rocky Face the enemy's movements could be distinctly seen. About 10 a. m. he moved out a strong force as if to turn my left flank and give battle, but after pressing in the skirmishers the column returned within his works. The threat, however, was so strong that General Wood's division was moved to the support of General Newton. During the night following the enemy evacuated Dalton. May 13 at 6 a. m. I received the report of the enemy having left, and immediately ordered pursuit. The corps moved at once to Dalton and came upon the enemy's rear guard of cavalry there. We pushed forward toward Resaca, General Stoneman with his cavalry pursuing the direct route, McCook's cavalry on a road near the base of Rocky Face, and my corps marching by an intermediate road. We skirmished with the enemy during the day, and encamped at dark about eight miles south of Dalton. Soon after we opened communication with the rest of the army before Resaca, happily finding that we were only one mile from General Schofield's left flank.

Instructions were received from Major-General Thomas, at 5.15 on the morning of May 14, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, May 14, 1864.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will move your troops down the main roads toward Resaca until you form a junction with the rest of the army, when further orders will be given you. Report your approach when you get within sight of the troops in your front.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

These instructions were substantially the same as those I had already issued to my command during the night.

The general formation of General Sherman's army at this time was as follows: The Army of the Tennessee, General McPherson on the right, with his right resting on the Oostenaula; center, General Thomas' command, excepting the Fourth Corps; and the left, General Schofield, on the Sugar Valley road. The whole line faced easterly.

In obedience to the above order, General Newton, followed by General Wood, marched to the left of General Schofield, and General Stanley moved down the Tilton and Resaca road toward the enemy's extreme right. On reaching General Schofield we found him pushing his command toward the right and front. General Newton formed on his left. General Wood then changed direction so as to move on a Resaca road intermediate between Stanley and Newton. The three columns were not at first connected, but very adroitly made their concentration in immediate contact with the enemy's line, having skirmished heavily in their respective fronts. By the advance movement the general line was shortened, so that a great part of Newton's division was reserved. Schofield's left carried a line of the enemy's works by assault, and immediately a portion of General Newton's division was pushed up, relieving more or less of Schofield's left center and holding every advantage gained. Meanwhile a part of General Wood's division came up abreast of Newton's, driving the enemy from his rifle-pits, and secured the position, while General Stanley formed a junction on the extreme left, protecting his left flank by a brigade posted on the left of the Tilton and Resaca road. The movements above described were necessarily slowly executed from the nature of the country, which was exceedingly rough and covered for the most part with thick woods, besides the enemy disputed every inch of progress by his force already in position, meeting our advance with strong skirmish lines. The musketry firing during the day was quite heavy. After our troops had been satisfactorily formed word came from General Stanley that the enemy was making a movement to turn his left flank. I saw General Thomas personally, representing the exact condition of things to him. He directed Major-General Hooker to send a division to my extreme left. This was promptly done. The division was guided by Colonel Morgan, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops, temporarily attached to my staff, by the most direct route. This division (General Williams') arrived just in time. Stanley's left had been turned, and was being forced back. All of his reserves had been previously exhausted in extending his line. A battery (Simonson's), however, was doing splendid execution, staying the enemy's progress, when a brigade of Williams' was deployed in its support. The advance of the enemy was then immediately and effectually checked, and my thanks are tendered for the generous and opportune assistance rendered. The casualties of the day were 400 killed and wounded in the corps. During the night good intrenchments were made along my entire front.

General Hooker and myself were ordered to make an attack in conjunction on the 15th, everything to be in readiness by daylight. General Hooker was obliged to march about two-thirds of his command from the center of the army to the extreme left, which movement took longer than was anticipated. His troops were massed and

commenced the advance about noon. As he was the ranking officer I visited him early, learning his intentions as to the points and manner of attack, and prepared to support him in the way he asked. By artillery and musketry firing, by strong demonstrations opposite my center and right, and by one real assault, I succeeded in keeping heavy forces of the enemy from leaving my front or passing to the left, but did not succeed in holding any point of the enemy's works. My command being on the right and the pivot, necessarily conformed in moving to General Hooker's advance. He, with a column of brigades, very handsomely drove the enemy before him, seized and held two important heights, and also captured some artillery and prisoners. The number of casualties during this day was large, among them Brigadier-General Willich, of General Wood's division, was severely wounded and obliged to leave us. Harker and Opdycke, of Newton's division, were wounded but remained on duty, and some valuable officers were killed. During the night of the 15th the enemy evacuated Resaca.

Early on the 16th my corps led the pursuit along the direct road toward Kingston. Skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard so as to make our progress slow. The corps camped that night at Calhoun.

My command, General Newton leading, continued the march next day, starting at 5.30 a. m., along the wagon road, except Wood's division, which moved on the right down the railroad. We had heavy skirmishing all day. The enemy's custom is, when retreating, to form his rear guard of cavalry with a section or battery of artillery, sometimes strengthened by infantry. During this day's march the resistance was unusually great. He formed three lines, some half or three-quarters of a mile apart, and barricaded with rails, seeking the cover of woods with open fields in his front. As soon as we had succeeded in driving the first line it passed to the rear of the third, and in some new and favorable position made another line. However, as we moved in two columns, we were able to make considerable progress. The resistance increased as we approached Adairsville. General Newton continued to deploy regiments as skirmishers till he had a large brigade engaged. General Wood, abreast of him, also skirmished heavily. About 4 p. m. it was found that we had come upon the enemy's infantry in considerable force. Preparations were immediately made to assault and carry this position if possible, but it required time to bring up the troops and get them in readiness. General Thomas deeming it best, on account of the nearness of night, to make no formal attack, the movement already set on foot was postponed. Yet a real engagement was going on, since both parties continued to re-enforce the skirmish lines until they were tantamount to lines of battle. The enemy opened upon our column with artillery, to which our batteries replied with spirit. During the night the enemy withdrew. We found that he had taken up a strong position and had partially intrenched it, and that his whole army was present while the heavy skirmishing of the evening before was progressing. The casualties in my command at Adairsville were about 200 killed and wounded.

May 18, the corps moved as ordered six miles farther and encamped on Comasaua [Connasene ?] Creek.

May 19, at 5 a. m., marched, General Stanley's division leading; reached Kingston at 8 a. m. The head of column turned toward

Cassville. The enemy was discovered on high ground just beyond the Two-Run Creek, and as soon as our troops came in view he opened fire upon us from a 6-gun battery. General Stanley promptly brought up his artillery, supported by a brigade of infantry, and replied to the enemy's guns. He silenced them and drove them off. At this point I was directed by General Sherman in person to move forward four miles to an old mill near the railroad, and there to go into camp. As soon as General Stanley had dislodged the enemy from the high ground east of the creek he moved forward. On reaching a point about a half mile from this mill, severe resistance was made to our advance by the enemy's infantry skirmishers, and from a prominent height the enemy's infantry was discovered drawn up in two lines and advancing. General Stanley formed his lines, his left resting on the railroad. General Wood's division was moved to his right and General Newton's moved to cover the left. As soon as our lines were formed the enemy halted and began to cover his front with rail barricades nearly a mile in our front, but in plain sight. Our artillery opened from different points, whereupon the enemy's first line gave way and passed to the rear in considerable confusion. Having been directed by General Thomas to push on, I moved forward to the enemy's position, which he had in the mean time abandoned. The command here went into position, having formed a junction with a portion of General Hooker's corps that had been moving in a column to the east of us and parallel. The corps had hardly halted, when an order was received to move at once straight on Cassville. Stanley's advance had hardly progressed a mile, when a sharp fire was opened upon his head of column. He promptly deployed a portion of his command and several batteries of artillery were placed in position to open the way. The enemy's resistance was so determined that General Wood's division was ordered up on Stanley's right. The promptitude with which this division was deployed afforded me great satisfaction. Newton's division was directed to take post on Stanley's left, but all but one or two regiments of it were crowded out by our forming a junction with General Hooker's corps. In this position, with General Hooker on the left and General Palmer on the right, continuous skirmishing and artillery firing was kept up until after dark. Before morning Johnston had abandoned another strongly intrenched position about Cassville and fled across the Etowah River, destroying the railroad bridge.

May 20, 21, and 22, the army rested in position near Cassville, renewed its supplies, sent back everything surplus, and made other preparations for a movement on Dallas.

May 23, crossed the Etowah River at Gillem's Bridge and went into position at Euharlee Creek.

May 24, crossed Euharlee Creek at Barrett's Mill and marched to Burnt Hickory, where we encamped for the night.

May 25, command marched by a settlement road, making a detour to the right of Burnt Hickory, and expecting to come into Dallas by a Van Wert and Dallas road. This route was taken to avoid collision with the numerous wagons of the corps in front of us that were obliged to move on one road. About 2 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Mendenhall, department inspector-general, met me at a point six or seven miles from Dallas, bringing an order from General Thomas for me to move by the first left-hand road across to the direct Burnt

Hickory and Dallas road, as the enemy had been met by General Hooker's advance in considerable force. This corps was marched as rapidly as possible, its head of column reaching Pumpkin Vine Creek just as General Williams' division, of the Twentieth Corps, was passing. At 5.15 p. m. General Newton's head of column arrived and his troops were placed in position in rear of General Hooker's troops that were already forming, or formed for an advance. The rest of the corps was marched up as rapidly as possible and moved on the right and left of the road. At 5.30 p. m. General Hooker's command moved forward, as I understood, with instructions to carry the cross-roads at New Hope Church, supposed to be not more than a mile distant. I was directed to hold my command ready to move forward. At 6.20 p. m. General Hooker sent me word by a staff officer that he had driven the enemy behind his breastworks; that he was holding his ground but was hard pressed, and requested me to send up a column of brigades on the right-hand side of the road. I commenced the march instantly with that formation, but, finding that I was losing time, owing to the obstructions and difficulties of the ground, I directed the troops to march by the flank along the road as quickly as possible until they approached General Hooker's position. Here I saw General Hooker himself, who requested me to form on the left of the road. Newton deployed his command as fast as he could, but by the time this was effected it was completely dark. The other divisions, following General Newton's, were encamped for the night on the right and left of the road, it being too late to locate them otherwise in the thick woods.

I have been thus particular on this point because criticisms have been offered like this, "that had the Fourth Corps come up on General Hooker's left the enemy would have been completely driven from his strong position at New Hope Church, and thus saved the army the long and fatiguing operations which succeeded General Hooker's assault." I do not doubt the truth of the allegation, but the facts are, first, that my head of column only had arrived at General Hooker's first position when his attacking movement commenced; second, that I was directed to hold myself in readiness to move forward if ordered; third, that I did so move forward as promptly as possible the moment I received word I was needed, but arrived too late to partake in the engagement.

May 26, General Newton's line was relocated so as to form a better connection with General Hooker. General Stanley filled a gap on Newton's right with two or three regiments, the rest of his division in reserve. General Wood gradually developed his line on Newton's left, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, crossing Brown's Mill creek with his main force, and securing an important hill, then apparently opposite the enemy's right flank. These lines were found subsequently at different points to be within 100 yards of the enemy's intrenchments, hence the firing of skirmishers, or from main line to main line, was constant and cost us many men. Our lines were thoroughly intrenched as soon as possible, and every battery that could be brought to bear upon the enemy was placed in position and covered by good works.

May 27, General Stanley moved to the left of General Newton and relieved General Wood's division preparatory to the latter making an assault on the enemy's line at a point which Major-General Sher-

man had designated. On a careful reconnaissance made by General Thomas and myself it was ascertained that the enemy were then prepared to bring a cross-fire of artillery and musketry upon the approaches to that position. Therefore I was directed to move General Wood farther to the left and beyond all troops and endeavor to strike the enemy's flank. Johnson's division of the Fourteenth Corps was sent to me as a support. I have omitted to say that the Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield commanding, was already in position on the left of the Fourth. Therefore I selected a field on the extreme left and rear of the Twenty-third Corps, which was pretty well concealed from the enemy by intervening woods, and in this massed the troops, Wood's division on the right, formed in a column of six lines deep, and General Johnson's on the left, with a brigade front.

The advance from this position commenced at 11 a. m. and in an easterly direction. The columns moved forward with very little interruption for nearly a mile. I thought we must have reached the enemy's flank, whereupon General Wood wheeled his command toward the right till he was faced nearly south. A brigade of the Twenty-third Corps, General McLean's, deployed so as to form a junction with General Wood on his right. The latter pressed forward his skirmishers till a large open field was reached. Here it was discovered that the enemy's works were still in our front. Immediately the skirmishers were withdrawn and the column moved rapidly by the left flank at least another mile to the eastward. The ground was carefully reconnoitered by General Wood and myself. We still found a line of works to our right, but they did not seem to cover General Wood's front, and they were new, the enemy still working hard upon them. I gave a little time for the troops of Wood's division to rest, and for Johnson's to form a little retired on his (Wood's) left. From the position now occupied by the troops woods more or less open extended up to the enemy's apparent flank. A road skirted the woods opposite our right, running perpendicular to the enemy's lines. Another road ran obliquely toward the left and in rear of Johnson's position. McLean's brigade was sent to a place in full view of the enemy's works, a little to the right of the point of attack, with a view to attract the enemy's attention and draw his fire. As soon as everything was in readiness, at about 5 p. m., General Wood commenced his advance, Hazen's brigade leading. The entire column marched briskly forward, driving in the enemy's skirmishers and vigorously assaulting his main line. Complaint came immediately that the supporting column under General Johnson was not far enough advanced. General Johnson was directed to push forward a brigade to Hazen's left. He answered that he was doing so, and that it would soon be in position. General Wood became very heavily engaged, so as to necessitate moving forward his supporting lines, and he found strong works in his front, except, perhaps, opposite his two left regiments. Colonel Scribner, who commanded General Johnson's advance brigade, finding his own left fired into from across Pickett's Mills creek, halted and threw some troops across it for his own protection. This delay occurring at precisely the same time with Wood's assault was unfortunate, for it enabled the enemy with his reserves to force back the left of General Wood's line and bring an enfilading and reverse fire upon his troops. Again by some mistake of orders, McLean's troops

did not show themselves to the enemy, nor open any fire to attract his attention on General Wood's right, so that the enemy was able to pour a cross-fire of artillery and musketry into his right flank. Under these circumstances it soon became evident that the assault had failed, and that the troops must be withdrawn with care in order to bring off our wounded, and to prevent a successful sally of the enemy from his works. General Johnson formed his troops in rear of and to the left of the entire position, while General Wood carefully withdrew his division and formed on a ridge farther to the right. General McLean having been requested to push farther to the right in order to make connection with the rest of the army, disregarded the request and moved off at once by the road, leaving these two divisions isolated. He (McLean) alleged in excuse that his men were entirely without rations. Our losses were very heavy, being upward of 1,400 killed, wounded, and missing in General Wood's division alone. Though the assault was repulsed, yet a position was secured near Pickett's Mills of the greatest importance to the subsequent movements of the army, and it has been subsequently ascertained that the enemy suffered immensely in the action, and regarded it as the severest attack made during this eventful campaign. Johnson and Wood made strong intrenchments during the night. General Johnson received quite a severe wound from a shell and was obliged to leave his command the next morning. During this movement and fighting on the left, Stanley and Newton made strong demonstrations in their respective fronts. At 4 p. m. the enemy tried their lines, from which he was driven back with loss.

May 28, very little occurred on my front of interest except the readjusting lines. Stanley placed a brigade in reserve on the Acworth road opposite the interval between General Wood and Major-General Schofield. At 4.30 p. m. the enemy made a slight demonstration in front of Generals Stanley and Newton, while he was making a regular assault upon General McPherson's lines near Dallas. The enemy was repulsed at every point.

May 29, very little of interest occurred during the day. An assault was made by the enemy upon General Newton's line at 11 p. m., which his troops handsomely repulsed. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Dallas a little later, whereupon a strong demonstration by artillery and musketry firing was made by Stanley and Newton.

May 30 and 31, skirmishing and some slight reconnaissances by ourselves and the enemy, but no material change occurred.

June 1, the movement of the army to the left commenced, General McPherson and General Davis having withdrawn from the extreme right position.

On the 2d the movement was continued; the Twentieth and Twenty-third Corps and part of the Fourteenth passed beyond our extreme left.

June 3 and 4, nothing of consequence, excepting that I thinned and extended my lines so as to cover the ground occupied by the Twenty-third Corps, and afterward by Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, relieving those troops in order to prolong our lines to the left. The result of these movements was to cause the enemy to abandon his lines on the night of June 4.

June 5, the command rested.

June 6, marched toward Acworth, crossing Allatoona Creek, and massed the command near Dr. Peters' house, on the Acworth and Sandtown road, about two miles from Acworth, which was already in possession of our troops.

June 7, 8, and 9, all that was done by the entire army was establishing the depots at Allatoona, rebuilding the bridge across the Etowah, and bringing up supplies.

June 10, movements were resumed. The Fourth Corps was directed to follow the Fourteenth along the direct Marietta road. The Fourteenth Corps having passed to the left this road was open to my command. I pushed forward General Stanley's division in the advance until within view of Pine Top, which is an isolated hill just to the south of the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road. Here we encountered the enemy's skirmishers. Pressing them back we discovered that Pine Top was occupied by the enemy in force. At this point the command was halted to wait for the appearance of the Fourteenth Corps, which was to have the front in the order of march for the day. When it appeared General Palmer formed his line facing southward toward Pine Top. The two corps formed in conjunction and pushed up to within cannon range of the enemy's line. During the night batteries were put in position and good works were constructed.

June 11, General Palmer's corps gained a little ground to his left and front. The interval left was filled by my command.

June 12 and 13, heavy rains occurred and no change took place.

June 14, my lines were extended about 300 paces, and advanced some three-quarters of a mile on the left toward the east of Pine Top and in conjunction with the Fourteenth Corps. During the last three days much artillery firing occurred. We opened all of our batteries whenever the enemy showed any force. During the night of the 14th the enemy abandoned his advanced lines at Pine Top and withdrew within his works, already prepared, running from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain.

My troops occupied Pine Top as early as 3 a. m. June 15. At 11 a. m. I received an order from Major-General Thomas to form a column of attack and to move southward to the left of Pine Top promptly at 2 p. m. Newton's division was selected to take the lead, followed by the divisions of Generals Stanley and Wood. General Newton was required to move forward briskly, with a strong skirmish line, and develop, if possible, a practicable point for attack, choosing his own formation. It took General Newton until 3 p. m. to get his column organized, when he pushed forward a strong line of skirmishers, which in a few moments encountered an intrenched skirmish line of the enemy. This line was carried with very little delay, whereupon General Newton moved up his main lines to the position gained. The skirmish line was advanced still farther, but encountered so heavy a musketry fire that it was deemed prudent to deploy a portion of the advanced line. I moved up General Stanley to cover General Newton's right flank. In the meanwhile General Newton had driven the enemy's skirmishers within his main works and reported them so thoroughly constructed and so well manned that I deemed it improper to risk an assault without a further reconnaissance, besides, the day was already nearly spent. General Thomas approved of my action and directed me to fortify where I then was.

The next day, June 16, two batteries were constructed on our skirmish line. In the one on Stanley's front a valuable officer, Captain Simonson, General Stanley's chief of artillery, was killed. During the night these two batteries were connected by main lines of intrenchments and our troops moved into them. The position of a part of these lines was such that the enemy's skirmishers had to be pushed back to gain it. The whole line was then in close proximity to the enemy's works.

Doubtless believing that we could carry several points in our front by assault, the enemy determined to withdraw during the night. At any rate my troops entered his abandoned works by daylight on the morning of the 17th. Our skirmish line found that of the enemy about a mile beyond these works, and in such a position as to indicate that he had simply withdrawn his left, without moving his right flank. My lines were formed facing eastward, General Wood on the right, General Newton on the left, General Stanley in reserve, and advanced well covered with skirmishers. The difficulties of the ground were such that the enemy was enabled to resist our progress more than usual. It took until night to drive the enemy's skirmishers across Mud Creek. After dark our skirmishers, having secured a favorable position, thoroughly intrenched it. Twice before daylight the enemy attempted to drive them back, but failed.

June 18, at 6.45 a. m. it was reported to me by one of General Wood's staff officers that the enemy appeared to be leaving, whereupon I directed Generals Newton and Wood to advance a strong line of skirmishers to ascertain whether this report was true. This movement was commenced at once; on Newton's front the enemy seemed taken partially by surprise and was driven from a main line of works. General Harker, perceiving the advantage gained, without waiting for orders, deployed two of his regiments to secure and hold this advanced position. I directed General Newton to move up his entire division in support. General Baird's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, came up very promptly on his left. General Wood having gained the ridge east of Mud Creek, intrenched the position, making a continuous work. General Newton's troops were in such close contact with the enemy that three men were detailed from each company in the front line to keep up a continuous fire to prevent him from opening his artillery or musketry, which, however, in spite of this precaution, was occasionally done. As soon as it was dark Newton's division intrenched strongly within less than 100 yards of the enemy's works. The advantage gained by these movements was great. The line seized was that portion of the old line that jutted out from the new, which was necessary for the enemy to hold in order to prevent a successful assault upon his new position. It had rained hard during the whole day, and Mud Creek was swollen so that horses had to swim it, yet the troops managed to bridge it and cross with infantry and artillery, and secure the important ground before described. General Thomas, as soon as he was apprized of the position of things, directed an assault for the next day, but the enemy again withdrew before morning.

June 19, as soon as I discovered that the enemy had gone, I directed General Stanley, at 6 a. m., to push forward toward Marietta, which he did, followed by the other two divisions. He encountered the enemy's skirmishers near Wallace's house, on the Marietta road, about three-quarters of a mile from Noyes' Creek, beyond which

he drove the enemy with his infantry and artillery. General Newton came up and did the same on his left. The command then took position on the western bank of this creek. The enemy's position was in plain sight and within musketry range. His lines seemed to extend along the crest of Little Kenesaw and the southern spur, refusing to his left after reaching the base of it. This line was apparently unassailable, being as strong as possible by nature, and having plenty of felled trees in its front. General Hooker, who had moved in a parallel column, had crossed Noyes' Creek farther south, and moved northward, until his left division was near my right flank.

The next morning, June 20, General Hooker's left division (Williams') was relieved by General Wood's division and one brigade of General Stanley's division. During the forenoon Stanley crossed the creek in his front and constructed a line of works. During the afternoon he carried a wooded hill in front of Whitaker's brigade, also another called Bald Knob in front of his right brigade (Colonel Kirby's). Whitaker rapidly barricaded his new front. He had hardly got his works constructed when they were fiercely assaulted by the enemy, who was repulsed with heavy loss. The attempt was renewed several times, but with no better success. On Kirby's front, however, it was attempted to hold the knob by skirmishers, while the pioneers intrenched. These skirmishers with the pioneers were forced back by the assault on Whitaker's brigade, which extended to them, and this position was lost for the day.

June 21, General Newton's division, having been relieved by General Palmer, was moved to the right of General Wood's, relieving a part of General Hooker's troops. At 11.30 a. m. I ordered that Colonel Kirby and Colonel Nodine, commanding General Wood's left brigade, move in conjunction, and seize and hold the Bald Knob that Kirby had lost the evening before. The enemy had then intrenched it pretty strongly, and it was under the hottest kind of a fire from his guns. I directed a concentrated artillery fire of a half hour's duration upon this point, and ordered the advance, which was promptly made. The enemy was driven off, a number of prisoners were taken, the knob was secured, and the crest was intrenched while the enemy was firing upon it from two batteries of artillery. General Wood pushed two of his regiments still farther to the front and right, and took possession of a height, which made the enemy abandon a long intrenched skirmish line, and enabled us to move forward our right across an open field, 400 or 500 yards.

June 22, General Hooker advanced his corps in an easterly direction on my right, and my right division was wheeled up in connection with the movement, occasioning heavy skirmishing in its front. About 5 p. m. the enemy made an assault on General Hooker's right division (General Williams'), and I was soon requested to relieve his left division (General Butterfield's) for a re-enforcement with my troops. I sent every regiment that I had out of line at once. General Thomas had already directed that General Stanley's should be relieved by General King's, but this could not be effected till after dark, owing to King's close proximity to the enemy. As soon as relieved, during the night, Stanley pushed his entire command to my right.

June 23, in accordance with request of General Thomas, I tried an intrenched height in front of Generals Newton's and Stanley's

position, it being doubted whether or not this was a portion of the enemy's main line. I opened upon it a concentrated artillery fire from as many guns as I could bring to bear, and immediately afterward advanced a strong skirmish line, which drove the enemy within his works, and developed a heavy artillery and musketry fire. By this operation I advanced our lines, particularly on the extreme right, to very close proximity to the rebel works. These proved to be his main lines, covered by troublesome abatis and other entanglements.

June 24, 25, and 26, the corps remained in the same position.

June 27, in General Thomas' special field orders, of June 26, I was required to assault the enemy's works at some point near the left of General Stanley's division. General Palmer, with his column on my right, was directed to carry the enemy's works in his front. The whole movement was to take place at 8 a. m. After a careful examination of the ground, I found only two points where the troops could have a reasonable cover in Stanley's front, and decided to make two columns of attack. Brigadier-General Harker led one column and General Wagner another, while General Kimball moved in support in echelon with Wagner's brigade. These columns had each a regimental division front, and were separated by about 100 yards interval. The whole front was covered by a strong line of skirmishers. Such troops of Stanley's and Wood's as were free to move were massed in support. The artillery of the corps was so placed as to bring a heavy fire on the points of attack. General Palmer's arrangements were made simultaneous with mine. The artillery opened from all points and continued firing for about fifteen minutes. At a preconcerted signal the columns pushed rapidly forward, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, and were not checked until they reached the entanglements in front of the enemy's works. At this place the artillery and infantry fire became so galling that the advance was stopped. General Harker is reported to have made a second advance, when he received the wound which caused his death. Some of his men succeeded in reaching the enemy's works, but failed to secure a lodgment. As soon as it became evident that the enemy's intrenchments could not be carried by assault the command was directed to resume its former position. Our losses were very heavy, particularly in valuable officers. I call special attention to the report of Brigadier-General Newton of this attack, and to his opinion as to the causes of its being unsuccessful. My experience is that a line of works thoroughly constructed, with the front well covered with abatis and other entanglements, well manned with infantry, whether with our own or that of the enemy, cannot be carried by direct assault. The exceptions are where some one of the above conditions is wanting or where the defenders are taken by surprise. The strength of such a line is, of course, increased by well-arranged batteries. Notwithstanding the probabilities against success, it is sometimes necessary to assault strong works, as has occurred in several instances during the present campaign.

From June 28 to July 2, inclusive, preparations were made and partially executed for resting the left of the entire army opposite the southern extremity of Little Kenesaw, so as to extend the right and turn the enemy's left flank. The enemy, doubtless perceiving these movements, evacuated his position in our front on the night of the 2d.

July 3, the corps marched from camp in pursuit of the enemy at 5 a. m., Stanley's division leading. After passing through Marietta the corps followed a route to the left of the railroad and came upon the enemy's skirmishers near Neal Dow Station, between three and four miles south of Marietta. Stanley's division was deployed confronting the enemy, the right resting on the railroad, and the other two divisions were massed in reserve. A little south of this point, at a place known as Smyrna Camp-Ground, the enemy had constructed another good system of works, behind a wide, open field, almost covering his entire front. Having come upon the enemy's intrenched skirmish line, and it being late in the day when the troops had arrived, no farther advance was ordered.

July 4, General Newton's and General Wood's divisions were moved up into line, on the left of General Stanley's. At 9 a. m. General Stanley was ordered to strengthen his skirmish line and assault and carry the skirmish line of the enemy, which was unusually strong. It had intrenched pits, with from ten to twenty men in each, and these in many places were not more than twenty yards apart. Generals Newton and Wood were ordered to move their skirmish lines in conjunction with General Stanley's. The movement commenced at about 11 a. m. The lines were handsomely carried in Stanley's front under a trying artillery fire in addition to the musketry fire from the rifle-pits. Immediately General Stanley moved up his main line and intrenched the position gained. This was within short musketry range of the enemy's continuous works. General Newton took a part of the same line, as also did General Wood at a later hour. During the night the enemy again retreated.

July 5, pursuit was continued by my corps along the railroad, General Wood leading. Very little skirmishing until the head of column reached Vining's Station. From this point a road led to the east toward Atlanta, crossing the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry, where the enemy had a pontoon bridge. Wood's skirmishers encountered a brigade of dismounted cavalry, which had its front covered by rail barricades along a ridge at right angles to the above-named road, and one-quarter of a mile from the station. He quickly drove the enemy from his barricades and pushed on to the river, where he arrived in time to save a greater part of the enemy's bridge. The dismounted cavalry seemed to have retreated by a river road, that we did not then know, toward the railroad bridge, and therefore escaped capture. This accomplished, the command went into camp on the high ground near to and facing the river.

July 6, 7, and 8, remained in position, making an occasional demonstration and feint as if to throw a bridge, with a view to keep as large a force of the enemy on the opposite bank as possible.

July 9, in accordance with instructions from department headquarters, General Newton's division was sent to Roswell Factory to support General Garrard's cavalry in effecting a crossing of the Chattahoochee at that point. He crossed and made a bridge-head.

July 10, Stanley's and Wood's divisions moved to near the mouth of Soap Creek, in support of General Schofield, who had crossed the river at that point.

July 11, at 5 p. m. received orders to secure the heights opposite Powers' Ferry, on the south side of the Chattahoochee, to protect the laying of a bridge at that point. Stanley's division fulfilled these instructions the next morning at daylight, passing the river at Schofield's bridge.

July 12, at 3 a. m. received the order from General Thomas to move my entire corps to the south side of the river, crossing a pontoon bridge at Powers' Ferry that Colonel Buell was directed to lay. Wood's division moved over as soon as the bridge was completed, while General Newton's division returned from Roswell Factory and crossed the next morning. The two latter divisions formed a strong line on Stanley's left and front.

July 13, 14, 15, and 16, my command remained in position.

July 17, General Wood's division moved down the south side of the river three miles, to clear the way for laying a bridge at Pace's Ferry and cover the crossing of the Fourteenth Corps. As soon as this was accomplished the division returned. Owing to the rugged nature of the country, the want of roads, and the proximity of the enemy's masses to Pace's Ferry, Wood's movement was an important and delicate one. It was satisfactorily executed, and without an engagement.

July 18, an intimation was given by signal dispatch, about midnight, that orders would be received to march at daylight. Upon this dispatch the corps was directed to move. The order of instructions was not received till 5 a. m., just as the corps was moving. As far as concerned this command, it was to march directly on Buck Head and go into position on the left of the place, along the Turner's Ferry and Buck Head road. Newton's head of column left camp at 4.30 a. m. Very little opposition was encountered till near Nancy's Creek, on the opposite side of which the enemy's cavalry was disposed, supporting a section of artillery. The bridge across the creek was partially burned. The enemy opened his artillery on Newton's advance. Batteries, however, were placed in position and fired, driving off the enemy's guns. After some little delay the creek was crossed, the enemy driven away, and the bridge rebuilt. The column progressed, skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry; reached Buck Head about noon and took up the position above indicated.

July 19, in accordance with instructions from General Thomas, General Wood's division made a reconnaissance down the Buck Head and Atlanta road, reaching Peach Tree Creek at 6.30 a. m. The enemy's outposts, driven in by General Wood, burned the bridge after crossing. Having accompanied this reconnaissance, I discovered a well-constructed bridge-head on the high ground beyond the creek. The enemy had artillery and infantry, and was in considerable force. Stanley meanwhile reconnoitered on the Decatur road. Driving the enemy's skirmishers, he seized the bridge, just burning, across the north fork of Peach Tree Creek and saved the most of it. Newton pushed a reconnaissance on an intermediate road to Peach Tree Creek, but found the bridge already destroyed and the enemy intrenched in force on the opposite bank. All of these facts were immediately reported to General Thomas. At 11.20 a. m. instructions were received from General Thomas to cross Peach Tree Creek, whereupon General Wood was required to effect a crossing near his position. He succeeded in crossing the creek beyond the enemy's left flank, turned his position, forced him from the bridge-head, and moved over two brigades of his division to hold the points gained. He immediately commenced to rebuild the bridge. Stanley also, on the Decatur road, repaired the old bridge and constructed a new one. Newton's division was moved to Peach Tree Creek in

support of General Wood. Stanley moved across the north fork and encamped for the night.

July 20, there being a slight conflict of orders received, I visited department headquarters at daylight, and was instructed to push one division on the direct Atlanta road, and to move the other two as directly as possible to the support of General Schofield. General Newton was instructed to relieve the troops of General Wood in his vicinity, and General Wood to close up on General Stanley on the Decatur road. General Stanley commenced the march at 7 a. m., and proceeded to the crossing of the south fork of Peach Tree Creek, followed by General Wood. Here the bridge was found to have been burned. Having pushed over a strong skirmish line, a new bridge was built. At 10 a. m. General Stanley began to cross his column. His skirmishers were already engaged. Communication was had with General Schofield, who was moving on a road about a mile to our left. This road and mine gradually converged toward Atlanta. Soon the enemy fired with shells and canister upon Stanley's advance, and the resistance became obstinate, thus indicating that we were in the presence of a large force. General Stanley drove in the enemy's outposts, and came up in sight of intrenchments, well made and well located, in front of which the usual line of skirmishers was formed. Little was done until near night, except to deploy our lines and make works in close proximity to the enemy's position, General Wood forming to the right of General Stanley. During the afternoon and evening General Stanley had a severe skirmish, driving in portions of the enemy's picket-line and capturing the rest in his front. Newton's division, in accordance with instructions from department headquarters, endeavored to push on toward Atlanta on the direct road. As General Newton was separated from the other two divisions of the corps by an interval of nearly two miles, and as it was difficult, if not impossible, to communicate with him, I directed that he should report for orders to General Thomas. The latter instructed him to wait till the Twentieth Corps had formed a junction with him, and then advance. About 1 p. m. he ordered forward his skirmishers, driving in those of the enemy, securing for himself important ground, and ascertaining that the enemy was near by in strong force, whereupon he located two brigades in line nearly perpendicular to the road, on the right and left, and moved the other up in column for support. Between the two deployed brigades a battery of four guns was placed. General Newton covered his front as rapidly as possible with rough rail barricades. Soon he was severely attacked in front by a division of the enemy. Another division had already pushed back his skirmishers and passed his left flank, thrusting itself between the Pea Vine and Peach Tree Creeks. Immediately after the front attack a third rebel division attacked his right. The general seems to have given his attention first to his left. His artillery not in position in front was located in the rear, and together with some musketry fire from detached regiments, checked and drove back this flanking force into the woods. Next the front attack, which enveloped the left, was handsomely met and the enemy was driven back with loss. The attack upon his right was repulsed by his right brigade, which was obliged to protect its flank by forming a line at right angles to its position. This flank was, however, soon covered by the advance of the Twentieth Corps. A second attempt was

made on Newton's left and rear. This time Major-General Thomas had sent him an additional battery from the Twentieth Corps, which, in conjunction with the guns already in position and another 4-gun battery belonging to Newton, opened fire upon the enemy's columns. He was then easily repulsed, after the first attack. Several subsequent assaults were made upon Newton's lines, the action lasting till after dark. The brigade commanders, Brigadier-General Kimball, Colonels Bradley and Blake, are highly complimented for gallantry; also other officers, in General Newton's report. The position held was vital, securing, as it did, the Buck Head and Atlanta road, and constituting the left of our right wing, while the army was divided. The loss of the division was small compared with that of the Twentieth Corps engaged on its immediate right. This resulted from the peculiar disposition of the troops, and that they had time to cover their front with slight barricades. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded in front of this division amounted to upward of 1,500, while the casualties of the division itself were about 100. General Newton's division held possession of the field, and buried the enemy's dead. In the night the enemy withdrew from the angle between Newton's left and the north fork of Peach Tree Creek, enabling General Wood in the morning to swing up a mile and a half upon his extreme right.

July 21, Generals Stanley and Wood again pressed up close to the enemy's new lines and skirmished sharply with him during the entire day. Batteries were placed in position and fired continuously at every point where they could produce any effect. During the night the enemy evacuated his works and moved into Atlanta.

July 22, at daylight General Stanley and General Wood moved on different roads toward Atlanta. Stanley came upon the enemy's skirmishers about two miles from the city, and immediately deployed his lines. General Wood formed upon his right, pushing well to the front and taking possession of an important ridge. General Newton moved up on the Buck Head road and formed a junction with Wood's division. In this general position my lines were established and fortified, and the batteries of the corps, for the most part, placed in such a position as to bring a fire upon the enemy's works or the city beyond. During the day a terrific battle occurred between the enemy and the Army of the Tennessee on the extreme left. Meanwhile, in accordance with instructions received, I held my command in momentary readiness to move.

July 23, 24, 25, and 26, my corps remained substantially in the same position, having completed a system of works strong enough to be held by a thin single line.

July 27, in obedience to orders from Major-General Sherman, I took leave of the Fourth Army Corps and assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee.

In conclusion I wish to say that it pains me not to be able to give a substantial reward to officers who have so faithfully, so energetically, and unselfishly co-operated with me during our prolonged and arduous campaign. I leave the gallant officers and soldiers in the hands of division, brigade, and regimental commanders for honorable mention, wishing it understood that I am the earnest friend of every one who is true and patriotic.

Major-General Stanley, Brigadier-General Newton, and Brigadier-General Wood, commanding divisions, have served the country for

the last hundred days with ability and constancy, and to them I tender my warmest thanks. All under their command I must leave without special notice, from the fact that otherwise the list would be too extended.

For gallantry, efficiency, unflinching activity, and gentlemanly deportment I commend the different members of my staff, viz: Col. F. T. Sherman, chief of staff (captured while reconnoitering, July 7); Lieut. Col. J. S. Fullerton, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. C. H. Howard, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. H. Hayes, chief quartermaster; Lieut. Col. D. Remick, chief commissary of subsistence; Surg. J. Theo. Heard, medical director; Capt. E. P. Pearson, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, commissary of musters; Capt. Henry Kaldenbaugh, provost-marshal; Capt. Joseph A. Schoeninger, staff quartermaster; Capt. H. M. Stinson, aide-de-camp (seriously wounded through the lungs, May 27); Capt. F. W. Gilbreth, aide-de-camp; Capt. E. H. Kirlin, volunteer aide-de-camp; Capt. Lyman Bridges, chief of artillery.

Maj. Francis Mohrhardt is highly recommended for his carefulness in mapping the country passed over by the troops.*

It may not be inappropriate, now that I am separated from your army, to express my appreciation of the uniform confidence reposed in me by the commanding general, and to acknowledge that I owe any success or reputation I may have gained while in command of the Fourth Corps, in a great measure to himself.

Herewith please find a list of casualties, also of recommendations for promotion.

Report of casualties in Fourth Army Corps from May 3, 1864, to and including July 26, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters Fourth Army Corps	....	....	2	3	.....	.....	2	3	5
First Division	15	217	66	1,149	3	78	84	1,444	1,528
Second Division	32	375	114	1,864	.....	73	146	2,312	2,458
Third Division	27	370	89	1,822	4	267	120	2,459	2,579
Total	74	962	271	4,838	7	418	352	6,218	6,560

Aggregate strength on leaving Cleveland, excluding the regiments left back as guards at that place and Ooltewah, 20,000 (very nearly).

Promotions for efficient service and gallantry in action have been recommended from time to time apart from this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

* For maps Nos. 1 to 14, accompanying this report, see pp. 206–211. Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18 will appear in the Atlas.

ADDENDA.

Report of casualties of the Fourth Army Corps from May 3 to June 5, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Headquarters Fourth Army Corps	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
First Division	1	60	17	390	....	22	18	472
Second Division	9	162	41	831	....	11	50	1,004
Third Division	20	271	61	1,249	4	251	85	1,771
Total	30	493	120	2,471	4	284	154	3,248

Brigadier-General Wood reports 255 of his men as missing at the action of May 27, and in reference thereto appends to his report a written explanation, of which the following is a copy:

I visited the battle-field of Pickett's Mills twice yesterday and examined it closely. The numerous single graves and several lines of trenches on the battle-field outside of the enemy's intrenchments (capable of containing from twenty-five to forty bodies) fully explain where most of the 255 missing of that day went to. I am fully satisfied that nearly the whole of them were either killed outright on the field or were wounded and could not be brought away, and fell into the hands of the enemy when we abandoned the field at 10 p. m. on the 27th.

Respectfully submitted.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Acworth, Ga., June 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

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List of casualties in Fourth Army Corps in action of June 27, 1864.

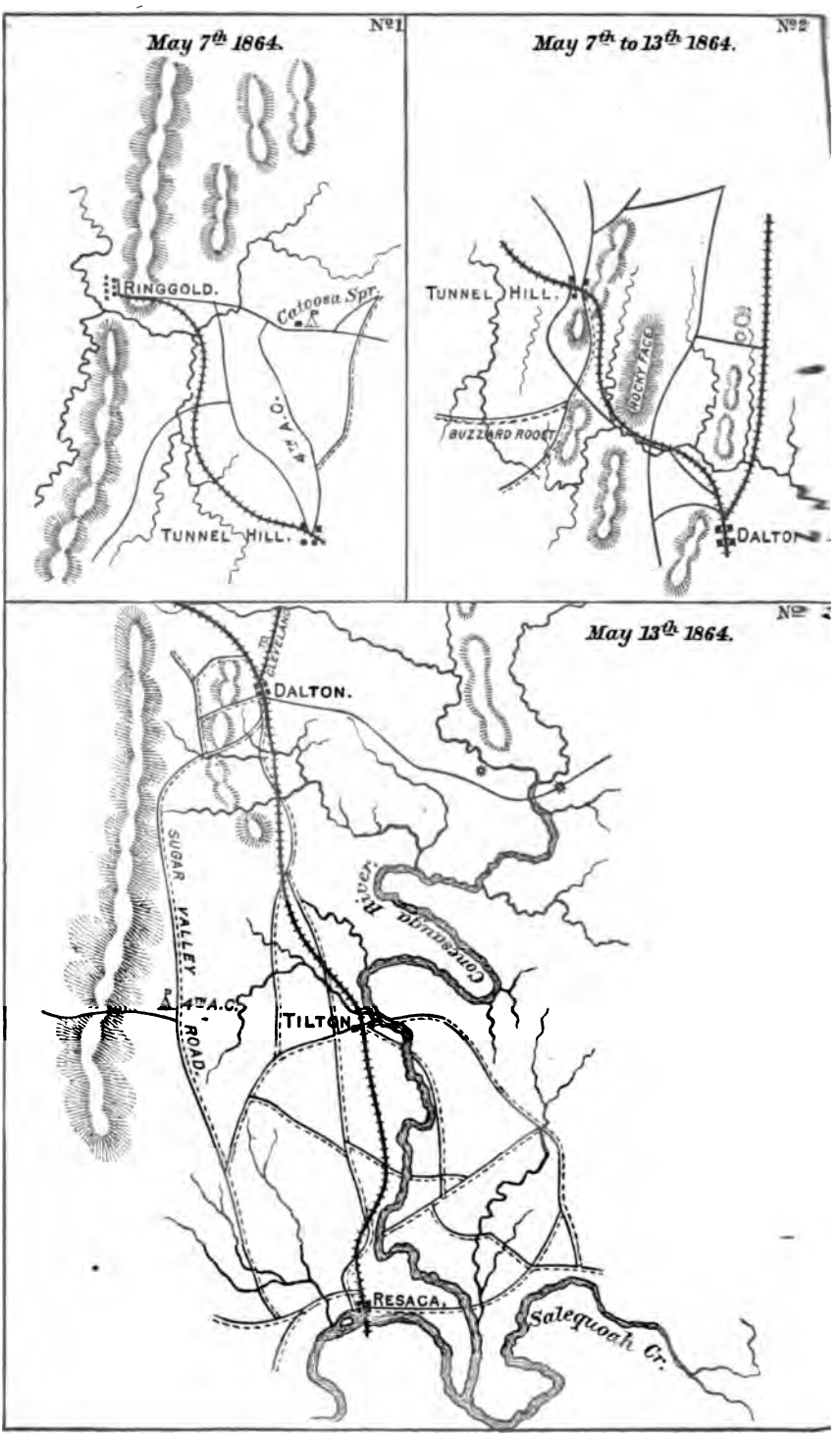
Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Division	1	7	7	77	.....	.....	8	84
Second Division	12	70	45	445	1	82	58	597
Third Division	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	2	7
Total	13	78	54	528	1	82	68	688

Total loss, 756.

Respectfully submitted.

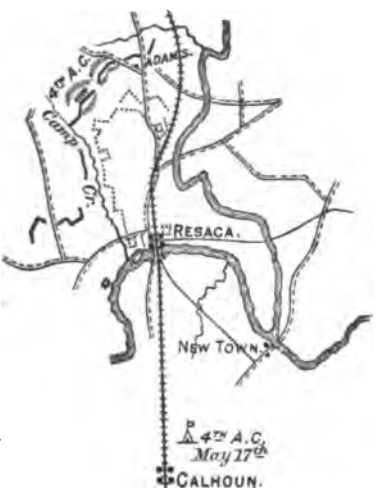
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland.


No1
May 7th 1864.
RINGGOLD.
Catoosa Spr.
W. & A. R.R.
TUNNEL HILL.
No2
May 7th to 13th 1864.
TUNNEL HILL.
ROCKY FACE
BUZZARD ROOST
DALTON
May 13th 1864.
DALTON.
SUGAR VALLEY ROAD.
W. & A. R.R.
TILTON
Connesauga River
RESACA.
Salequoah Cr.

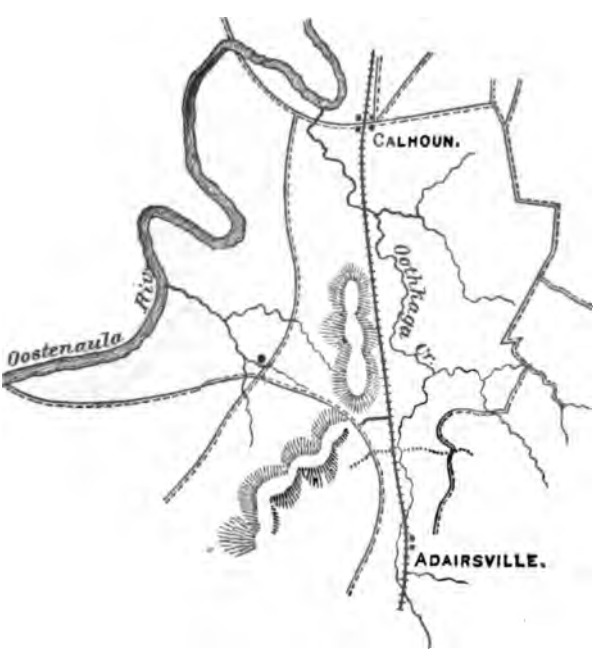
No 4

May 14th to 17th 1864.

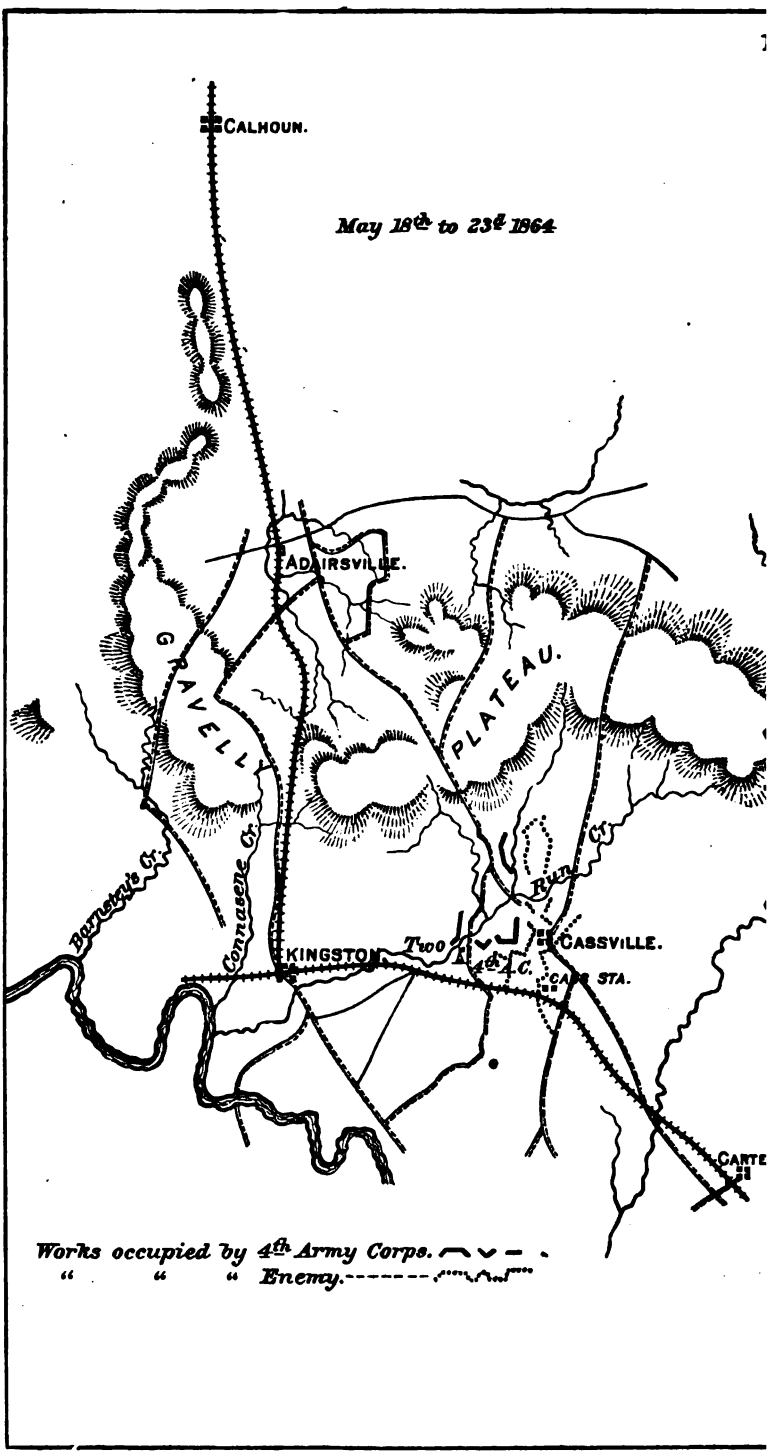


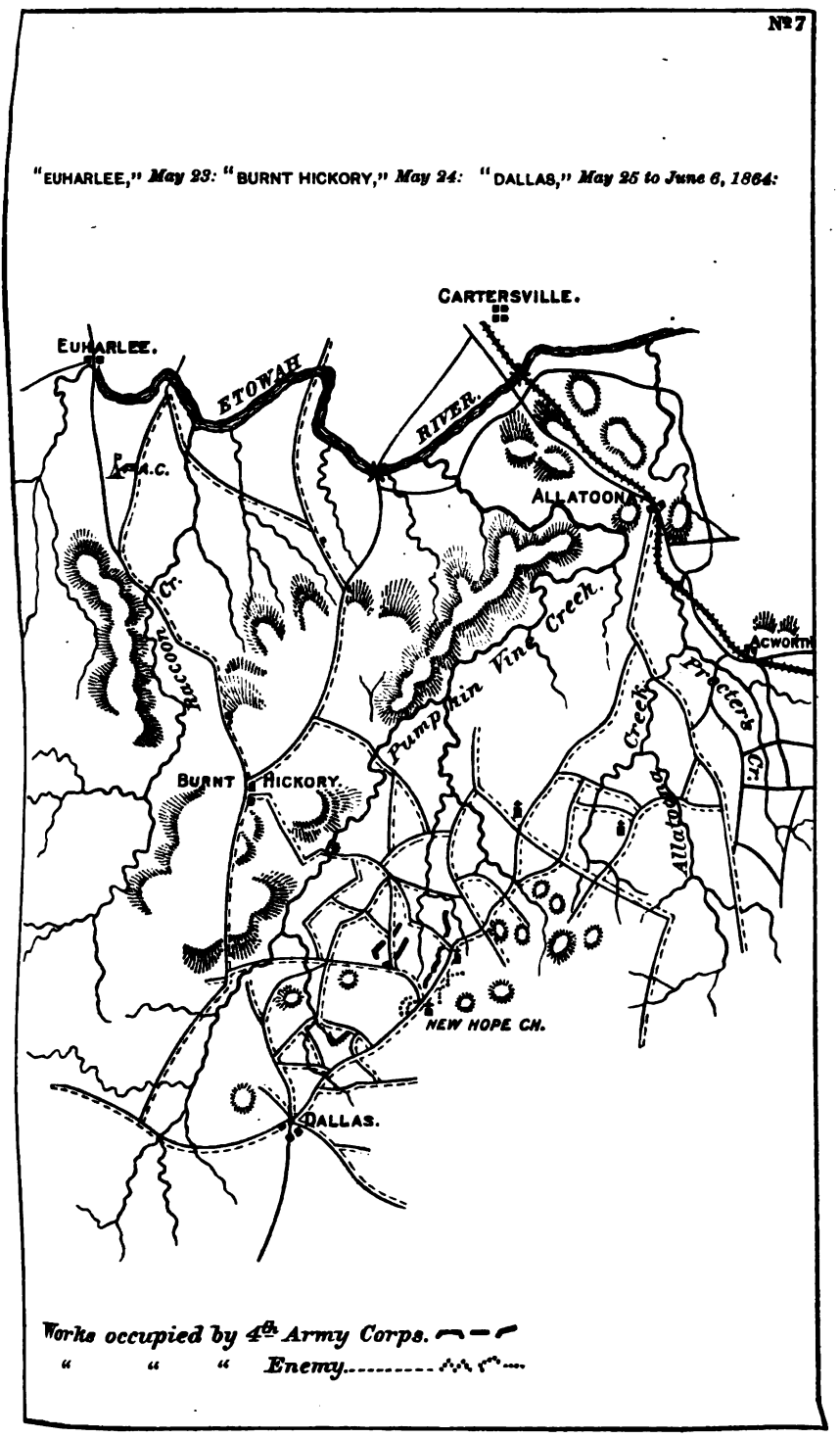
No 5

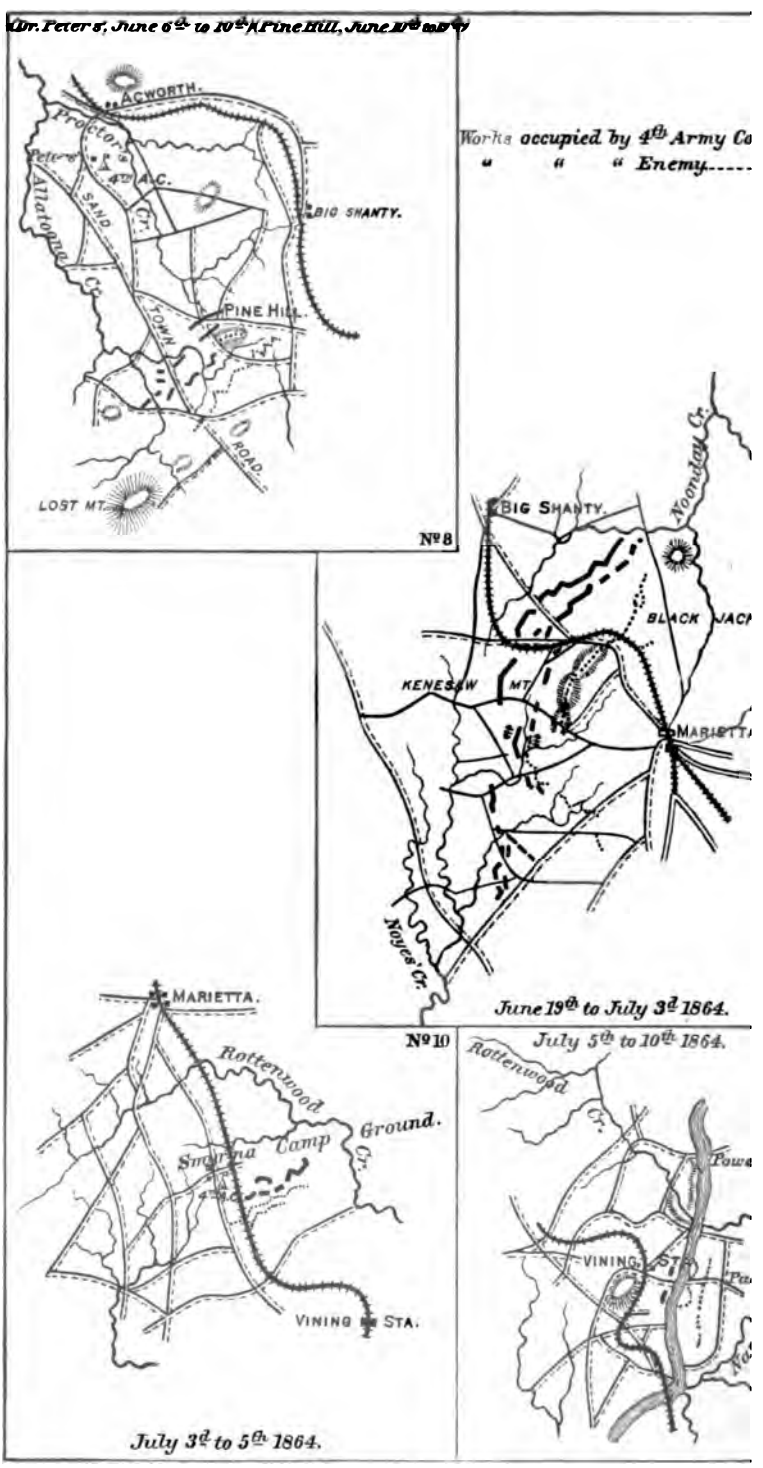
May 17th 1864.

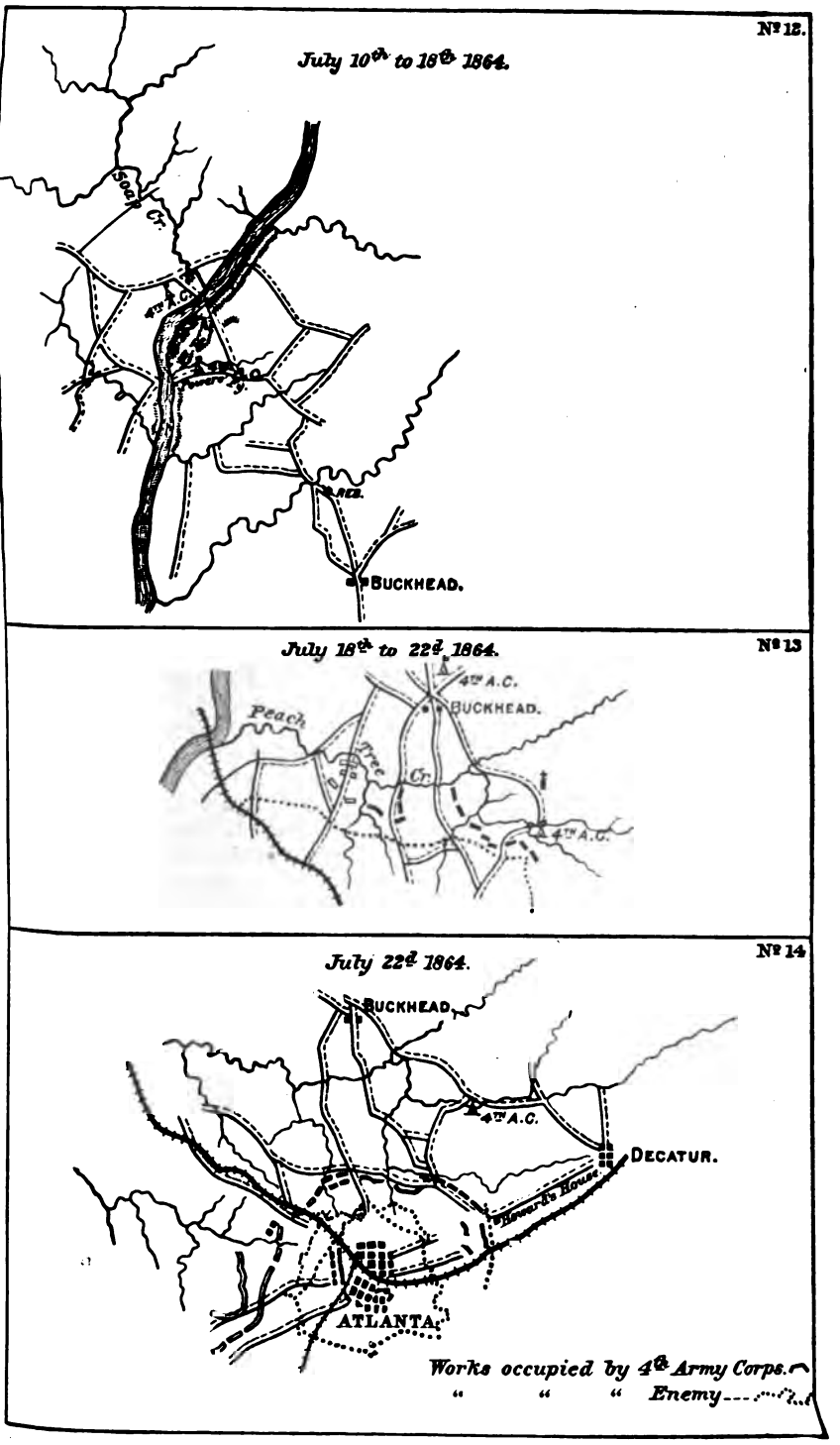


occupied by 4th Army Corps. ~ — —
's Works..... ----------


CALHOUN.
May 18th to 23d 1864
ADAIRSVILLE.
GRAVELLY
PLATEAU.
Connasene Cr.
Burnett's Cr.
Pine Log Cr.
KINGSTON
Two
& A.C.
CASSVILLE.
CARTE
Works occupied by 4th Army Corps.
" " " Enemy.


Nº 7
"EUHARLEE," May 23: "BURNT HICKORY," May 24: "DALLAS," May 25 to June 6, 1864:
CARTERSVILLE.
EUHARLEE.
ETOWAH
RIVER.
A.C.
ALLATOONA
Raccoon Cr.
Pumpkin Vine Creek.
ACWORTH
Procter's Cr.
Creek
Allatoona
BURNT HICKORY.
NEW HOPE CH.
DALLAS.
Works occupied by 4th Army Corps.
" " " Enemy.


Dr. Peter's, June 6th to 10th & Pine Hill, June 11th and 12th
ACWORTH.
Proctor's
Peter's
4th A.C.
SAND. Cr.
Allatoona Cr.
BIG SHANTY.
PINE HILL.
TOWN
ROAD.
LOST MT.
Nº8
Works occupied by 4th Army Co
" " " Enemy.....
Noonday Cr.
BIG SHANTY.
BLACK JACK
KENESAW MT.
MARIETTA
Noyes Cr.
June 19th to July 3d 1864.
Nº10
MARIETTA.
Rottenwood Cr.
Ground.
Smyrna Camp
4th A.C.
VINING STA.
July 3d to 5th 1864.
July 5th to 10th 1864.
Rottenwood Cr.
VINING STA.


Nº 12.
July 10th to 18th 1864.
Soap Cr.
4th A.C.
Nº 13
July 18th to 22d 1864.
4th A.C.
BUCKHEAD.
Peach
Tree
Cr.
4th A.C.
Nº 14
July 22d 1864.
BUCKHEAD.
4th A.C.
DECATUR.
Howard's House
ATLANTA.
Works occupied by 4th Army Corps.
" " " Enemy

No. 12.

Report of Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps, of operations July 27-September 8.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

I have the honor to report that upon the morning of the 27th of July General Howard, commanding Fourth Army Corps, turned the command over to me, and left the same morning to take command of the Army of the Tennessee. The corps was at this time occupying a line of works confronting the fortifications of Atlanta, extending from a quarter of a mile northwest of the Buck Head road to the neighborhood of what was known as the Howard house, General Newton holding the right, Wood the center, and the First (my old) Division, now commanded by Colonel Grose, the left. During the 27th the position was strengthened, and batteries were put in to play upon Atlanta. On the 28th we were directed to make a strong demonstration against the enemy and, if possible, carry a point of his line. This was done by a strongly re-enforced skirmish line, and the enemy's rifle-pits were carried upon Wood's and Grose's fronts, but the fire of artillery was so severe, and the main work of the enemy seemed so well filled, that no attempt was made to carry it. We took upon this occasion about 50 prisoners and retained and fortified for our skirmish line that of the enemy. During the 29th, 30th, and 31st no change was made upon our line.

Being notified that the Army of the Ohio would be withdrawn, leaving the Fourth Corps upon the flank of the army, a new flank was constructed upon the 1st of August running from the point at which the Buck Head road intersected our front line along the line of Spring Creek. This line we subsequently did not need to use. The Army of the Ohio moved out the night of the 1st of August, and it was deemed advisable to keep up a show of force in the line occupied by them. The First Division and Kimball's brigade, of Newton's division, were accordingly so extended as to occupy all the line occupied by General Schofield. This was intended as only a temporary arrangement, to be maintained twenty-four hours, but was finally kept up until the investment of Atlanta was abandoned. The 2d was employed strengthening our lines. On the 3d a demonstration was made to attract the attention of the enemy from Schofield's movements. The rebel picket-line was again captured, and 30 of their men fell into our hands. On the 4th, 5th, and 6th these demonstrations were continued with such variation as our judgment could suggest. All, however, tended to confirm the opinion that the enemy held his line in too strong force to be carried by any sudden dash. From this date to the 17th no special movement was made. Our lines were very thin, probably not more than one rank in many parts of the work, but the lack of force was supplied by the material defenses we constructed, consisting of abatis, fraises, &c., so well applied as to make our line almost invulnerable. On the 17th orders were received directing the withdrawing of the corps from their investing line and the massing of the troops behind the Fourteenth Corps. This order also directed the providing of forage, rations, and ammunition for an expedition of fifteen days. The movement was to commence on the night of the 18th, but the same day orders were received delaying the execution of the order until further instructions, in anticipation of favorable results from a contemplated raid upon the Macon railroad by General Kilpat-

rick's command. During the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st demonstrations were constantly kept up against the enemy's position, to favor the movements of Kilpatrick. By the display of troops, exhibition of flags in new places, and by strong reconnaissances pushed south of the Decatur road the enemy were impressed with the belief that we had extended our lines to the left, and considerable change was made in his disposition of troops to meet us. These demonstrations, always resulting in severe skirmishes, were not without some loss to us, but our men never failed to drive the enemy into his main works. On the night of the 25th the movement of withdrawal, directed to have taken place on the 18th, was successfully carried out, and the troops quietly withdrew from the left at night-fall. The pickets, under charge of Colonel Bennett, Seventy-fifth Illinois, came away so secretly that the enemy continued firing all night, only discovering our absence at daybreak. One surgeon, 1 captain, and 2 privates were captured by the enemy, the result of their own inexcusable straggling. The rear guard of the last division (Newton's) reached Proctor's Creek at 3 in the morning. The corps was formed in line at this point. The enemy's skirmishers followed and engaged ours about 8 a.m. on the 26th. After waiting an hour and finding that we were followed only by a skirmish line the corps was put in motion, General Kimball's division, west of Proctor's Creek, covering the movement. About the time the troops were stretched out on the road the attack upon our pickets became more serious, and General Kimball had to send two regiments, which had just gotten in position behind an old breast-work when the rebel skirmish line charged. They received a volley which dispersed them, and our rear came away without any further molestation. The day was exceedingly sultry, and the most trying upon the men of any during the campaign. The corps, however, made a good march, crossing Utoy Creek and taking position in line of battle, facing east, in the vicinity of Utoy Post-Office. On the 27th we moved by a road leading south and took position at Mount Gilead Church, forming line facing nearly south. The enemy's pickets were just in front of us at this place. They fired a few shots from artillery at our pickets. On the 28th the corps moved to the vicinity of Red Oak, on the West Point railroad, following the Fourteenth Corps, the artillery and trains following a parallel road to the west of the one used by us. We encamped for the night in line of battle, facing east.

On the 29th General Wood, with two brigades of his division and Taylor's brigade, of Kimball's division, co-operated with the Fourteenth Corps in the destruction of the West Point railroad; the road was thoroughly destroyed to a point three and a half miles from East Point. On the 30th moved by Ballard's to Mrs. Long's, on the Atlanta and Fayetteville road. The enemy's skirmishers were found, and proved very obstinate. On the Shoal Creek road, which was east from Mrs. Long's, General Newton's division was left in position to guard this road, and Wood's and Kimball's divisions were encamped in line upon the Atlanta and Fayetteville road. This position of the troops, it was learned just at night-fall, was not in accordance with the views of the department commander, but owing to the lateness of the hour it was not deemed advisable to move the whole force, and one brigade of General Wood's division and the pickets of the command were pushed out to cover the road leading by Morrow's Mills to Decatur. General Newton, at Mann's house, on the Shoal Creek road, reported the enemy in considerable force, and intrenched between himself and Morrow's Mills. Early

August 31 the corps was moved in the direction of Rough and Ready by way of Thorn's Mill. General Newton was instructed to remain in position until he should be joined by General Schofield's force, and then to follow. Arriving in sight of the mills on Crooked Creek, on the Decatur road, a long line of breast-works could be seen on the opposite side of the creek. These were occupied, but in what force we could not at once determine. Kimball's and Wood's divisions were deployed, and pushing forward a strong line of skirmishers, the enemy, who proved to be dismounted cavalry, abandoned the works and took to their heels. Verbal instructions having been received to push a strong reconnaissance to the railroad southeast of Rough and Ready in conjunction with General Schofield, Newton's division was put in position covering the direct road to Jonesborough, and protecting the artillery and trains, and Wood's and Kimball's divisions were pushed forward to the railroad. As the Twenty-third Army Corps occupied the main road leading to the railroad, we had to explore roads leading farther south and as nearly parallel as possible. Owing to delays occasioned by searching for roads, and the brushy nature of the country, we did not arrive on the railroad until about 4 p. m., and just a few moments after General Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Army Corps. A small break was made in the road, but deeming a secure lodgment the most important thing, the troops were formed in line facing Jonesborough, and forming with the Twenty-third Corps a V, with the apex resting east of the road. The troops were strongly barricaded in this position, and a strong force, including all the pioneers of the corps, was ordered to commence breaking up the road at 3 o'clock in the morning. General Schofield sent me a copy of his instructions from district [division] headquarters, and proposed that Cox's division should go back on the road in the direction of Rough and Ready, assisting Garrard to break up the road, and that I should move on in the direction of Jonesborough, breaking the road, and that he would follow with his corps and make the work complete. In answer to this, I objected to his plan of separating forces, not knowing the position of the enemy, but informed him that I should undoubtedly receive instructions from department headquarters. At 10 o'clock in the evening I received instructions from department headquarters directing me to move early toward Jonesborough, destroying the road, and apprising me that I would probably overtake Baird's division similarly employed, and if I found Baird to report for further instructions. At daylight the corps was put in motion, Kimball's and Newton's divisions down the railroad, Wood's division on the Rough and Ready and Griffin road in charge of the extra artillery and baggage. In starting out in the morning I passed General Schofield's headquarters. In conversation he asked me if I ranked him; I told him I did. He then said if a battle occurred he would be under my command. I said to him that there was little likelihood of any battle until reaching Jonesborough, and that our common superiors would probably be near at hand. No intimation from any quarter was given me that General Schofield was under my command, nor did I so consider him. I had no right to command him unless so instructed from competent authority. At 10 a. m. the head of the corps arrived at the point struck by General Baird's division the day before. My chief of staff, Colonel Fullerton, was at once sent to General Thomas for instructions. At 12.15 Colonel Fullerton returned, saying that General Thomas had sent Wood's division to join the corps and that as soon as Wood had joined and I was ready

to advance I should inform the department headquarters. Major Sinclair, assistant adjutant-general, having also returned from General Thomas with instructions to keep down on the flank of General Davis, Fourteenth Corps, the troops were moved down the railroad, the head of the column abreast with the advance of the Fourteenth Corps. Colonel Fullerton brought a message from General Thomas about 4 p. m. to push on down the railroad toward Jonesborough. This was done. The pickets of the enemy were struck about 4 p. m. Kirby's and Grose's brigades, of Kimball's division, were deployed and instructed to push the enemy vigorously. Newton's division was also deployed on the left of Kimball's and urged to push forward as rapidly as possible. It was past 5 o'clock when Kirby's and Grose's brigades got up in the face of the enemy. This delay, which was fatal to our success, was in part owing to the very dense nature of the undergrowth in front of the enemy's position, and further, to the slow progress the skirmishers made in pushing back those of the enemy. General Grose and Colonel Kirby both reported they could not carry the position in their fronts owing to the perfect entanglement made by cutting down the thick undergrowth in front of the rail barricade the rebels had hastily thrown up. Newton's division had a much longer circuit to make, and, when moved forward, the right brigade (Wagner's) found no enemy in front but received a fire from the rear of their right flank. The flank of the enemy had been found and turned, but it was now pitch dark and nothing more could be done. Very early in the night the enemy retreated. The formation and advance of the troops of Kimball's and Newton's divisions was done under a severe cannonade, and, although the men were perfectly cool and behaved well, I have no doubt but this delayed the deployment. Just before dark General Davis sent me word that he had positive information that we were on their flank, which was the [first] intimation I had of the position of the enemy. No one regrets more than myself the escape of Hardee's corps, and it is easy after the facts are revealed to see how he might have been caught; but the position of the enemy was entirely unknown to me and had to be developed, and the time necessary to overcome the difficulties brought us to night, and with night the opportunity for the enemy to escape. I carried out all orders and instructions received without delay, and when the enemy was found used all the personal exertions in my power to push the troops rapidly forward. I believe the subordinate commanders put their troops in position and advanced them to the best of their ability and understanding. That we did not succeed was simply because the daylight was not an hour longer. Wood's division was kept in reserve as the Twenty-third Corps was not closed up upon the Fourth, and I had no knowledge of what I might expect from the enemy upon my left flank. The loss, principally in Kimball's division, was about 100 men killed and wounded. We captured 137 prisoners, including 7 commissioned officers.

Early on the morning of the 2d of September the enemy was found to have retreated. About 9 o'clock the corps was started in pursuit, under instructions from General Sherman to keep down the east side of the railroad, leaving the roads on the right for the Army of the Tennessee. We marched upon the McDonough road and cross-country roads, three miles south of Jonesborough, when, finding that we could find a road for artillery alongside the railroad, this route was followed. At 12 m. the enemy was found in position briskly fortifying across the road and railroad, about one mile north of Lovejoy's Station. *Arrangements were made* at once for advancing upon

the position—Newton's division forming the right of the line, Wood's the center, and Kimball's the left. General Howard, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, notified me that he would advance in concert with the Fourth Corps, and that he would notify me when ready to advance. This he did at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon. The troops of this corps were immediately put in motion. In an examination of the enemy's position upon the railroad with General Newton I had agreed with him that an assault at that point would not be advisable, as the artillery of the enemy had too full a sweep of the ground we must pass over. I was under the impression that if the Army of the Tennessee attracted the attention of the enemy I should be able to reach the rebel right flank. Generals Wood and Kimball met very bad ground in their advance. The country about the head of Indian Creek over which they passed is very broken and intersected by difficult little streams and marshes. Owing to these difficulties, it was nearly 6 o'clock before Kimball's and Wood's divisions arrived at the enemy's position. Their skirmishers were soon driven in, and General Wood was engaged selecting a point of attack, when he was severely wounded and disabled from attending to the management of his advance. Colonel Knefler's brigade, the left one of Wood's division, charged and carried the enemy's work, but were unable to maintain themselves, owing to a sweeping enfilading fire coming from both flanks. General Kimball pushed his brigade well forward, but was struck in flank by a sweeping artillery fire, and finding that he would have to cross the open field to gain the enemy's work, which they were laboring might and main to complete, the assault was countermanded; indeed, the enemy had concentrated force enough to hold nearly as long a line as ourselves, and from our observations Kimball's left brigade was about opposite the rebel flank. As night had fallen at this time, the troops were ordered to intrench and remain in the position gained. The Twenty-third Corps came in sight behind our right flank during the engagement, but gave no support to our movement. The loss in Knefler's brigade was quite severe, including the dangerously wounding of Colonel Manderson, Nineteenth Ohio, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, Ninth Kentucky, and the killing of Captain Miller, assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. We remained in our position confronting the enemy until the night of the 5th, when the troops were withdrawn, falling back to Jonesborough. Remained in bivouac at Jonesborough the 6th.

On the 7th fell back to the vicinity of Rough and Ready, and on the 8th marched to our present camp east of Atlanta.

In concluding this report I take pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of the commander of the department the division commanders of this corps, Generals Newton, Wood, and Kimball; quick and ready to comprehend, they were always zealous and careful to carry out promptly all my directions. I believe they all most honestly deserve promotion. General Wood especially, whose experience is part of the history of this army since its first organization, and who has taken part in all the battles of this army, has peculiar and strong claims for promotion. To my staff I take this occasion to pay a compliment for their industry and efficiency. Col. J. S. Fullerton, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Maj. W. H. Sinclair, assistant adjutant-general; Surgeon Heard, medical director. Maj. Francis Mohrhardt, topographical engineer, has prepared for the engineer department a very complete set of maps of the marches and positions of the corps.

Capt. W. H. Greenwood, corps inspector; Capt. J. W. Steele, aide-de-camp; Lieut. L. L. Taylor, aide-de-camp; Captain Pearson, commissary of musters, acting aide-de-camp; Captain Foraker, Lieutenants Berry and Burton, signal officers, rendered good service as volunteer aides.

Lieutenant-Colonel Remick, chief commissary, and Captain Schoeninger, chief quartermaster, deserve great credit for the efficiency with which their departments were managed. Captain Kaldenbaugh, provost-marshal, always had his department in the best of order.

The Artillery Brigade was under the command of Capt. Lyman Bridges, Illinois Light Artillery. His report and that of battery commanders have been forwarded to the chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland. The artillery was well managed in action and the horses well cared for on the march and in camp. Captain Bridges deserves credit for the efficiency of the artillery arm.

Appended will be found a tabular statement of the casualties of the corps from the 3d day of May, the commencement of the campaign, to the 8th day of September, the date of the return to Atlanta.

Respectfully submitted.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

Consolidated report showing the total number of casualties in the Fourth Army Corps during the campaign beginning May 3 and ending September 8, 1864.

	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
June—Staff 4th Army Corps.	....	.....	.....	1	2	3	....	.....	.....	1	2	3
May:												
First Division	2	63	65	17	249	266	....	24	24	19	436	455
Second Division	8	156	164	37	781	818	....	10	10	55	937	992
Third Division	20	271	291	61	1,249	1,310	4	251	253	85	1,771	1,856
June:												
First Division	10	136	146	39	634	673	2	52	54	51	822	873
Second Division	23	194	217	71	943	1,014	1	56	57	95	1,193	1,288
Third Division	7	76	83	16	448	464	....	7	7	23	531	554
July:												
First Division	3	18	21	10	175	185	1	2	3	14	195	209
Second Division	1	27	28	9	152	161	....	7	7	10	186	196
Third Division	....	26	26	14	148	162	1	4	5	15	178	193
August:												
First Division	2	14	16	1	81	82	2	15	17	5	110	115
Second Division	2	2	4	....	37	37	1	7	8	3	46	49
Third Division	1	17	18	3	55	58	....	3	3	4	75	79
September:												
First Division	1	18	19	14	151	165	....	5	5	15	174	189
Second Division	1	9	10	7	67	74	1	15	16	11	89	100
Third Division	3	6	9	6	52	58	1	1	2	10	59	69
August—Artillery Brigade.	....	....	.....	.....	1	1	....	2	2	....	3	3
September—Artillery Brigade.	....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Total	84	1,084	1,118	306	5,329	5,635	14	461	475	416	6,810	7,226

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 15, 1864.*

No. 13.

Report of Surg. J. Theodore Heard, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
September 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of such points as relate to the operations of the medical department of this corps during the recent campaign:

The Fourth Army Corps participated in all the movements, skirmishes, and battles in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged. It moved from Cleveland, Tenn., on the 3d day of May, and on the 4th of that month encountered the cavalry pickets of the rebel army near Catoosa Springs, and formed connection with the other corps of the Army of the Cumberland at that point. From that time until the 7th of the present month it was engaged in a series of skirmishes and battles, the most prominent of which are Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston, Dallas, Kenesaw, and Atlanta.

The system of brigade hospitals was abolished at the outset of the campaign, and that of division hospitals established, as by Circular No. 4, of March 25, 1863, from the Surgeon-General's Office. This system, with a few modifications, was also ordered as a permanent organization, and at the present time is in full and successful operation.

The frequent changes in the position of the troops necessitated almost a daily change in the location of these hospitals. They were, however, always within easy distance of the command, and were conducted by the chief surgeons of divisions, and by the surgeons in charge, with energy and ability. Operations were primary, and every possible attention and care given to the patients.

Medical and commissary supplies were abundant, except during the three weeks that the army was in front of Dallas, or New Hope Church, and far distant from the depot of supplies. However, although at that time they were not abundant, yet they proved sufficient, and at no time have patients suffered from the want of such supplies.

All wounded and seriously ill were sent to the rear as rapidly as transportation could be procured. This was rendered absolutely necessary by the constant forward movement of the army.

The total number of hospital tents and extra flys in use at the three division hospitals of the corps was as follows: Hospital tents complete, 64; extra flys, 60. This amount of canvas proved sufficiently ample to cover all the wounded and seriously sick, which it was necessary to provide for at any one time. In fact, the amount of transportation (six wagons to a division) allowed for hospital purposes will not permit of a larger supply of tents being carried.

The following figures, taken from the weekly reports, show the number of cases treated in this corps from the 3d of May to the 10th of September: Taken sick, 13,380; wounded, 5,562; returned to duty, 10,689; sent to general hospital, 8,327; died, 397. Of the number sent to general hospital, many have already returned to their commands.

The frequent movements of the army, the constant skirmishing and fighting, the bad roads, and especially the inclemency of the

season at the early part of the campaign, were obstacles which called into play all the energies of the medical officers of the corps, and of the officers of the ambulance corps. Too much praise cannot be given these officers for their untiring zeal and hearty co-operation. The ambulance corps was not organized until after the campaign had commenced, consequently many and serious obstacles had to be overcome; but notwithstanding the many unavoidable drawbacks this corps proved efficient, and at the present time promises still greater efficiency. Early in July forty-nine new ambulances were drawn, by order of the medical director of the department, which filled a deficiency which had existed from the commencement of the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THEO. HEARD,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director.

Surg. GEORGE E. COOPER, U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 14.

Report of Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations May 3–July 26.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
1864.

I have the honor to state that at 12 m. on the 3d day of May the First Division, under my command, marched from its camp at Blue Springs, under orders to move to Catoosa Springs. The division took the main road to Dalton, and encamped the same night one mile south of Red Clay.

Marching early the next morning, we reached Catoosa Springs at noon, near Dr. Lee's house. General McCook's cavalry, which was in advance of the infantry, exchanged shots with the rebel pickets, who ran away in the direction of Tunnel Hill. We remained in camp the 5th and 6th, and on the morning of the 7th marched for Tunnel Hill, this division leading. After passing Dr. Lee's house the main road leading down the base of Rocky Face was taken. Skirmishers were deployed, and the enemy's skirmishers were soon encountered. We found the road obstructed by fallen trees, but all difficulties were soon overcome, and we soon found ourselves in sight of the enemy's intrenchments upon Tunnel Hill. As the force of the enemy was entirely uncertain, Brigadier-General Cruft, with the First Brigade, was directed to attack the line in front, and Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitaker, with the Second Brigade, was sent to move down the ridge near Rocky Face and attack in flank. This movement at once dislodged the rebels, who seemed to have only cavalry and artillery. Captain Simonson, chief of artillery, who promptly brought forward a section of rifled guns of the Fifth Indiana Battery, had a few fine shots at the retiring cavalry, and hurried their pace. The division was formed in line of battle facing east, having before us Rocky Face, the summit of which we could observe occupied by the enemy in quite strong force. In getting possession of Tunnel Hill the division lost 4 men wounded.

Early on the morning of the 8th the division advanced in line of battle to within 400 or 500 yards of Rocky Face. The enemy still held some round hills intrenched at the entrance of Buzzard Roost Gap, from which they annoyed the division by a flank fire. In the afternoon General Davis formed a force to charge these hills, and Captain Simonson turning his batteries upon them they very easily fell into our hands. The skirmishers of this division advanced with those of General Davis' division, driving the rebels into their intrenchments and developing the full strength of the position before us. Early the next morning our skirmishers pushed up to the foot of the palisades under cover of the brushwood, and maintained a constant fire with the enemy all day. In the evening I received orders to press the enemy strongly in the gorge of Buzzard Roost. This duty was assigned Colonel Champion with his own regiment (the Ninety-sixth Illinois) and Eighty-fourth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Neff. Our men drove the rebels quickly to their main lines, and pushed up to the foot of the perpendicular rocks of the mountain and maintained themselves until night, when all but the pickets were withdrawn. The fire of the enemy was severe, much of it coming almost from overhead. Our loss in this affair was 50 or 60 men killed and wounded. Major Boyd, Eighty-fourth Indiana, a brave and devoted officer, here received a mortal wound. During the 10th we occupied our position, slight skirmishing going on. The enemy varied the performance by throwing shells into the valley we occupied from some howitzers they had dragged to the top of the ridge. On the morning of the 11th we made arrangements to relieve General Davis' division in the occupancy of the hills commanding the entrance to Buzzard Roost Gap. It being reported that the enemy was leaving, a reconnaissance was ordered toward evening. This was made by the First Brigade, Brigadier-General Cruft commanding. The Thirty-first Indiana and One hundred and first Ohio were deployed as skirmishers, and pushing boldly forward drove the enemy from his first line (an intrenched picket-line), but were met by a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. Our men maintained their position until dark, and during the night, having relieved General Davis' troops, we threw up works facing those of the enemy and about 600 yards from them. This reconnaissance cost us, as upon the 9th, about 50 men killed and wounded. During the 12th we watched the enemy closely, the Fourth being the only corps before Dalton. Early on the morning of the 13th we learned the rebels had left their works.

FROM THE EVACUATION BY THE ENEMY OF DALTON TO THE EVACUATION OF RESACA.

As soon as the evacuation of his works by the enemy was known we started in pursuit. Passing through Dalton we moved down the Sugar Valley road. The enemy left but little behind him but his well-built earth-works. A few cavalry opposed our progress. We camped at night about nine miles south of Dalton, camping in line of battle, facing toward Tilton, our backs to Rocky Face. On the morning of the 14th the division marched toward Tilton, to ascertain if any of the enemy remained in that direction. Upon reaching the main Dalton and Resaca road I received orders to move south toward Resaca, this division being the only one on that road and forming the left flank of the army. The division advanced to within

about two and a half miles of Resaca, driving in the skirmishers of the enemy; but as Wood's division, on our right, had not yet come up, and as firing was heard in rear of our right, the division was halted and directed to barricade. At 2 p. m. Wood advanced and made connection with the right of this division, and we advanced together until stopped by the heavy fire of artillery coming from the enemy's works. I received about this time an order from the general commanding the corps to hold the Dalton road running by my left flank. To do this I stationed Cruft's brigade upon the left of the road, posting two of his regiments upon a round-topped hill about 100 yards from the road, and directing them to intrench themselves. These troops were not yet in position when the enemy was seen forming to attack them in flank, and word was at once sent the corps and department commanders of this fact. In the mean time Simonson's battery, which had been advanced, was, as a matter of caution, withdrawn and posted to sweep the open ground to the rear of the threatened brigade. The attack came about an hour before sundown, and perpendicular to my line. The Thirty-first Indiana, stationed upon the round-topped hill, found itself fired into from three directions. They did the best they could under the circumstances; they got out of the way with such order as troops can hurrying through a thick brush. Directing their attack more to our rear than flank, the One hundred and first Ohio and Eighty-first Indiana were soon driven back, and the enemy was bursting exultingly upon the open field when Simonson opened on them with canister, which soon broke and dispersed that attack. The enemy formed in the woods and attempted to cross the open field again, but met the same savage shower of canister. Robinson's brigade, of the Twentieth Corps, had also arrived and formed facing the attack. The broken regiments of the First Brigade had reformed near the battery, and the enemy was easily repulsed with very severe loss to him. The troops of the brigade did as well as could be expected, situated as they were. Attacked in flank, and greatly outnumbered, they could only get out of the way the best they could. Had it not been for the timely aid of the battery it would have gone hard with the brigade. Captain Simonson and the Fifth Indiana Battery deserve great praise; their conduct was splendid. The coming up of the Twentieth Corps was also timely, though, in my opinion, the fire of the battery was in itself adequate to the successful repulse of the enemy. The night and the day following our lines were adjusted and strengthened, and a constant fire was kept up upon the enemy. The division was formed ready to follow up General Hooker's attack had he broken the enemy's line. Artillery firing was kept up during the night upon the rebel position. About 11 o'clock the rebels made a demonstration on our pickets, occasioning a general discharge of cannon and muskets along the whole line. Soon after, early on the morning of the 16th, it was found the enemy had evacuated under cover of the night. The loss of the division about Resaca, killed, wounded, and missing, amounted to 200.

FROM THE EVACUATION OF RESACA TO THE EVACUATION OF THE LINE OF THE ETOWAH.

Early on the morning of the 16th the pursuit was commenced. Finding the bridges at Resaca destroyed, this division built a temporary foot bridge upon the *ruins of the* railroad bridge over the

Oostenaula and pushed on the same evening, camping near Calhoun. On the 17th marched in rear of Newton's division and formed line on his left at 5 p. m., three miles north of Adairsville, where the enemy had made a stand. This division was not engaged. On the 18th passed through Adairsville, getting considerably entangled with the Army of the Tennessee; camped at Cox's house. Early on the morning of the 19th the division took up the line of march for Kingston. The cavalry pickets of the enemy were soon encountered and driven before us through Kingston. We found them posted in considerable force upon the hills east of Kingston beyond the crossing of the creek. Cruft's and Whitaker's brigades were formed in line facing the enemy, and Colonel Grose was instructed to feel his way down to the left of the railroad and drive him from his position. This was readily accomplished after some severe skirmishing. The enemy upon the main Cassville road gave back very stubbornly, and at a point about three miles from Cassville the enemy was discovered, formed in three lines of battle perpendicular to the road, and very soon after the appearance of the head of the column the entire rebel line advanced toward us. The division was deployed as hastily as possible; batteries were put in position, and other troops were coming up to form upon the flanks of the division, when the enemy was seen to be withdrawing. Some volleys from the rifled batteries caused them to move off in a good deal of confusion, and the whole division advanced in line to the rebel position. Finding the enemy had left, the division moved on in accordance with orders, with a view of reaching Cassville. When within about a mile of that place and while changing the direction of the skirmishers, the head of the column received a sudden volley from the enemy across an open field. The division was again deployed, and as night had arrived, the men were instructed to fortify their position. Very sharp skirmishing was kept up the early part of the night, and early in the morning we found the enemy had again abandoned his works and retired across the Etowah.

FROM THE CROSSING OF THE ETOWAH TO THE CROSSING OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

From the evening of the 19th to the morning of the 23d we remained in camp at Cassville preparing for our movement upon Dallas and thence Marietta. The order was to take twenty days' rations, but this division was only enabled, from limited transportation, to carry seventeen days'. The division crossed the Etowah the evening of the 23d and camped near Euharlee. Made a tedious day's march on the 24th, reaching camp two miles from Burnt Hickory at 10 o'clock at night in a rain-storm. On the 25th we marched for Dallas, keeping the roads to the right of the main road. At 3 p. m. were ordered to close up rapidly, as General Hooker had found the enemy in force. We crossed the Pumpkin Vine near sunset, and at night closed up to Hooker's left. On the 26th Colonel Grose's brigade went into line on the left of Geary's division. We also put in a battery to play upon the enemy's lines. Early on the 27th moved the division to the left to relieve Wood's division, which moved off to the left to attempt to turn the enemy's right. The position of the division here remained substantially the same until the night of the 4th of June, during which the enemy evacuated his line.

Cruft's brigade was started back to Kingston as escort to the wagon train of the corps on the 30th. On the night of the 3d of June we relieved half of Davis' front on the left of this division. Our time was constantly employed, whilst in this position, in pushing out works, by successive advances, close to the enemy; and a constant fire of musketry and artillery was kept up whenever we could annoy the enemy. The 5th we lay in camp near New Hope Church. On the 6th the division moved on the Acworth road to the vicinity of Morris Hill Chapel. The division remained in position at Morris Hill until the morning of the 10th, when, moving through the lines of the Twentieth Corps, on the Marietta road, we soon struck the pickets of the enemy. Pushing forward, the enemy was found in force, with an intrenched line extending across the summit of Pine Top Mountain. The division was formed facing this line of the enemy and intrenched in full view and under easy cannon-range of them. This position we maintained with some modifications until the morning of the 15th. On the 14th the position of the enemy was sharply cannonaded by all our batteries, and, as we learned subsequently, the second shot fired from a rifled section of the Fifth Indiana Battery exploded in a group of rebel generals, killing Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk. Early the morning of the 15th it was found the enemy had abandoned his work on Pine Top. The position was at once occupied by our skirmishers, and it was learned that Pine Top was an advanced work, the main rebel line being in the rear and connecting Kenesaw and Lost Mountains. Shortly after noon the division was formed in column of attack, following the Second Division, but the general commanding the corps having decided an attack impracticable at the point the head of the column struck the rebel line, this division formed in line and intrenched opposite to the rebel position. On the 16th the line was advanced under severe fire. A heavy cannonade was kept up upon the rebel position all day. While laying out a position for a battery this day Capt. Peter Simonson, Fifth Indiana Battery, chief of artillery, was instantly killed by a sharpshooter. This was an irreparable loss to the division. I have not in my military experience met with an officer who was the equal of this one in energy, efficiency, and ingenuity in the handling of artillery. He never missed an opportunity and allowed no difficulties to deter him from putting in his batteries in every position that he could prove annoying or destructive to the enemy. On the morning of the 17th it was found the enemy had again evacuated his line, and we advanced to find that he had abandoned his hold on Lost Mountain with his left. Again we had the experience of feeling for the position of the rebels and found him, as usual, strongly intrenched on one of the small branches of Noyes' Creek. On the 18th the rain poured in torrents. Kirby's brigade was sent to support General Newton's division, which engaged the enemy's lines closely all day. This night the enemy again abandoned his line, and on the 19th we moved forward and found him in his intrenched line of Kenesaw Mountain. Our lines were pushed up close to the rebel position and intrenched during the night, Grose's brigade on the left, Whitaker's in the center, and Kirby's on the right. These positions were gained after severe skirmishing. During the 20th we strengthened our position, and at 4 p. m. we made a demonstration with a strong line of skirmishers on our whole line. Colonel Price, in command of General Whitaker's skirmishers, gallantly charged the hill in his

front and took it, with a number of prisoners. General Whitaker's main line was ordered to be established on the picket-line captured from the enemy. The pioneers had only time to throw up a few rails when the enemy advanced in strong force to repossess their line. Our men at once stood to arms and after a sharp contest repulsed them. At sundown the enemy repeated his attempt and was again severely repulsed. Not satisfied, about 8 o'clock at night, they made another determined attack, carrying a part of our line occupied by the Thirty-fifth Indiana.

The good behavior of the Ninety-ninth Ohio, which coolly formed a flank and poured a fire into the rebel force which had broken our line, saved the brigade. The Fortieth Ohio was brought up and charged the rebel force which had broken through, restoring our lines. This affair, which was a very severe fight, reflects great credit upon Whitaker's brigade. The men fought with great coolness and resolution. The loss in the brigade was quite severe—5 field officers were killed, wounded, and missing, and the loss in the affair amounted to 250 men. Colonel Kirby's brigade carried the bald hill in his front, but the enemy rallied and drove him back. This occurred three times, when, night having arrived, I directed the contest to stop. On the morning of the 21st Colonel Kirby was ordered to retake the hill for which he contended the day before. As General Wood's division moved forward at the same time, this was soon accomplished with slight loss. During the 22d the division remained in position excepting five regiments of Colonel Grose's brigade, which marched to the right to relieve part of Butterfield's division. At night General King's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, relieved us, and we in turn relieved Butterfield's division by daylight in the morning. We occupied the day strengthening our position, and about 5 p. m. formed a strong picket-line and charged that of the enemy, capturing about 40 of them. Shortly afterward the enemy made a counter-charge, and outflanking the skirmishers of Whitaker's brigade, forced them back. Our loss in the affair was about 60 men. During the 24th, 25th, and 26th our lines were a little advanced and improved. Our position was in easy musket-range of the enemy. On the morning of the 27th, it having been determined to attack the enemy from the front of the First Division, this division was selected as the support of the assaulting columns of the Second Division, which was selected to lead in the assault. Whitaker's and Kirby's brigades were formed in columns of regiments, Grose's brigade to hold the line of breast-works was deployed. From the failure of the assault the troops of this division were not engaged, Kirby's brigade only passing out of the works, and yet so severe was the fire of the enemy that the division lost over 100 men killed and wounded while waiting the movement of the Second Division. Captain McDowell, Company B, Independent Pennsylvania Battery, my second chief of artillery, a most excellent and accomplished young officer, was killed while superintending his batteries just before the assault.

From this date until the night of the 2d of July we merely maintained our lines, very little firing, even between pickets, occurring. On the night of the 2d of July the lines of the First Division were extended, relieving all of General Newton's division. Early the morning of the 3d, finding the enemy gone, the division followed their trail, leading through Marietta and taking the road east of the railroad leading to Pace's Ferry. This division was in the lead and *had some little* skirmishing, and in the evening came again upon the

enemy intrenched at Ruff's Station. Grose's brigade alone was deployed, and severe skirmishing was kept up during the evening. About 11 o'clock on the 4th, the general commanding the division having expressed a doubt of there being an enemy in force in front of us, orders were given to feel the position strongly. To this end a strong skirmish line, well supported, was deployed, and advanced at charge step over the open corn-field against the enemy's rifle-pits, which were plainly visible and very strong. Colonel Grose's skirmishers having the least distance to move to strike the enemy, at once came under a most galling fire. The day being very hot the men dropped down to gain breath, after making half the distance; but as soon as a little rested they were rallied by the brave Captain Hale, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding the skirmish line, and dashing forward broke the rebel line and at once occupied their pits. The main lines of the division were moved up at once and established themselves on the late rebel picket-line under the severest and most continued cannonade the rebels had ever used upon us. I regret to add that the gallant Captain Hale, who was the life of this gallant charge, was killed during the afternoon. The rebel skirmish line which was dislodged was almost a full line of battle, and the charge upon them over open ground was very creditable to the troops engaged, who were details from most of the regiments of the division. Our loss in this affair was 100 men killed and wounded. We took 50 of the enemy prisoners. This same night the enemy abandoned his line and withdrew to the river, and on the 5th the division followed in rear of the corps on the railroad and took position on the Chattahoochee, above Pace's Ferry. From the 5th until the 10th we remained resting in camp, occasionally shelling the rebels across the river and picketing the river and islands. On the 10th the division moved up to Soap Creek, and bivouacked near the pontoon bridges, thrown across by General Schofield.

FROM THE CROSSING OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE TO THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA.

On the morning of the 12th the division crossed on the pontoon bridge laid for the Army of the Ohio, and moving down the river, occupied and fortified a prominent ridge covering Powers' Ferry. The rest of the corps having crossed and taken up position, the 14th, 15th and 16th were occupied in building a bridge over the Chattahoochee. This was well done by Major Watson, Seventy-fifth Illinois, with the pioneers and Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry. On the morning of the 18th we marched for Atlanta, following Newton's division and marching by way of Buck Head. We encamped at Buck Head that night, and next morning sent a regiment on a reconnaissance to Peach Tree Creek. Finding but little resistance the division was crossed over the north fork of Peach Tree, on bridges rebuilt by us, and encamped in line facing Atlanta. Early on the morning of the 20th we marched on the Decatur road to the match factory, where, turning to the right, we crossed the south fork of Peach Tree. Rebuilding the bridge burnt by the enemy, and driving his skirmishers back, we forced him from his intrenched skirmish line and back to his main line, near Wright's house. The enemy made an effort in the afternoon to retake his picket-line but was badly repulsed and late in the evening Colonel Suman, Ninth Indiana, of Grose's brigade, charged their picket-line, farther to our right, and took 43 prisoners *without losing* a man.

During the 21st we improved our line, skirmishing with the rebels all day. Captain Snodgrass, Fortieth Ohio, was killed. The enemy evacuated his line during the night, and early in the morning, Colonel Grose's brigade leading, we followed and soon came upon the enemy again in force in their intrenchments of Atlanta. The entire division was deployed, and advanced under a very annoying artillery fire to the nearest point we could occupy without driving the enemy from his lines, and breast-works were thrown up to shelter the men from the enemy's shells. This same day the rebels attacked the Army of the Tennessee heavily upon the left, but made no demonstration upon our position.

From this until the night of the 26th the division was engaged in strengthening our position and especially in constructing a strong abatis, as it was probable that the division would be required to hold a very long line, in consequence of the withdrawal of troops toward our right. On the 26th Colonels Taylor's and Kirby's brigades were sent to occupy the reverse line, to the left of the Twenty-third Army Corps. On the same evening the command of the Fourth Army Corps was transferred to me, and my connection with the First Division as commander ceased.

I have thus imperfectly traced out the marches, fights, and labors of the division. It would be difficult to give a description which would adequately show the services rendered for nearly three months. But few days had passed that every man of the division was not under fire, both of artillery and musketry. No one could say any hour that he would be living the next. Men were killed in their camps, at their meals, and several cases happened of men struck by musket-balls in their sleep, and passing at once from sleep into eternity. So many men were daily struck in the camp and trenches that men became utterly reckless, passing about where balls were striking as though it was their normal life, and making a joke of a narrow escape, or a noisy whistling ball.

We lost many valuable officers. Colonel Price, Twenty-first Kentucky, Colonel Champion and Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Ninety-sixth Illinois, were all severely wounded in the fight of Whitaker's brigade on the 20th of June. Major Dufficy, Thirty-fifth Indiana, a gallant and daring officer, was mortally wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, Fortieth Ohio, captured in the same affair. Lieutenant-Colonel Neff, Thirty-first Indiana, a most excellent officer was killed by one of those chance bullets so destructive to us during our occupation of the trenches in front of Kenesaw Mountain.

To mention all the officers deserving of special notice for zeal and good conduct in this long and arduous campaign, would require the naming of the great majority of the officers of the division.

Col. William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, since promoted to brigadier-general, was particularly distinguished for constant activity and zeal in carrying out all the measures adopted for pushing the enemy. Colonel Kirby, One hundred and first Ohio, commanded the First Brigade with great success, and proved a most energetic and efficient commander. He succeeded General Cruft in the command of the brigade after the battle of New Hope Church.

General W. C. Whitaker very ably managed his brigade, and deserves well of the Government. He was compelled to leave, from sickness, after the assault of Kenesaw Mountain. The brigade (the Second) has since been well managed by Col. J. E. Taylor, For-

tieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Both Colonels Kirby and Taylor well deserve, and have honestly earned, promotion.

I must also make honorable mention of the two batteries under my command, Capt. A. Morrison, Fifth Indiana, and Capt. Jacob Ziegler, Battery B, Independent Pennsylvania. They rendered excellent service daily, and always courted exposed positions, never slackening fire, however much exposed, either to the artillery or musketry of the enemy.

I desire also to call favorable attention to my staff, who served me most cheerfully and efficiently, and relieved me of much care and labor during the campaign. Major Sinclair, assistant adjutant-general; Major Fairbanks, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers, inspector, and who was untiring in his care of the picket-line; Capt. J. D. Moxley, Capt. W. H. Greenwood and Lieut. L. L. Taylor, aides-de-camp; Lieutenant Croxton, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, ordnance officer, who always kept his ammunition just where it was needed; Surgeon Brumley, U. S. Volunteers, who provided most fully for the comfort of our wounded, and Captain Hopkins, assistant quartermaster, and Captain Kniffin, commissary of subsistence, all deserve well of the Government.

I have previously mentioned the death of two of my chiefs of artillery, Captains Simonson and McDowell. The place was well and ably filled by Captain Thomasson, First Kentucky Battery.

Capt. J. W. Steele, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, topographical engineer, rendered good and efficient service, and Captain Greenwood, besides his duty as aide-de-camp, found time to make many of the most accurate maps we possess of the various positions occupied by the army.

Appended is a tabular monthly statement of the casualties of the division from the 1st of May to the 31st of July, 1864.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding First Division.

Col. J. S. FULLERTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

Consolidated report of casualties of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, for the months of May, June, and July, 1864.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
May:												
First Brigade	1	9	10	2	82	84	.....	11	11	3	102	105
Second Brigade	.....	26	26	4	120	124	.....	13	13	4	159	163
Third Brigade	1	28	29	11	147	158	.....	.....	.....	12	175	187
June:												
First Brigade	1	28	29	12	169	181	.....	2	2	13	199	212
Second Brigade	6	66	72	19	276	295	2	47	49	27	389	416
Third Brigade	3	42	45	8	189	197	.....	3	3	11	234	245
July:												
First Brigade	1	4	5	1	27	28	.....	.....	.....	2	31	33
Second Brigade	1	7	8	.....	36	36	.....	.....	.....	1	43	44
Third Brigade	1	7	8	9	112	121	1	2	3	11	121	132
Total	15	217	232	66	1,158	1,224	3	78	81	84	1,453	1,537

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA., *September —, 1864.*

No. 15.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 4–September 8.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to Special Field Orders, No, 212, extract VII, dated headquarters Department of the Cumberland, August 3, 1864, I assumed command of this division on the day following that on which the order was issued, the division being then in position near the Howard house, about two miles northeasterly from Atlanta, on the left of the corps.

Not having yet received the reports of the brigade commanders, I have not sufficient data from which to compile a history of the division during this campaign previous to that date. and shall, therefore, in this report speak only of its actions since I became its commander. On the 5th I was ordered by you to make a reconnaissance, which I did, demonstrating mean time with my whole picket-line, but did not succeed in developing any new facts in relation to the enemy's position. On the morning of the 6th the enemy appeared very active in my front and to my left, and during the forenoon made an attempt to press back the left of my picket-line, at the same time shelling my main line from his forts and batteries, within easy range, but this movement was repulsed without harm to the division by either the enemy's skirmishers or artillery. During the day a demonstration was made by us upon his picket, but no tangible benefits resulted from it.

From the 7th to the 12th the division remained quietly in its position, skirmishing with and watching the enemy without any incident of note, except that at 10 a. m. the 9th, fifty rounds were fired into Atlanta from each of the batteries in my line. The First Brigade, Colonel Opdycke, of the Second Division, General Newton, being in position on my left, and separated from its division, had been ordered to report to me for orders, and on the 12th was sent out to develop the enemy's lines toward our extreme left, and found the enemy's pickets posted and watchful, as far as he went in that direction. Some sharp skirmishing took place, and Colonel Opdycke returned to his old position with his brigade, with the loss of 1 man killed.

During the night of the 12th and before day the 13th the enemy was unusually active in my front, and at daybreak it was discovered that as many as three new regiments had been added to his lines in that quarter, and placed in position. During the day two regiments of troops from Wood's division reported to me for duty, and were posted on our extreme left, beyond the position occupied by the cavalry. On the 15th General Garrard, with the cavalry, was withdrawn from the line, and left it necessary for me to picket with my command my front and our left flank. Nothing of importance occurred until the 18th, when, by your order, a strong demonstration was made by me at an early hour in the morning. The enemy answered with artillery, doing, however, no damage. The Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, of the First Brigade (Colonel Kirby), lost 5 men captured on the skirmish line. Nothing new was developed in relation to the enemy. On the morning of the 19th I was ordered by him to make a reconnaissance down the Augusta road

toward the enemy's line, and sending out the First Brigade (Colonel Kirby) at 3 a. m., drove the enemy back, with sharp skirmishing, to their main line of works. After coming within close rifle range of the enemy's intrenchments Colonel Kirby retired, and returned to his position. A noble and worthy officer, Captain Rains, of the Ninetieth Ohio, was killed. No others injured. On the 20th, at 3 o'clock, I sent the Third Brigade (General Grose) on a reconnaissance to the left of railroad to develop, if possible, the position of the enemy's extreme right. Deploying skirmishers, and sending them forward, at daylight the enemy's pickets were met and driven down the road and into his works, 8 of them falling into our hands. By this movement it was found that the enemy's right flank was guarded by Morgan's brigade, of Georgia State Mounted Militia, and Strahl's infantry brigade, backed by artillery in good works.

Nothing unusual occurred until the 25th, when the order to march was received, and at night-fall my division withdrew from their position and marched to Proctor's Creek where it bivouacked at 1 a. m. the 26th, and remained until 8 o'clock, the rebels shelling my lines from their works on the northwest side of Atlanta but injuring no one. While my pickets were preparing to withdraw, as the march was commenced that morning, the enemy charged them with a strong line of skirmishers, but they were handsomely repulsed and driven back with a loss to them of 4 killed and 2 captured, and with no loss to me; the lines were then withdrawn without further molestation from him. The command bivouacked that evening on the south side and near Utoy Creek. On the 27th the division was marched to Mount Gilead Church, near Camp Creek, and intrenched the position, in which it remained during the night. On the 28th the division marched to near the West Point and Atlanta Railroad at Red Oak Station, and took up a position, which was fortified. On the 29th, by your order, I sent the Second Brigade (Colonel Taylor) to destroy the railroad toward Atlanta, and three regiments under Colonel Bennett, of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, toward West Point for the same purpose. The destruction of the road was performed in the most effectual manner, leaving no rail or tie which could be used for the purpose again. On the morning of the 30th my division moved to Flat Rock, and bivouacked at dark. On the 31st I moved forward, and after some sharp skirmishing drove the enemy from his works on Flint River. On the 1st day of September I moved forward by your order to the Macon railroad and assisted in the destruction of it toward Jonesborough, at which place the enemy was fortified; a sharp skirmish ensued, in which I lost about 50 in killed and wounded, and captured 3 commissioned officers and 19 men, and at night my division was placed in position with Colonel Kirby, First Brigade, on my right, Brigadier-General Grose, Third Brigade, on my left, and Colonel Taylor, Second Brigade, in reserve. Your order was given to advance upon the enemy's works at daybreak, but during the night he evacuated his position and fell back to Lovejoy's. On the morning of the 2d the command moved to near Lovejoy's, where the enemy was encountered, and my division was formed on the left of the corps, with Brigadier-General Grose on my right, Colonel Taylor on my left, and Colonel Kirby in reserve, and advanced to within 500 yards of the enemy's intrenchments under a terrible fire of shell and canister from his guns, where a position was taken and works thrown up; in this advance I captured 30 prisoners and severely *punished the enemy.*

My command remained in this position, skirmishing continually with both musketry and artillery, until the 5th of September, when the command was withdrawn and my division bivouacked in their old position near Jonesborough, and remained until the morning of the 7th, when the march was taken up for Atlanta, which place was reached at noon the 8th, without any incident worthy of notice. My division was put in position on the easterly side of the Augusta railroad, where it is now encamped.

The loss of the division since August 4, the date of my assuming command, is 30 killed, 241 wounded, 18 missing. Total, 289.

I respectfully refer you to the reports of my subordinate officers for special mention of those entitled to favorable consideration for their conduct as soldiers during the long and arduous campaign in which the division has been engaged. But I desire to speak particularly of Brig. Gen. William Grose, commanding Third Brigade, and also of Col. I. M. Kirby, commanding the First Brigade, and Col. Jacob E. Taylor, commanding the Second Brigade, who have distinguished themselves for their gallantry, bravery, and skill in their positions as brigade commanders, and are eminently worthy of promotion.

To all the members of my staff I am indebted for their promptness in conveying my orders, and their faithfulness in the execution of them, and I have particularly to speak of the gallant and soldierly conduct of Maj. W. H. Fairbanks, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry, and acting assistant inspector-general of the division, as exhibited upon every occasion demanding the exercise of those qualities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 16.

Report of Col. Isaac M. Kirby, One hundred and first Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the campaign commencing May 3 and ending September 8 in the occupation of Atlanta:

From May 3 to June 10 Brigadier-General Cruft commanded the brigade, and for a report during that time I am restricted to information gained from regimental reports and from my assistant adjutant-general. On the 3d day of May this brigade, composed of the Thirty-first Indiana, Eighty-first Indiana, Ninetieth Ohio, and One hundred and first Ohio Infantry, and detachments of the non-veterans of the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Illinois, attached to the One hundred and first Ohio, broke up camp at Ooltewah, Tenn., and, under command of Brigadier-General Cruft, marched out the road leading to Tunnel Hill, via Catoosa Springs; camped on a high ridge half a mile south of Catoosa Springs on the evening of the 4th. On the morning of the 7th the brigade, in advance of the division, moved

directly on Tunnel Hill. The One hundred and first Ohio and two companies of the Eighty-first Indiana, deployed as skirmishers, soon met the enemy's skirmishers and drove them steadily back till our line swung around on the base of Tunnel Hill; while lying in that position General Whitaker's brigade moved down on the crest of the ridge and occupied the enemy's works on the hill. That night the brigade encamped on the hill. May 8, moved forward to the railroad and lay in line of battle. May 9, brigade moved forward a short distance; skirmishers briskly engaged during the day. May 10, occupied same position. May 11, this p. m. brigade ordered on a reconnaissance in the gorge at Rocky Face. One hundred and first Ohio, Thirty-first Indiana, and a portion of the Ninetieth Ohio deployed as skirmishers. Eighty-first Indiana, supporting the right of the One hundred and first Ohio, pressed forward and drove the enemy from his detached works to his main line, and withdrew under cover of night. May 12, moved to the right to a position occupied by a brigade of General Davis' division, and intrenched. May 13, the enemy having evacuated his position, the brigade, in the division column, marched through Dalton and bivouacked on the road leading to Resaca. May 14, marched on in pursuit of the enemy; soon met his skirmishers; deployed the One hundred and first Ohio and drove his skirmishers back to his line on the hills near Resaca. The brigade was then formed for action, and, with the Fifth Indiana Battery, moved forward on the Resaca road beyond the junction of the Tilton road, and became hotly engaged. Owing to the extent of country to be observed by so small a force, the brigade was necessarily posted in detached positions. The enemy sweeping down on us in overwhelming force and pressing a heavy body entirely past our left flank, compelled the brigade to fall back in confusion. The Fifth Indiana Battery, having been fortunately posted in rear of the lines, checked the enemy's farther advance and punished him severely. Just at night-fall the brigade was rallied, reformed, and moved to a position in rear of Colonel (now General) Grose's brigade, where it remained till the evacuation of the works at Resaca the morning of the 16th. Moved forward that day in pursuit. Came up with the enemy on the evening of the 17th near Adairsville; formed line of battle and advanced skirmishers; light skirmishing until dark. During the night the enemy withdrew. Moved forward on the morning of the 18th; found the enemy near Kingston; deployed the One hundred and first Ohio and Eighty-first Indiana. Heavy skirmishing ensued, driving the enemy about one and a half miles. Formed a line of battle and moved forward, the enemy withdrawing; camped near Cassville. May 23, 3 p. m., marched with the division via Burnt Hickory, across Pumpkin Vine Creek, to a position near Dallas. Lay in reserve at Dallas till the morning of May 30, when the brigade was ordered to accompany a supply train to Kingston. The Twenty-first Illinois returned from veteran furlough, joined the brigade at Kingston June 4. Rejoined the division near Acworth June 7. June 9, Thirty-eighth Illinois joined the brigade, having returned from veteran furlough. On the morning of June 10 General Cruft was ordered to Chattanooga on account of severe sickness, and I had the honor to assume command. Moved out on the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road in advance of the division, deployed the Twenty-first Illinois and Thirty-first Indiana as skirmishers; the line soon became engaged with the enemy's skirmishers; drove them back nearly a half mile. The line was here

halted and column deployed into position and slight barricades constructed. June 11, line was relieved by portions of Colonel (now General) Grose's and General Whitaker's brigades, and my command, by order of General Stanley, moved to the left of General Grose, relieving General Morgan's brigade, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and formed in two lines, three battalions front. Just before dusk commenced movement to occupy position 400 or 500 yards farther to the front; completed movement under cover of night. During the night my position was strongly intrenched. June 12, light skirmishing all day. Advanced the skirmish line about fifty yards; considerable firing on the skirmish line all night. June 13 and 14, light skirmishing. June 15, at early dawn skirmish line advanced one-half mile without finding an enemy; took 6 prisoners. By order of Major-General Stanley brigade advanced three-fourths of a mile; 2 p. m. formed in double column, three battalions front. 5 p. m. advanced to the front and right, deployed in position on the right of General Grose; advanced strong line of skirmishers under a brisk fire. June 16, skirmishers briskly engaged the entire day. During the day the Thirty-first Indiana and part of the Ninetieth Ohio intrenched on the skirmish line in an open field and immediately under the enemy's guns, performing their work gallantly. The Ninetieth and One hundred and first Ohio completed the line in the early part of the night. June 17, 3 a. m., advanced skirmishers to the enemy's works, and found them evacuated. During the morning advanced the brigade one and one-half miles, to a commanding position, and on the right of General Grose. Was relieved in the afternoon by General Beatty's brigade, and moved to the left in position, supporting the right brigade of General Newton's division. June 18, advanced one-half mile, supporting same brigade of General Newton's. 4 p. m. moved to position in front line farther to the right and joining the left of General Wood's division. June 19, moved to the right and relieved a brigade belonging to the Twentieth Army Corps. June 20, advanced a strong skirmish line to seize a high hill held by the enemy in my front. Succeeded under a heavy artillery and musketry fire in gaining the hill, but the enemy immediately moved a strong line of battle (under cover of a well-directed artillery fire) against me, and my flanks not being sufficiently protected, my men were driven back. June 21, moved the brigade against the hill that I failed to hold on the 20th, the Thirty-first Indiana deployed as skirmishers, Ninetieth Ohio supporting, all of the pioneers of the brigade following closely. These regiments carried the hill gallantly and were followed immediately by the balance of the brigade, going rapidly into position previously indicated. The enemy opened a heavy artillery fire on us, but our pioneers succeeded so soon in erecting good works on the crest of the hill, that his artillery fire did comparatively little damage. My pioneers particularly deserve my thanks, and won my admiration on this occasion for their almost superhuman efforts and great gallantry displayed. June 22, occupied the same position; the enemy kept up a constant and heavy skirmish fire on us, and at times during the day opened a very heavy artillery fire. June 23, at 3 a. m. was relieved by Colonel Scribner's brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, and moved to the right about one mile, and relieved portions of Generals Harker's and Kimball's brigades. June 24, advanced skirmish line (Eighty-first Indiana) and seized a ridge occupied by the enemy's skirmishers. One hundred and first Ohio and Twenty-first Illinois moved closely

in support of skirmish line, and with assistance of pioneers soon had good works on the ridge. The Ninetieth Ohio was then moved up and completed the line. The enemy resisted this advance stubbornly and continued to annoy us very much during the night. My regiments engaged performed their work in an admirable manner. June 25 and 26, occupied the same position, subjected to an annoying fire from the enemy. June 27, at 8 a. m. formed in column, regimental front, supporting in echelon. General Kimball's brigade formed for assault. The assault proving unsuccessful, was withdrawn and placed in same position occupied before. June 28, 29, and 30, occupied same position. July 1, in same position, with heavy skirmish and artillery firing. July 2, late p. m. moved to the left and relieved a portion of General Newton's line. July 3, enemy evacuated, brigade marched via Marietta, and bivouacked in front of enemy, in rear of General Grose's brigade, five miles south of Marietta. July 4, went into position on left of General Grose, pushed forward a strong skirmish line and advanced line of battle; took enemy's skirmish pits and intrenched during the evening. July 5, enemy evacuated, brigade marched to the Chattahoochee River. July 6, 7, 8, and 9, occupied same position. July 10, at 10 a. m. marched on road leading up the river, camped within one mile of pontoon crossing. July 11, occupied same position. July 12, crossed the river and went into position on high bluff one mile below crossing. July 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, occupied same position. July 18, brigade marched out Atlanta road at 5 a. m., following General Newton's division; camped near Buck Head. July 19, marched about three miles and went into position on left of division. July 20, marched in rear of division, crossed south fork Peach Tree Creek, and bivouacked in rear of Colonel Taylor's lines. July 21, occupied same position. July 22, marched in pursuit of enemy; went into position in front of enemy at 10 a. m., and advanced skirmish line. July 23, 24, 25, and 26, occupied same position, building works and skirmishing. July 27, at 9 p. m. moved to left flank of army and occupied enemy's old works. July 28, 29, 30, and 31, occupied same position. August 1, in the evening relieved one brigade of General Hascall's division on the front line. August 2, occupied same position. August 3, made demonstration with skirmish line; lost 8 men wounded. August 4, same position. August 5, made demonstration with skirmish line. August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, all quiet. August 12, advanced skirmish line 300 or 400 yards, met very little resistance, and returned to old position. August 13, 14, and 15, occupied same position. August 16, shifted position to the left, the length of the brigade. August 17 and 18, all quiet. August 19, put the brigade in position on the Augusta railroad to the left of picket-line, deployed Ninetieth Ohio, One hundred and first Ohio, and Twenty-first Illinois as skirmishers and advanced one-half mile, drove the enemy's skirmishers into their rifle-pits, and withdrew. In the afternoon made similar demonstrations. August 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, occupied same position, occasionally making a display of the troops. August 25, immediately after dark broke up camp and marched in rear of the lines to the right; crossed the Chattanooga railroad and bivouacked in some old works, Eighty-first Indiana deployed as pickets. August 26, the enemy advanced a strong line of skirmishers on our pickets, pushing them vigorously succeeded in driving our pickets off the ridge occupied. The Thirty-eighth Illinois was immediately deployed as support.

The Eighty-first Indiana rallied and charged the enemy, driving the lines back handsomely. The brigade was then withdrawn and marched off to the right in division column, and camped at night in rear of Fourteenth Army Corps. August 27, continued march to the right, and went into position near Mount Gilead Church. August 28, continued march, and went into position near West Point railroad. August 29, occupied same position; Thirty-first Indiana engaged in destroying railroad track. August 30, marched to position near Mud Creek. August 31, drove the enemy's skirmishers from works on the bank of creek, and camped one mile west of Macon railroad. September 1, marched down Macon railroad, destroying track. About 3.30 p. m. became engaged with enemy's skirmishers, and drove them steadily before us to their main line near Jonesborough; formed junction with Fourteenth Army Corps battle line and moved upon the enemy; became very spiritedly engaged, driving the enemy into his works. Night-fall compelled us to cease our efforts. During the night intrenched. The enemy withdrew during the night. September 2, pursued the enemy through Jonesborough, coming up to him again near Lovejoy's; went into position and drove his skirmishers back to his main line of works. Again night compelled cessation of work. September 3, was placed in reserve to Second and Third Brigades; occupied same position until evening of the 5th, when we withdrew and marched to present position on Augusta railroad, arriving September 8, p. m.

In the early part of this arduous campaign this brigade lost by sickness the valuable services and directions of its proper commander, Brigadier-General Cruft. For its comparative success since then I am indebted to the intelligent and untiring efforts of the regimental commanders. I am truly under lasting obligations to these officers for their cheerful and prompt execution of all orders, and for their indefatigable zeal and watchfulness by day and night.

To the line officers and men, more than thanks are due. They have labored and fought cheerfully and gallantly when physical energies seemed taxed beyond endurance. We mourn the loss of gallant comrades to the number of 6 commissioned officers and 53 enlisted men killed, and sympathize with 22 commissioned officers and 343 enlisted men wounded, and 15 men missing. Lieutenant-Colonel Neff, Thirty-first Indiana; Major Angle, Ninetieth Ohio; Captain Ebersole, One hundred and first Ohio, and Captain Harris, Thirty-eighth Illinois, fell in front of Kenesaw; Captain Rains, Ninetieth Ohio, in front of Atlanta, and Lieutenant Hosmer, One hundred and first Ohio, in the dark gorge at Rocky Face. Brave, gallant, accomplished gentlemen, whose memory their comrades will never cease to revere, and whose virtues their highest aim will be to emulate.

I must here bear testimony of the invaluable aid rendered by the pioneer detachments of this brigade. They seemed to have been selected for their gallant and earnest enthusiasm in the cause. I offer my thanks to Lieutenant Petticord, One hundred and first Ohio, and Lieutenant Graham, Eighty-first Indiana, pioneer officers.

To make mention of the officers and men of this brigade distinguished for gallantry would be to make out almost a complete muster-roll, but can, without detriment to the other gallant men, call attention to Captain Sutphen, Ninetieth Ohio; Captain Latimer, One hundred and first Ohio; Lieutenant Ford, Thirty-first Indiana, as officers deserving more than thanks.

To all the members of my staff I am under obligations for the prompt and energetic manner in which they have discharged their duties. Particularly am I indebted to Lieutenant Felton, Ninetieth Ohio, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Stevens, Eighty-first Indiana, assistant inspector-general. Always correct in their judgment, always on the front line when there was work to do, rendering active and valuable assistance, and untiring in their efforts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. M. KIRBY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 17.

Report of Capt. William H. Jamison, Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, of operations June 3–September 8.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the Twenty-first Illinois, numbering about 200 men, under command of Maj. James E. Calloway, joined the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, at Kingston, Ga., on the 3d day of June, 1864. On the 4th we marched from Kingston at 4 p. m., as guard to supply train. That evening we marched eight miles and halted at 11 p. m. at the village of Etowah, on the bank of the Euharlee Creek. On the 5th we moved but slowly, on account of bad roads, and halted at Raccoon Creek. On the morning of the 6th we moved at 6 a. m., crossed the creek and began the ascent of Allatoona Mountain, camping near Burnt Hickory at 11 p. m., having marched since dark by torchlight. On the 7th we marched at sunrise, crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek at 9 a. m. On the 8th we joined the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, near Acworth, Ga., remaining until the 10th, when we moved to the front five companies, deployed as skirmishers, under command of Major Calloway. At about 1 p. m. the skirmishers became engaged with the enemy, and continued warmly engaged throughout the day, the enemy hotly contesting every foot of ground, the Twenty-first losing 2 men wounded. On the 11th we threw up light works. On the 12th did nothing. On the 13th we continued skirmishing with the enemy by details made from the regiment, the enemy being compelled to take refuge in his works located on Pine Mountain, a strong position almost north of Kenesaw Mountain. On the morning of the 15th it was found that the enemy had evacuated during the night. We immediately moved forward and halted in sight of College Hill, near Marietta, Ga., at 8 a. m. We again moved at 10 a. m., and at sunset threw up light works and remained there until the morning of the 17th, when it was found there was no enemy in our front, he having evacuated under cover of darkness. We followed in line of battle until we were relieved, about 12 m., by the Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. We then moved a short distance to the left and halted for the night. On the 19th we moved at 8 a. m., and crossed a deep slough, then recrossed and threw up some light works, our picket detail keeping

up a continued fire with the enemy at this point. One man of this regiment was wounded. On the 20th we moved to the left and front. Our skirmishers soon became hotly engaged with the enemy, charging their skirmishers, but not being properly protected on their flank were obliged to fall back, the Twenty-first losing 1 man mortally wounded. At this point Major Calloway, with the non-veterans of this regiment and eight officers, left us to go to Chattanooga, Tenn., to be mustered out of service, their term having [expired], or was about to expire, leaving the regiment, now numbering 145 officers and men for duty, under my command. On the 21st we advanced and took a position on the left of the Ninetieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who had taken a position on a high knoll in front of our position. In doing so this command lost 3 enlisted men, 1 mortally and 2 slightly wounded with shell. On the 22d I had 1 man slightly wounded by a musket-shot. At 3 a. m. on the 23d we moved to the right and relieved the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, belonging to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. At 4 p. m. we advanced our lines, under a heavy fire, and threw up works, getting 1 man mortally wounded, who died the next day. From this date until the 27th nothing was done by us except slight skirmishing. On the 27th we formed in line in rear of the brigade at 9 a. m. the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, being in support of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, while making a charge on the enemy's works.

Nothing of importance beside picket duty was done by us until the 3d day of July, 1864, when the enemy having left his strong position under cover of night, we moved out at 6 a. m., halting at Marietta College for a short time, then marched until 4 p. m., when we halted for the night five miles south of Marietta. On the morning of the 4th my command was ordered to support the skirmishers. We advanced in easy supporting distance until we came into a large open field, which had two ravines running parallel with my line. Here the enemy greeted me with a heavy fire of shell and canister from their artillery. I deemed it prudent to move my command to the front and cause the men to lie down in the first ravine, where they remained in comparative safety until about 3 p. m., when I was ordered by Lieutenant Felton, aide-de-camp, to relieve the skirmish line, which I did, and remained there until after dark, when I was relieved by a detachment from the Eighty-first Indiana, having 1 enlisted man killed. On the 5th, the enemy having left our front during the night, we moved along the railroad to Vining's Station going into camp on the left of the road fronting the river. At this place 1 man of this command was wounded while on picket duty. We remained in this camp until the 10th, when we moved to the left up the river about seven miles, and halted, and remained there until the 12th, when we crossed the Chattahoochee River, moving down the south bank and halting, and throwing up light works on a high ridge running nearly at right angles with the river, and directly in front of the Twenty-third Army Corps. We remained here until the 18th, when we marched at 6 a. m., and halted two miles from Peach Tree Creek. On the 19th moved at 3 p. m., crossed the creek and halted for the night and threw up light works. On the 20th marched at 6 a. m., marching slowly until 4 p. m., when we marched toward Atlanta, relieving the skirmishers of the Twenty-third Army Corps by details, one of which was from my command also throwing up heavy works. We remained here until the 26th

when we moved to the rear and occupied the line of works left by the enemy on the night of the 21st. On the 1st of August we moved to the front and occupied part of the works vacated by the Twenty-third Army Corps. While here I had 3 men slightly wounded by the enemy's shells. We also were employed while here in picket duty. At night-fall on the 25th we moved to the rear and right, halting at 11 p. m. On the 26th marched at 10 a. m., halting at 9 p. m. On the 27th marched rapidly six miles and halted at Mount Gilead Church and threw up light works. On the 28th we marched to the Montgomery railroad and halted in a large open field, throwing up light works and remaining until the morning of the 30th, when we marched at 10 a. m. At night we halted and threw up light works in sight of the enemy. On the 31st we advanced about one mile and found the enemy strongly fortified in a strong position, but without artillery, and but few men. The works were occupied by our skirmishers. We halted for the night near the Macon railroad, which we reached on the morning of the 1st of September. Moving on the road south we continued to skirmish with the enemy and destroy the road until about 4 p. m. When near Jonesborough I was ordered to form my command on the left of the Eighty-first Indiana and advance, guiding by the right. After advancing some distance I found the underbrush so thick as to greatly retard my progress. I then ordered them to advance by right of companies, which was done very successfully until we came to an old road running almost parallel to my line. Here I halted and again formed my line and advanced about 100 yards, when the Eighty-first Indiana, which was on my right, fell back from some cause unknown to me, and I, having orders to be guided by them, deemed it prudent to fall back to the road we had just left. The movement was accomplished in good order and without any disorganization on the part of this regiment. After a few minutes' halt the Eighty-first Indiana advanced and I closed up to their left and the line halted. I then had some old logs and light wood formed into a barricade in order to save my men and hold the ground should the front line give way, which it gave symptoms of doing, the firing on our front and right flank being very heavy. After remaining here a few minutes we advanced to the crest of a small ridge in our front. While lying here I was ordered by Lieutenant Stevens to advance the Twenty-first Illinois. I immediately did so, and when almost on the front line I was ordered to retire by Colonel Kirby, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. This movement was executed without disorder or trouble. We remained in the second line until morning, throwing up light works during the night, the enemy in the latter part of the engagement pouring a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry into the thicket where we lay, but their shots were mostly too high. The enemy having retired during the night of the 1st, we advanced on the morning of the 2d and followed him until 4 p. m., when he was found strongly intrenched. This regiment was then deployed as skirmishers and placed on the left flank. We remained in this position until early day on the morning of the 3d, when we joined the brigade and remained until the 4th, when we moved to the rear about one-fourth mile. On the 5th at night-fall we moved to the rear and arrived at Jonesborough at 1 a. m. of the 6th, where we remained until the 7th, when we marched toward Atlanta, halting for the night within seven miles of the city. On the 8th we marched toward Atlanta, which we passed through at 11

a. m. that day, and moved to our present position, about one an half miles east of town, arriving here at 12 m., remaining here sin my loss in killed being 1; wounded, 15; captured, 5; total, 21.

The condition of this command in arms is good, in clothing fair, in discipline fair, in spirits good. I am under many obli tions to Colonel Kirby, commanding brigade, and his staff for th kindness and leniency to me who has occupied a position during campaign higher than my rank would warrant. To Dr. J. L. Re surgeon of this regiment, I am under obligations for the kindn and care shown to the sick and wounded of this command, an would take this method of returning thanks to all officers and n of this command for the energy and zeal shown in our noble cau and their promptness in obeying all and every order given them, gardless of time or place. I also thank Sergt. Maj. E. Mack a my orderly, J. A. Pierce, for the promptness displayed in carryi orders while under fire.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

W. H. JAMISON,

Capt., Comdg. 21st Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. JOHN A. WRIGHT,

A. A. G., First Brig., First Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 18.

Report of Lieut. Col. William T. Chapman, Thirty-eighth Illin Infantry, of operations May 28–September 8.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1864

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of part taken by the Thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Veteran Vol teer Infantry in the campaign:

The regiment left Chattanooga May 28, on its return to the fi from veteran furlough, and reported at Rossville, by order of G eral Steedman, to take charge of and escort a drove of cattle Resaca. Arrived at Resaca June 2, 1864. There the drove, nu bering over 1,200 head, was transferred to Captain Thornton, co missary of subsistence. He called upon me for guard to the fro showing authority from General Sherman for his demand. Ad tion had been made to the drove, making over 1,700 head, there entailing very heavy guard upon the regiment, which numbe only 180 effective men. Arrived at Acworth, Ga., June 8. Jun were relieved and reported to the brigade. June 10, moved with brigade, and participated in the operations before Pine Top and the advance upon the Kenesaw line. June 20, moved to the ri and relieved troops of the Twentieth Corps in front of Bald Kn The picket-line was advanced, and being driven back, the Thir eighth was deployed and placed on picket. June 21, the Thir eighth was relieved early in the morning. The picket-line v again advanced, took and held Bald Knob in our front. After line was established the Thirty-eighth was moved to the hill, wh it remained till the morning of the 23d. During the operations

enemy shelled the line vigorously. June 23, moved farther to the right before daylight. The line was advanced in the afternoon. The Thirty-eighth was ordered to throw up works between the Twenty-first Illinois and One hundred and first Ohio, in doing which 1 man was killed and several wounded. On the morning of June 27 the regiment was on picket, and was relieved before light by a portion of the Third Brigade, and, with the brigade, was held in support of Newton's division while charging the enemy's lines. After the withdrawal of Newton's division, were again moved to the front line. In so doing Captain Harris, Company K, was wounded in the leg. Remained at this point alternately on front and rear lines till July 2. In the month of June the Thirty-eighth lost 1 commissioned officer and 26 enlisted men wounded, 1 enlisted man killed.

On the night of July 2 moved to the left and relieved the One hundredth Illinois on picket. July 3, moved with the brigade several miles past Marietta. July 4, Captain Patrick, in command of the picket detail, was wounded in advancing the line, causing the loss of his left arm. July 5, moved to Vining's Station, near the Chattahoochee; laid there till the 10th, and were moved to the left. July 12, crossed the river, threw up works on a high ridge near the river, and laid there till the 18th. July 18 and 19, moved with the brigade in the direction of Atlanta. July 20, crossed Peach Tree Creek, and when lines were formed were placed in support of the Fifth Indiana Battery, in which position we laid till the morning of the 22d, when, the enemy having left, we moved forward. Upon coming up with the enemy's line, were formed, threw up works, and remained in position till the 26th. The night of July 26 moved to lines protecting the left flank and rear, remaining there till August 1. Loss in July, 1 enlisted man killed; 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men wounded.

August 1, the regiment was ordered out, and threw up works near Corps headquarters. At night were ordered to rejoin the brigade, when we took position on the left, relieving the Twenty-third Corps; remained there, with a few changes in the line, till the night of the 25th, when the brigade moved to the right. August 26, about 11 a. m. were ordered to support the Eighty-first Indiana on the skirmish line, and, deploying, were ordered to the works held by the enemy. The regiment charged and, driving them out, occupied the works. The left was immediately exposed to a flank fire and fell back. The left was refused and the line held till ordered back, when it fell back slowly, protecting the rear of the column. Loss in the month of August, 2 enlisted men killed and 3 wounded.

September 1, were engaged with the brigade in destroying the Macon road. When line of battle was formed before Jonesborough were placed upon the left as flankers and skirmishers, connecting with the Ninetieth Ohio, who were upon the skirmish line, the Second Division forming in our rear. The Thirty-eighth prolonged the line of the Ninetieth, and, an advance being ordered, went forward through a thick wood till it attained a hill in front of Jonesborough. The regiment made two charges upon the enemy's skirmish lines, driving them readily, with a loss of 3 men wounded. It remained till dark, when it was relieved by other troops. September 2, moved to the left of the line near Lovejoy's; withdrew the night of the 5th, and, with the brigade, returned to Atlanta, reaching that place September 8.

Recapitulation.—Commissioned officers wounded, 2; enlisted men wounded, 34; killed, 4; missing, 3; aggregate loss during the campaign, 43.

The regiment was under the enemy's fire twenty-six consecutive days, from June 10 to July 5, both inclusive.

W. T. CHAPMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN A. WRIGHT,
A. A. G., First Brig., First Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 19.

Report of Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 3–June 30.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., ——— —, 1864.

SIR: I submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the advance upon Atlanta; also a list of the killed, wounded, and missing:

May the 3d the brigade—composed of the following regiments, Twenty-first Kentucky, Colonel Price; Ninety-sixth Illinois, Colonel Champion; Fortieth Ohio, Colonel Taylor; One hundred and fifteenth Illinois, Colonel Moore; Fifty-first Ohio, Colonel McClain; Ninety-ninth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Cummins commanding; Eighty-fourth Indiana, Col. A. J. Neff, and Thirty-fifth Indiana, Major Dufficy commanding, and the Fifth Indiana Battery, Lieut. A. Morrison commanding, numbering 155 commissioned officers and 2,875 enlisted men, making a total of 3,028—left Blue Springs, near Cleveland, Tenn., en route for Atlanta, Ga. On the evening of the 4th we reached Catoosa Springs, where we remained until the 7th, on which day we advanced on Tunnel Hill, the First Brigade of the division having the advance; it meeting with opposition near Tunnel Hill, my brigade was detailed to act on the left next to Rocky Face. The Twenty-first Kentucky was deployed as skirmishers, supported by the brigade, formed in two lines. We drove the enemy, composed of Wheeler's cavalry, rapidly before us. The enemy formed on Tunnel Hill, but we continuing to advance, they rapidly retired, leaving us in possession of the works on the hill, which were of good strength, and whence a formidable resistance could have been made. On the 8th took position in front of Rocky Face and remained during the night. On the 9th deployed the Ninety-sixth Illinois and Eighty-fourth Indiana as skirmishers, who boldly advanced up the side of the mountain to the base of the cliff of Rocky Face, where the skirmishers effectively kept the enemy's skirmishers under cover on the top of the ridge. In the evening, by order, the Ninety-sixth Illinois and Eighty-fourth Indiana were marched by the right flank as skirmishers in the direction of Buzzard Roost Gap to develop the enemy's position. Under a heavy fire of musketry, shell, and canister this was most ably done, until they approached so near the enemy's batteries that their artillery could not be depressed enough to bear on the skirmishers. The enemy was found in heavy force. By night the skirmishers were retired from the immediate front of the

enemy's works, which were of the most formidable character, having accomplished their mission. In this advance I deeply regret to mention the loss of Major Boyd, of the Eighty-fourth Indiana. He was severely wounded and has since died. Brave, quick, energetic, and honorable, he was a most useful and valuable officer. His loss was deeply felt. We remained in front of Rocky Face, engaged in skirmishing every day, until the 12th, when this brigade was moved to the right of the railroad, where it passes through Rocky Face Ridge. Here we intrenched, working night and day, in face of a most energetic and watchful foe, under heavy fire, and firmly maintained our position in pistol-shot range of the enemy's works until they evacuated them. They were of the most formidable character.

On the 13th we pursued the rebels, and on the 14th, the First Brigade having the advance, they were found on the road from Dalton to Resaca, near the latter place. My brigade was sent forward to develop their position. Throwing out skirmishers, we advanced and drove the enemy before us until they took refuge behind their intrenchments. We continued to advance until within canister range of their works. Here my brigade threw up a temporary barricade, where my sharpshooters kept up a galling fire on the enemy's batteries. While thus engaged the rebels made an assault in four columns on the left of our column. The First Brigade of the division had been ordered to protect this flank, but the enemy massed his troops in such numbers, and made his assault so fiercely, that the First Brigade was overpowered and fell back in great disorder, leaving my left flank exposed to a most terriffic assault. The One hundred and fifteenth Illinois and Ninety-sixth Illinois resisted with persistent courage under a most galling fire, but held the enemy at bay, falling back and changing front, until I brought up the Fortieth Ohio, Ninety-ninth Ohio, and Fifty-first Ohio, when we drove the enemy back from my flank and firmly maintained my position. These regiments behaved with great gallantry. The Fifth Indiana Battery, attached to this brigade, under command of Lieutenant Morrison, and under supervision of brave Captain Simonson, chief of artillery of the division, had been left in the rear by order of major-general commanding division, and being assailed by a portion of the enemy's columns, made a most determined and successful defense. The brave officers and men hurled such storms of shell, shot, and canister upon the rebel lines that they were enabled to maintain their position until General Hooker's command, advancing, aided them in turning back the rebel column, which was advancing far in rear of our left flank. I make special mention of the officers and men of this battery for their gallantry and bravery on this occasion. The enemy's loss was reported by prisoners to be near 300 killed, with some 600 or 800 wounded. My loss was light.

May the 15th my brigade was massed in column of regiments to support a portion of General Hooker's corps that assaulted and carried a part of the enemy's works in front of Resaca. At night we lay in the trenches which my pioneers had been engaged in constructing under heavy fire.

Early next morning, the 16th, the enemy's works were found to be evacuated. We slowly pursued them, and, passing through Resaca, crossed the Oostenaula late in the evening. The One hundred and fifteenth Illinois, Colonel Moore commanding, was detailed, by order of General Thomas, to guard the works at Resaca.

It was a very responsible position, and it has been well done. May 17, we moved slowly in the direction of and within three miles of Adairsville, the enemy slowly and stubbornly yielding. May 18, advanced through Adairsville and within three and one-half miles of Kingston. May 19, my brigade was in advance of the army, the Twenty-first Kentucky on the right of the Ninety-ninth Ohio, on the left of the road as skirmishers, with the Eighty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Indiana as flankers. We had heavy skirmishing all the way to Kingston. Beyond the town the enemy formed in line of battle and opened upon us with a battery. I moved my brigade quickly against the enemy's left, while they were assailed in front by the First and Third Brigades of this division. Being thus assailed, the rebels retreated slowly and stubbornly, falling back and being firmly pursued by my skirmishers through a succession of thickly-wooded hills very favorable for defense, until coming to the slope of the ridge the rebels were found drawn up in line of battle in heavy force on an open plateau a short distance in our front and in front of their works at Cassville. By order of General Stanley I threw forward my brigade in line of battle, and the Fifth Indiana Battery, with McDowell's and Bridges' batteries, or portions of them, opened fire upon the rebels with good effect. Our line of battle being formed and the skirmishers pressing them, the enemy withdrew his forces and retired behind his works at Cassville. During the night they evacuated this position.

The 20th, 21st, and 22d we remained in position near Cassville, and on the 22d sent back to Bridgeport, Ala., all the surplus baggage of the brigade. On the 23d we crossed the Etowah and camped near Euharlee. On the 24th we passed Euharlee Creek and went into camp late at night in heavy rain at Burnt Hickory. On the 25th we continued in pursuit of the enemy, and passing Pumpkin Vine Creek were ordered to support General Hooker's corps, which had come up with and had a severe engagement with the rebels. These re-enforcements did not arrive any too soon, though night had intervened between the enemy and General Hooker's disordered troops. We went into line of battle at night and lay in this position. May 26, remained in this position. May 27, moved across Little Pumpkin Vine Creek near Brown's saw-mill, relieving the Second Brigade, of General Wood's division.

At this point we remained until the 5th of June, working day and night, in rain and mud, under heavy fire. Severe skirmishing took place night and day with but little intermission, varied every day by heavy artillery firing. This position was most fiercely contested, yet day and night my officers and men for ten days worked and fought until we advanced our lines to pistol-shot range at some points of the enemy's works. Here the fire was so heavy and concentrated that no human being could show above the works for any length of time without being shot. The enemy was so hotly pressed that on the morning of the 5th his works were again found vacated. June the 6th we pursued them, and took position about three miles south of Acworth. Here we remained until the 10th June, on which day we advanced (skirmishing) and found the enemy strongly intrenched on Pine Mountain, with his left toward Lost and his right toward Kenesaw Mountain. June 11, took position on the left of Hooker and the right of Wood's division, and threw up earth-works with lumber revetments for artillery and riflemen. Keeping a heavy line of skirmishers forward, the enemy opened from Pine Mountain *with artillery.*

Remained in this position, with severe skirmishing, the 12th, 13th, and 14th of June. On the 14th a shell from the Fifth Indiana Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Morrison, fired from a 3-inch Rodman gun, from the section commanded by Lieutenant Ellison, killed Lieutenant-General Polk of the rebel army, who, in company with Generals Johnston and Hardee, was surveying our lines from Pine Mountain. June 15, the rebels vacated Pine Mountain and its strong defenses. We advanced in pursuit and occupied Pine Mountain. We found the enemy in another line of works in cannon-range of his last position. In this advance I suffered the loss of that good and brave officer, Lieut. Thomas M. Gunn, topographical engineer of the brigade, who was captured by the enemy while fearlessly in the discharge of his duty. We remained before the enemy, with heavy skirmishing, until the 17th, when the rebels fell back on their left, falling back so as to form a line almost at right angles with that part of his position not abandoned. We pursued him and went into line with the Second Brigade, of Wood's division, on our left and Williams' division on our right. Heavy works were again thrown up for defense. June 18, advanced, my skirmishers being the Ninety-ninth Ohio, under command of Captain Bope (both field officers being sick). This regiment advanced most gallantly, driving the enemy with great impetuosity, and taking position within 100 yards of the enemy's lines. It rained incessantly, and these brave men in their rifle-pits, some in water nearly waist deep, resisted successfully every effort made to dislodge them. Following up the advance made by the Ninety-ninth Ohio, with the Eighty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Indiana and Fifty-first Ohio, we again threw up works and held the advance gained. The skirmishing was very severe. June 19, the rebels, being hard pressed, had again vacated their position and left their formidable works. We pursued along the road to Marietta. Between two and three miles the enemy were again found in force in strong earth-works. This brigade went into line with heavy skirmishing, the right of my skirmishers having to wade and stand in a swamp with the water above the knees. June 20, advanced my front line and again threw up strong works; the enemy's position was such that he could enfilade as far as the range of his guns our lines, right and left. I was ordered to dislodge him. My skirmishers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, were strengthened and advanced. The Twenty-first Kentucky, Colonel Price commanding, was ordered to storm the first line of works. The Fifty-first Ohio, Colonel McClain, was ordered to support, while the pioneers of the brigade were held in readiness to fortify immediately any vantage ground taken. The skirmishers having advanced, at 4 p. m. the assault was made. It was one of the most brilliant and successful assaults of the war. So rapidly and effectively was it done that the great bulk of the rebels occupying the works were killed or taken prisoners. The officers and men of the Twenty-first charged beyond this line, and up to within a few yards of their main lines. The color-sergeant, Henry Bryant, being wounded, Sergt. William L. Lanham seized the colors, and bearing them forward was in the act of mounting the parapet of the enemy's main works when he was fatally shot. The brave men with him brought back their colors to the first line of works, where they firmly maintained themselves until the Fifty-first Ohio and the pioneers [arrived], making the works more tenable. They were relieved from their position by the *Ninety-ninth* Ohio, which formed

on the left of the Fifty-first. The Ninety-sixth Illinois was formed on my extreme right, and the Thirty-fifth Indiana on my extreme left, the Fortieth Ohio, Eighty-fourth Indiana, and Twenty-first Kentucky now forming the rear line. This disposition of forces was made with great celerity, but none too soon to secure the important position taken from the rebels. Two rebel regiments were sent to recover the lost ground. They boldly advanced to within a few rods of my line and were mowed down by the deadly fire of my brave men. The contest was again renewed with additional forces by the enemy to regain their lost ground. Boldly they advanced, but as boldly were they repulsed. Three brigades from night-fall till 11 o'clock at night made desperate and persevering assaults to recover the lost position. Five companies on the right of the Thirty-fifth Indiana were driven by superior numbers from their position, and the enemy gained a lodgment in my line. 'Twas dark. Friend and foe were mixed. Brave Major Dufficy fell boldly and fearlessly rallying his men. Colonel Cummins, with the Ninety-ninth Ohio, repelled from his left flank, while the Fifty-first Ohio and Ninety-sixth Illinois drove them from their front. It was a time of peril and great danger, but ordering forward the Fortieth Ohio, those bold soldiers soon drove out the rebels from their lodgment on my line in wild disorder and with heavy loss. It was a most fiercely and deadly contested battle-ground. In two instances coming under my observation the bayonets of the loyal and rebel soldiers were found in each other's person. My loss was 273 killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy's loss was reported to me by prisoners to be between 500 and 600 killed and over 1,000 wounded. We fought their best troops and drove them from an important position, and held it firmly. Among the missing is Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, of the Fortieth Ohio, who in the darkness charged into the rebel lines and with several of his men were surrounded and captured. He is a very valuable officer. Colonel Price was wounded severely. Colonel Champion and Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the Ninety-sixth Illinois, were also wounded. These officers behaved with great gallantry. In this connection I must also mention the efficient conduct of Colonel McClain and Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Evans and Major Hoskins, Twenty-first Kentucky. Every officer and man, with few exceptions, did their duty, and I regret that I cannot mention each one personally. Without the most determined courage and efficiency as soldiers on their part, I must have been beaten. I congratulate them on winning one of the most fiercely contested fights in the history of this rebellion. This fight took place on one of the spurs of Kenesaw Mountain.

June 21, we strengthened our works under a heavy cannonade from four batteries. The skirmishing was very severe day and night. June 22, the artillery firing was again renewed with great fury. At 10 p. m. my brigade was relieved by a brigade from the Fourteenth Corps, and we moved three miles to the right, relieving General Ward's brigade, of the Twentieth Corps. The Ninety-ninth Ohio was to-day transferred to the Twenty-third Corps by order of General Thomas, and its place supplied by the Forty-fifth Ohio. It is a gallant and efficient regiment, and carries my best wishes wherever it may go. June 23, I was ordered to take the skirmish line in my front. Ordering forward the Eighty-fourth Indiana, Colonel Neff commanding, they gallantly assaulted and took the enemy's line, with 28 men and 2 officers prisoners.

Before the line could be strengthened by defenses, the enemy rallied and drove in a portion of the Eighty-fourth Indiana, but they held the most important portion of the line against every effort to dislodge them. June 24, 25, and 26, my position was unchanged, and the time was occupied in throwing up defenses, night and day, while being constantly engaged in heavy skirmishing. June 27, I was ordered to support an assaulting column composed partly of different brigades. The brigade I was ordered immediately to support being General Harker's, I took and maintained the position assigned me. The enemy's skirmish line being taken, was occupied and held by the Forty-fifth and Fifty-first Ohio and Twenty-first Kentucky, of this brigade, the brigade of General Harker being withdrawn. June 28, still occupying same position; no skirmishing, the men being engaged in burying the dead. June 29, the position of the brigade was unchanged. Heavy skirmishing day and night, with but little intermission. During the night the rebels made a furious attack on our lines, but were repulsed with but slight loss. We know not their loss, but presume it was heavy. June 30, position still unchanged.

The health of the general commanding this brigade, from continued exposure night and day for over two months, had become so impaired as in the opinion of the brigade surgeon to put in serious danger his life or the permanent derangement of his health if subjected to further exposure and fatigue. It was with deep regret that he was compelled by disease to leave his command on the eve of one of the most decisive victories over treason. This regret was more poignant from the fact that he had been actively engaged in all the battles in which the Army of the Cumberland had been engaged, and it was his highest pride and honor to be with it in every one so long as he was connected therewith.

My command was left with Colonel Taylor, of the Fortieth Ohio, who will report any further action taken by my brigade up to the evacuation of Atlanta. It is with feelings of pride, a soldier's just and honest pride, that I commend the courage, fortitude, fidelity, efficiency, and endurance of the officers and men of my command. For two months under fire, working day and night, through good and inclement weather, no murmur was heard, but the most determined spirit evinced to subdue the enemies of our country. I must specially commend Colonel Price, Colonel Champion, Colonel Taylor, and Colonel McClain, for promptness and efficiency as officers. Also Surgeons Beach, Walton, Wing, Pierce, and Averdick, for care and attention to my sick and wounded. Also of Father Cooney and Chaplain Burkett, for well-timed and faithful ministrations as chaplains.

The loss of my brigade was heavy, being, up to July 1: Killed—commissioned officers, 4; enlisted men, 91. Wounded—commissioned officers, 22; enlisted men, 380. Missing—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 60. Making a total of killed, wounded, and missing in officers, of 28; and of enlisted men, 531. Grand total, 559. For particulars of loss to each portion of the command, and at what time, see tabular statement as part of this report. We took 91 prisoners 3 officers and 88 enlisted men; total 91. (See provost-marshal's statement.)

Of my staff—Capt. H. F. Temple, acting assistant adjutant-general; my aides, Lieut. J. P. Phipps and Lieut. J. Clarence Peck; Captain North, brigade inspector; *Lieutenant* Gunn, topographical

engineer; Lieutenant Pepoon, provost-marshal; Captain Hodgdon, commissary; Lieutenant Dean, controlling ambulances, and Lieutenant Conyers, commanding provost guards—I can most truthfully say that every member of it has so demeaned himself as to merit promotion. Brave, faithful, and efficient, they are an honor to the positions they hold.

Respectfully,

WALTER C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General, Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Major SINCLAIR,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fourth Corps.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

List of prisoners captured by Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, during the months of May and June, 1864.

Date.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
May 14		11	11
May 15		2	2
May 16		2	2
May 18		3	3
May 19		9	9
June 2		2	2
June 5		1	1
June 15		1	1
June 19		6	6
June 20	1	25	26
June 23	2	17	19
June 28		9	9
Total	3	88	91

G. W. PEPOON,
First Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Effective force of Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, May 3, 1864.

Command.	Infantry.		Artillery.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
96th Illinois, Colonel Champion	18	354	.....	.....	372
115th Illinois, Col. J. H. Moore	24	357	.....	.....	381
40th Ohio, Colonel Taylor	10	379	.....	.....	389
51st Ohio, Colonel McClain	17	447	.....	.....	464
99th Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Cummins	24	314	.....	.....	338
84th Indiana, Colonel Neff	18	388	.....	.....	406
36th Indiana, Major Dufficy	19	244	.....	.....	263
21st Kentucky, Colonel Price	23	258	.....	.....	281
5th Indiana Battery, Lieutenant Morrison	.....	.....	2	132	134
Total	153	2,741	2	132	3,028

H. F. TEMPLE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BLUE SPRINGS, TENN., *May* 3, 1864.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Report of killed, wounded, and missing of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, from May 8 to June 30, 1864.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
98th Illinois Volunteers, Maj. G. Hicks	....	15	15	5	70	75	....	10	10	5	95	100
40th Ohio Volunteers, Col. J. E. Taylor	....	11	11	....	52	52	1	20	21	1	83	84
51st Ohio Volunteers, Col. R. W. McClain	2	13	15	3	55	58	....	2	2	5	70	75
99th Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. E. Cummins.	....	9	9	3	23	26	....	2	2	3	34	37
64th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. A. J. Neff.	....	14	14	4	51	55	....	16	16	4	81	85
65th Indiana Volunteers, Capt. J. A. Gavisk.	1	13	14	2	50	52	1	7	8	4	70	74
21st Kentucky Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. C. Evans.	....	12	12	4	58	62	....	1	1	4	71	75
5th Indiana Battery, Lieut. A. Morrison	1	2	3	....	4	4	....	....	....	1	6	7
115th Illinois Volunteers, Col. J. H. Moore	....	2	2	1	14	15	....	2	2	1	18	19
45th Ohio Volunteers, Capt. J. H. Humphrey.	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	3
Total	4	91	95	22	380	402	2	60	62	28	531	559

H. F. TEMPLE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 20.

Report of Col. Jacob E. Taylor, Fortieth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 30–September 8.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, from the 30th day of June, 1864, up to and including the capture of Atlanta:

On the 30th of June Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitaker, having obtained leave of absence on account of ill health, took his departure for the rear, and I, being senior officer present, assumed command of the brigade. On that date the brigade lay on the extreme right of the Fourth Corps, connecting its right flank with General Jeff. C. Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, and its left with the Third Brigade of this division. The front line was pushed up to within seventy-five yards of the enemy's works, at the point where the brigades of Harker and McCook made the assault on the 27th of June. This line was held by two regiments of my command, and was subjected to an incessant and fatally accurate fire from the enemy. The remaining regiments of the brigade were camped at a short distance in rear and were held to relieve the regiments on the front line, which was done at 8 p. m. each day. The position of the front line remained unchanged until the morning of July 3, when the skirmishers of the Fortieth Ohio and Fifty-first Ohio being advanced, it was found the enemy had evacuated his works, which had

been rendered almost impregnable against assault. The reserve regiments of the brigade were moved, in accordance with orders from Major-General Stanley, on the night of the 2d instant about one-half a mile to the left, and relieved General Kimball's brigade, of Newton's division. At early dawn on the 3d instant, the enemy being gone, the brigade was assembled and massed in an open field and awaited orders for pursuit. At 7 a. m., pursuant to orders, the brigade took up the line of march, bringing up the rear of the division. Leaving Marietta to the left, we proceeded down the Atlanta railroad to a point four miles south of Marietta, where the enemy was found intrenched. Here the brigade was ordered to mass into column of regiments, and encamp for the night. The Thirty-fifth Indiana was detailed to picket the brigade front. Next morning, the 4th instant, being ordered to strengthen and advance the line of skirmishers, I ordered the Forty-fifth Ohio to the support of the Thirty-fifth Indiana, and immediately advanced the line. The Thirty-fifth Indiana made a brilliant charge on the enemy's skirmish line (which was nearly equal in strength to a line of battle), and, being well supported by the Forty-fifth Ohio, carried the rifle-pits and held them, although exposed to a galling flank fire, in consequence of the failure of troops on the left to advance in conjunction with them. The remaining regiments of the brigade were promptly advanced to within supporting distance of the skirmish line, and a temporary barricade erected. On the morning of the 5th instant it was found that the enemy had again fallen back, and, pursuant to orders, the brigade marched with the division to Vining's Station, and went into camp along the north bank of the Chattahoochee River. The position of the brigade remained unchanged until the 10th instant, when with the division it moved up the Chattahoochee and encamped near Powers' Ferry. On the 12th instant a crossing of the river was effected, and the brigade went into camp on the left of the division on a high ridge protecting the Powers' Ferry crossing. On the 18th instant the Thirty-fifth Indiana was detached from the brigade (pursuant to orders from division headquarters) to guard the supply train of the corps, and did not rejoin the brigade until the 30th of August. On the 18th instant the brigade moved with the division to Buck Head, where it remained until the afternoon of the 19th, when orders were received to proceed on Atlanta road across the north fork of Peach Tree Creek, which was accomplished before night-fall. On going into camp three regiments were put into the front line and ordered to throw up temporary breast-works. The remainder of the brigade was held in reserve, protected from the fire of the enemy by the nature of the ground. A brisk fire was kept up between our skirmishers and the skirmishers of the enemy. Next morning the brigade was ordered to take the advance of the division and force a crossing of the south fork of Peach Tree Creek, on the south bank of which the enemy was found to be in force. After moving in a southerly direction about two miles from the position held on the night of the 19th, the road suddenly turned to the west, and we marched directly toward Atlanta. The Twenty-first Kentucky was rapidly deployed as skirmishers and advanced steadily, driving the skirmishers of the enemy before them until they gained the creek. The brigade was here brought to a temporary halt, in consequence of the destruction of the bridge across the creek until another could be constructed.

For better security, I ordered the Fortieth Ohio to the right as flankers for the brigade, and brought the Forty-fifth Ohio and Ninety-sixth Illinois into line, the former on the right and the latter on the left of the road. As soon as the pioneers had constructed a bridge the skirmishers, with proper supports, were ordered forward to take possession of the high ridge bordering the south bank of Peach Tree Creek, but being considerably annoyed by the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, who were posted behind a cluster of log cabins on the crest of the ridge, one section of the Fifth Indiana Battery, under command of Lieutenant Ellison, was ordered into position, and by a few well-directed shots drove the rebels from their cover, and the skirmishers advanced over the hill, followed by the brigade in column. On the crest of the hill I formed a line of battle, consisting of the Ninety-sixth Illinois on the right, the Fifty-first Ohio in the center, and the Forty-fifth Ohio on the left; the Eighty-fourth Indiana was held in reserve. I then directed the Fortieth Ohio, which was deployed as flankers on the right, to move forward and extend the skirmish line by forming on the right of the Twenty-first Kentucky. These dispositions having been made the signal (eighteen guns) was given and the line moved forward, capturing the skirmish pits of the enemy. The main line of battle was halted about 100 yards beyond the captured pits of the enemy, and immediately erected a line of breast-works. The skirmishers advanced so close to the main rebel works, and were in such an exposed position that they were unable to throw up any protection for themselves, especially on the left of the line held by the Twenty-first Kentucky. The Fortieth Ohio was relieved by the Fifty-first Ohio at 5 p. m., but it was impossible to relieve the Twenty-first Kentucky at that time without too much risk. About two hours before dark the rebels advanced from their works in line of battle, and charged the skirmish line with the intention of driving it in. They were not only defeated in their object, but were repulsed with great loss. Great praise is due to the officers and men of the Twenty-first Kentucky and Fifty-first Ohio for the pertinacity with which they held their ground on this occasion. After dark the Twenty-first Kentucky was relieved by the Ninety-sixth Illinois. The night was spent in building earth-works with timber revetments. On the morning of the 21st instant the Fortieth Ohio was sent to relieve the Fifty-first Ohio, and during the day the firing was incessant, killing and wounding a number of my officers and men. The amount of firing done by the skirmishers may be imagined by the fact that the Fortieth Ohio alone expended 27,000 rounds of ammunition during the night and day of the 21st instant. At night the Twenty-first Kentucky was again ordered to the skirmish line to relieve the Ninety-sixth Illinois. At 3 a. m. of the 22d our skirmishers pushed up to the enemy's works and found them evacuated. They remained in the works until daylight, and gathered up about 25 rebel prisoners. During the morning we marched up to the high ridge confronting the enemy's works east of Atlanta, and having been assigned a position in the line went to work with a will in the construction of a line of intrenchments. We were engaged in strengthening our works for several days, using every conceivable device to render our position impregnable. The timber was felled in our front for a distance of 200 yards, and an abatis constructed through which it was impossible for a line of battle to

advance. On the night of the 26th instant (the Army of the Tennessee having marched from our left flank around to the right, thereby leaving our rear and left exposed) I was ordered to move my brigade to the rear about one and a half miles and take position in the rebel works, abandoned by them on the night of the 21st instant. These we strengthened and held until the 1st of August, when we were ordered to relieve a brigade of the Twenty-third Corps, directly on the left of the position we had previously occupied before Atlanta. Here the entire brigade, with the exception of the Fifty-first Ohio, which was kept in reserve, was put into the front line of trenches, and remained there until the night of the 25th instant. During this time I was frequently ordered to make demonstrations on the enemy's line, which I did with as much success as was possible, considering the ground on which I had to operate. On the 16th instant, pursuant to orders from the major-general commanding the Department of the Cumberland, the Eighty-fourth Indiana was transferred from this to the Third Brigade of the division. Universal regret was felt throughout my command on parting with the noble regiment which had so long and so honorably been associated with this brigade, and it carried with it the best wishes of all. The Fifty-ninth Illinois was assigned to this brigade in place of the Eighty-fourth Indiana. Its commanding officer, Colonel Post, although the ranking officer, declined taking command of the brigade, as he expected soon to be transferred to the Third Division of this corps. On the 18th orders for the transfer of the Fifty-ninth Illinois were received, and on the 19th instant it left the brigade, and was replaced by the Twenty-third Kentucky, Lieut. Col. G. W. Northup commanding. On the 25th instant orders were received to withdraw from our works quietly at night-fall and fall in with the column in rear of the First Brigade. At 8 o'clock we retired, and with so little noise that our own pickets were not aware when we left. All sick and convalescent men and surplus wagons and horses having been sent off during the day the march was rapidly accomplished, and by 3 o'clock next morning we had crossed Proctor's Creek and made a temporary halt to allow the men a few hours' rest. Our pickets were withdrawn successfully at 12 o'clock that night by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, Fifty-first Ohio, brigade officer of the day. In the morning the Twenty-third Kentucky was detailed for picket and did not afterward rejoin the brigade until the next day. On the 26th the brigade was detailed to guard the wagon train of the corps. We reached camp at 6 p. m. and bivouacked for the night in the vicinity of Sandtown. On the 27th we marched to Mount Gilead Church and went into position and built a line of works. Here we met for the first time since the movement commenced a body of the enemy, and skirmishing in lively style ensued between the opposing forces. At noon on the 28th we marched in the direction of the West Point railroad, and encamped at night near Red Oak Station. On the 29th I reported according to orders with my brigade to Brigadier-General Wood for the purpose of assisting in the destruction of the railroad. Under the direction of General Wood I moved about two miles toward East Point, where I threw the brigade into two lines on the left of the railroad, connecting with Carlin's brigade, of the Fourteenth Corps, which was formed on the right of the road. The Twenty-first Kentucky was deployed as skirmishers and the Fortieth Ohio as flankers. We moved rap-

idly forward for a mile, driving before us a body of rebel cavalry, when by General Wood's order I halted and held the enemy at bay while working parties destroyed the road. When the work of destruction was completed, I about-faced the brigade, retiring it in line, with flankers out and the skirmishers bringing up the rear. After passing inside the line of works I brought the brigade into column and returned to my former camp. On the 30th we crossed the West Point road and pushed out in the direction of the Macon railroad. The enemy appeared on our left several times during the day, but were kept off by the flankers. On the 31st we again struck out for the Macon railroad, this brigade in advance. We had not proceeded far when brisk skirmishing ensued, and we discovered a strong line of works in our front. By order of General Kimball I formed my brigade in line and commenced the construction of works. Believing the enemy to be in weak force the skirmishers were ordered forward and soon drove the rebels from their works, which were found to be quite formidable. I brought up the brigade and massed it in the field inside of the rebel works, and waited for General Wood's division to pass, which here took the advance of the corps. When he had got by I followed with the brigade, throwing the Fifty-first Ohio on my left as flankers. We marched some three or four miles and encamped at night in a position commanding the Macon railroad, and threw up a strong line of works. At daylight on the 1st of September we marched to the railroad and commenced its destruction, working southward. Late in the afternoon we had reached a point three miles from Jonesborough, having destroyed the railroad thoroughly as we advanced. Here we received orders to proceed toward Jonesborough and attack the enemy. This brigade being in rear of the division was held in reserve, and followed the movements of the division. Two regiments, however, the Fortieth Ohio and Twenty-third Kentucky, were detached and sent to report to General Grose, commanding Third Brigade, and were placed by him so as to protect his left flank. These regiments rejoined the brigade that night at 10 o'clock. At daylight the 2d instant I was ordered to take position on the left of General Grose's brigade, and attack the enemy in his works, but daylight disclosed the fact that the rebels had gone, and the movement was not made. We marched through Jonesborough and down the railroad until we again found the enemy intrenched near Lovejoy's Station. I was ordered to move on the left flank of General Grose's brigade, which was deployed in line. The Ninety-sixth Illinois, Major Hicks commanding, was deployed as skirmishers on the left and in continuation of Grose's skirmish line, and moved in conjunction with them. We moved forward, conforming to the movements of Grose's brigade; the Fortieth Ohio was in advance of the column. While advancing across a marsh under a heavy fire, which swept the whole length of the column, Captain Matchett, commanding Fortieth Ohio, was wounded so as to disable him, and the command of that regiment devolved on Captain Kemper. On entering an open field near the enemy's position, General Wood took the responsibility of directing me to throw three regiments into line and ordering a charge to the crest of the ridge in our front, which would give us a fine position, either for offensive or defensive movements. The charge was made under a storm of shot and shell, and a barricade was instantly thrown up on the crest of the ridge out of such materials as could

be gathered on the ground. In gaining and holding this ground we lost severely in killed and wounded, owing to our nearness to the rebel works. I should not omit to say that when the brigade advanced to this position the skirmishers of the Ninety-sixth Illinois charged gallantly and drove the enemy's skirmishers from their pits and occupied them.

On the night of the 5th instant I was ordered to withdraw my brigade at 8 o'clock and move toward Jonesborough. The night was rainy, and, except when the lightning flashed, it was impossible to see ten steps in advance. Owing to the rains of the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant, the roads were in a horrible condition, and the men actually waded for miles through mud knee-deep. It was a terrible night march, and the men, overcome with fatigue, straggled considerably. Near daylight in the morning we reached the position held on the night of the 1st instant, and here the brigade encamped until the morning of the 7th, when we marched in the direction and within eight miles of the city of Atlanta. On the 8th we marched through the streets of the city we had fought so hard and so long to possess, and proceeding two miles out on the Augusta railroad, we formed our line running parallel with it, facing south, and went into camp.

Subjoined is a list of casualties of the brigade since I assumed command of it; also a list of prisoners captured.

It affords me pleasure to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered me on all occasions in the execution of orders and in every movement we have made by the regimental, field, and line officers of this brigade. My thanks are especially due to Colonel McClain, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, commanding Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Northup, commanding Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Tassin, commanding Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers; Major Hicks, commanding Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers; Captain Matchett, commanding Fortieth Ohio Volunteers; Captain Humphrey, commanding Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and Captain Taylor, commanding Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteers. They have shown themselves amid hardships and dangers to be brave, firm, persevering, and efficient officers, and deserve to be gratefully remembered of their country.

The medical corps, under direction of Dr. J. N. Beach, acting brigade surgeon, have been untiring in their endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

To my staff—Capt. H. F. Temple, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. John North, inspector-general; Lieut. J. C. Peck, aide-de-camp; Lieut. G. W. Pepoon, provost-marshal, and Lieut. J. R. Dean, controlling ambulances—my acknowledgments are due for their faithfulness and efficiency in the discharge of their manifold duties. They have been tried on many a field and their gallantry and fearlessness well attested.

Very respectfully,

J. E. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

List of prisoners captured by the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, during the months of July and August, 1864.

Months.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
July	1	51	52
August	.....	5	5
Total	1	56	57

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of casualties in Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, from July 1, 1864, to September 9, 1864.

Troops.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total.		
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
40th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	1	6	7	....	27	27	....	3	3	1	36	37
51st Ohio Volunteer Infantry	....	2	2	....	19	19	....	3	3	....	24	24
45th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	....	2	2	1	13	14	....	....	....	1	15	16
21st Kentucky Volunteer Infantry	....	....	....	....	14	14	2	2	4	2	16	18
23d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2
96th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	....	5	5	....	18	18	....	4	4	....	27	27
35th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	3
84th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	....	1	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	5	5
Total	1	17	18	2	98	100	2	12	14	5	127	132

J. E. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 21.

Report of Maj. George Hicks, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry, of operations June 21–September 8.

HDQRS. NINETY-SIXTH REGT. ILLINOIS VOL. INFTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the 21st day of June, 1864, on which day I assumed command of the regiment:

On the afternoon of the 21st the regiment acted in conjunction with the First Brigade in assaulting the rebel position on our immediate right, and succeeded in dislodging the enemy, with a loss to our regiment of 10 men killed and wounded. On the night of the 22d we were relieved, and were sent to the right, where we in turn relieved a portion of Hooker's corps. On the 23d we advanced our line, driving the enemy, with some loss, and gained an important position, which we intrenched and held. The regiment was not

again actively engaged with the enemy until after crossing the Chattahoochee, though under fire nearly every day until we reached the river. July 18, we bivouacked at Buck Head and moved forward the next day toward Atlanta, encountering the enemy's skirmishers at night. On the 20th we again advanced, and after crossing Peach Tree Creek formed in line of battle. This regiment was held in support of the Twenty-first Kentucky, which was deployed as skirmishers. When in the afternoon a vigorous assault was made upon the skirmish line, and the right of the Twenty-third Corps, which connected with us, gave way, this regiment was moved up to re-enforce the skirmish line, and there fortified. Our loss was but slight. On the 22d of July we advanced to within two miles of Atlanta and intrenched our position.

We held position in front of Atlanta, without being engaged in battle as a regiment, until August 19. On the afternoon of that day the regiment was ordered to re-enforce the picket-line, and advance with it against the enemy. At the given signal the regiment advanced, and proceeded to within from fifty to seventy-five yards of the rebel pits, briskly engaging the enemy. Finding that other portions of the line had not advanced, and that I was without support on either flank, I withdrew the regiment from its advanced position. Our loss was 2 killed and 8 wounded. At night of August 25 our works were abandoned, and we moved to the right, continuing the movement on the 26th, 27th, and 28th, until we reached Red Oak. On the 29th the regiment moved with the brigade toward East Point, to protect troops who were destroying the West Point railroad. On the 30th we again moved to the right. On the 31st we were advancing upon the Macon road, when the enemy was encountered, and line of battle was formed, but the enemy fled without engaging us. That night we fortified our line near the Macon road, south of Rough and Ready. September 1, the regiment was detailed as guard for the ammunition train of the division, and was not engaged in the battle of Jonesborough. September 2, in advancing toward Lovejoy's, the regiment occupied the skirmish line in front of the brigade. We drove the rebels more than a mile, back into their well-constructed rifle-pits, when our advance was temporarily checked. Afterward, as troops moved with loud cheers to our support, our skirmishers again advanced and took possession of the rebel rifle-pits, from which the enemy hastily retreated. We lost in this skirmish 2 killed and 4 wounded. On the 5th of September we withdrew from Lovejoy's, and entered Atlanta on the 8th instant.

I desire to acknowledge the uniform gallantry and soldier-like behavior of the officers and men of this regiment while under my command. Not once did they flinch from the enemy, nor fail to advance as far and as fast as they were ordered. To all of them I feel indebted for their cheerful and prompt obedience of every order. While all are deserving of praise I have had occasion to make particular note of the gallant conduct of Capt. John K. Pollock, Company C; Capt. Charles E. Rowan, Company F; First Lieut. Halsey H. Richardson, Company E; Actg. Adjt. C. W. Earle, and Sergt. Maj. Charles A. Partridge.

Herewith I append a complete list of our casualties during the campaign. They sum up as follows: Killed, 19; wounded and since dead, 21; total, 40. Wounded, not mortally, 81; missing, 9. Grand total, 130.

This is somewhat less than the sum total of casualties mentioned in the partial reports which have been called for from time to time during the campaign, for the reason, that a number have been twice and thrice wounded, and so reported each time, but in this report they are accounted for but once.

[GEORGE HICKS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.]

Capt. H. F. TEMPLE,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 22.

Report of Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Tassin, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations July 1–September 8.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of September 10, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers during the recent campaign, from July 1, 1864, to the fall of Atlanta:

On July 1 the regiment was stationed in front of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., occupying a reserve position in rear of the second line of our works. On the evening of the 2d the regiment changed position to the left with the brigade, taking the place of the Second Division, Fourth Corps, which moved out. The following morning, the enemy having evacuated their position on Kenesaw Mountain, the regiment took the line of march in pursuit, passing through Marietta, coming up again with the enemy about four miles south of that place. Here the brigade was ordered to halt for the night, the Thirty-fifth being detailed to picket the brigade front. Early next morning orders were received to advance our lines with a view to drive back the enemy's skirmishers, capture their rifle-pits, if possible, and thereby check an enfilading fire which seriously annoyed the troops on our right. The length of our lines at this time was about 500 yards, and extended through a thick wood bordering an open field, in the center of which some 300 yards in our front the enemy's rifle [pits] could plainly be seen. The command being given to advance, the men rushed forward with a cheer, keeping up an incessant running fire until they reached the enemy's pits, which they took possession of, capturing 1 officer, 15 enlisted men. The troops on our left failing to advance, left us exposed to a galling flank fire, but the men unflinchingly held their ground until relieved by a portion of the Forty-fifth Ohio. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of my officers and men on this occasion. Our total loss in the action, which lasted one hour and a half, was 4 enlisted men killed, and 6 wounded. On the following day we followed the retreating enemy to a point near the Chattahoochee River, where we remained in reserve until July 10, when with our division the regiment moved to the left, and on July 12 crossed the river, occupying a position in front of the Twenty-third Corps. We remained here until July 18, when the regiment was ordered to report to the corps supply train for duty. Nothing of importance transpired while with the train. On the 30th of August the regiment was relieved from duty with the

train and ordered to report immediately to the brigade. Reported to the brigade on the same day; found the troops to the rear of Atlanta. The same night the Thirty-fifth supported the skirmish line, and on the morning of the 31st advanced a short distance in support of the line, when the regiment was ordered to rejoin the brigade; during this time sharp skirmishing was going on in our front. After moving forward with the brigade to an open field, we formed in line of battle in the second line. One hour later, with the Twenty-first Kentucky, the Thirty-fifth advanced. About the same time the enemy retreated from our front. Camped that night within one and a half miles of the Macon railroad. On the following morning, September 1, advanced along the railroad, destroying it as we went; came upon the enemy late in the evening going into position on the left of King's brigade. The regiment was under a heavy fire, which continued until dark. We had 2 men wounded on this occasion. The following morning moved after the retreating foe, passing through Jonesborough, and came up with enemy two miles south of the town. Our division moved to the left through a broken country and came upon the enemy's right about night-fall. While in this position the enemy shelled our lines with some effect. The regiment had 1 man wounded. The same evening the Thirty-fifth supported the skirmish line, and on the following morning went into position on the left of the Forty-fifth Ohio in the front line. Remained in this position until the night of September 5, when agreeable to orders we quietly withdrew, moved back to Jonesborough, going into camp about 3 a. m. 6th instant. The following day moved to Rough and Ready, some ten miles from Jonesborough. Arrived in Atlanta on the 8th, and moving about one and a half miles northwest of town went into camp.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. TASSIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. F. TEMPLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 23.

Report of Brig. Gen. William Grose, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 5, 1864.

SIR: I, in completion of my duties in connection with the arduous campaign just closed, have the honor to report the part taken therein by my command—the Fifty-ninth Illinois, Colonel Post; Seventy-fifth Illinois, Colonel Bennett; Eighty-fourth Illinois, Colonel Waters; Eightieth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Kilgour; Ninth Indiana, Colonel Suman; Thirty-sixth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Carey; Thirtieth Indiana, Captain Dawson; Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Capt. J. J. Lawson, to which was attached Battery B, Pennsylvania. Effective force, officers and men, about 2,900.

By orders from Major-General Stanley, division commander, we marched with the balance of his command on the 3d day of May, 1864, from our camp at Blue Springs, near Cleveland, Tenn., to Red

Clay, on the Georgia line, and camped for the night. May 4, marched with the division to Catoosa Springs, Ga. (with light skirmishing), for concentration with the army, where we rested until May 7, when we marched with the corps, drove the enemy from and took possession of Tunnel Hill, Ga. For several succeeding days we advanced upon and ineffectually endeavored to drive the enemy from Rocky Face Ridge in our front. My position was on the left of the rail and wagon roads leading through Buzzard Roost Gap, on the Dalton road. The enemy had strongly fortified this pass and the high ridge on either side. I had some previous knowledge of the position, and knew that it was impregnable to our assaults; but in obedience to orders we frequently made the attempt with a heavy skirmish line, at which my loss was about 40 men. Finally, a portion of our army having passed the ridge farther south, on the morning of the 13th of May it was found that the enemy had retreated from our front, when I was ordered and moved in pursuit on the Dalton road, but soon came up with the rear guard of the enemy and skirmishing commenced. We drove them to and through Dalton, my forces (the Ninth and Thirty-sixth Indiana) the first to enter the place so long a stronghold of the enemy. We continued the pursuit, and about 12 m., three miles south of Dalton, on the Resaca road, we came upon the enemy in line upon a high wooded hill. As we approached he opened upon us with a battery of artillery. Our artillery was placed in position, and a heavy duel commenced across a large open farm with a low valley between. The Ninth and Thirty-sixth Indiana, supported on the right by the Eighty-fourth Illinois, were ordered into line and advanced across the valley double-quick under a heavy fire, ascended the wooded hill, drove the enemy from his barricades, and carried the place with very light loss. This was the last of our fighting for the day, and we advanced a few miles to right, entered Sugar Valley, and camped with the corps in line for the night.

May 14, early this morning our corps moved toward the enemy's position at Resaca, on the right bank of the Oostenaula River, Ga. At about 12 m. we came upon the enemy in position about three miles from the river. The face of the country rough and hilly, interspersed with small farms, but mostly heavy woodland with thick underbrush. I was directed and put my command in position in double lines on the left of General Hazen's brigade, of General Wood's division, the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Eightieth Illinois, Seventy-fifth Illinois, and Thirtieth Indiana in front line. The ground was too rough for the artillery to move with us. About 1 o'clock General Wood informed me he was ready to advance, and I had received orders to advance in connection with his division. The other two brigades of our division were to have been in line on my left, but did not come up, and the lines advanced about 2 o'clock, my brigade on the extreme left of the advancing lines. We drove the enemy from the woodland in which we formed, across a farm in my front through another woodland, then over another small valley farm, and over a high wooded hill beyond, upon which we were ordered to halt—a farm in a valley to our front, and the enemy fortified on the wooded hills beyond. Here I caused barricades to be constructed in front of my front line. Late in the afternoon the other two brigades of our division came up and took position on my left. The enemy, near night, advanced upon them and drove them back. When I discovered them giving way I immediately formed

a line from my rear regiments facing to my left perpendicular to the rear to protect the left flank of the main line. This new formation was made by the Fifty-ninth Illinois, one wing of the Eighty-fourth Illinois, and Thirty-sixth Indiana. It was formed and ready for action, with skirmishers out, in less than ten minutes. Our batteries in the mean time had been brought up and put into position, under the command of the gallant, brave, and lamented Captain Simonson, of the Fifth Indiana Battery, on the left of this flank line; but the enemy moved rapidly forward toward and to the left of the batteries, with, as he thought no doubt, a sure prize before him; but the ever ready Maj. Gen. Joe Hooker was advancing with his corps at the point, and met the advancing enemy, engaged, and drove him back with severe punishment. My front line was engaged at long range with the enemy while the fight with Hooker was going on. Night soon threw her mantle over the bloody scene, and all was quiet except continued skirmishing. In this day's battle some of our bravest and best officers and men were among the fallen. My assistant inspector-general, Captain Davis, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, brave and good soldier, fell here. May 15, Major-General Hooker's corps advanced on my left, swinging around to assist, and a severe engagement ensued, in which we gained signal advantages, capturing prisoners and artillery, and the enemy had to retreat during the night, leaving most of his dead and wounded in our possession. May 16, we pursued the retreating enemy across the Oostenaula at Resaca, and advanced to near Calhoun and camped for the night. May 17, advanced, encountering the enemy's rear with heavy skirmishing to near Adairsville, Ga., and halted for the night. My command not engaged to-day. May 18, passed Adairsville, the enemy retreating with light skirmishing, and camped for the night on the Kingston road. May 19, moved to Kingston, found the enemy in position; attacked and drove him. Most of the Fourth Corps engaged. My command captured the enemy's hospitals, with property, &c. Continued to drive the enemy, with heavy skirmishing and artillery firing on both sides, so at night-fall the enemy was driven into his prepared trenches on a high ridge to the southeast of Cassville. At this point we made a junction with the Twentieth Corps, Major-General Hooker, and during the night the enemy again retreated, crossing the Etowah River, seven miles distant, burning the bridges behind him. Our loss not heavy.

We rested in camp at Cassville until May 23, when we marched across the Etowah River, to the right of the Atlanta road, and camped at Euharlee. May 24, marched to Burnt Hickory. May 25, advanced toward Dallas; crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, rested in reserve in rear of Major-General Hooker's corps, while he had heavy fighting in front late in the evening. May 26, moved into position on left of Twentieth Corps, pressed close upon the enemy's lines, and fortified four miles north of Dallas. May 27, changed position to left, relieving General Wood's division. Close skirmishing all day. May 28, advanced, drove in the enemy's outposts, and fortified. May 29, advanced the battery to front line; heavy skirmishing; during the night the enemy attacked and was repulsed with heavy loss.

We continued the varied scenes, some changes in position, with heavy skirmishing, until the night of June 4, when the enemy withdrew from our front.

June 6, marched with the corps east ten miles to within two and a half miles of Acworth, on the railroad, where we remained with comparative quietness until June 10, when we moved three miles southeast and found the enemy in strong position on Pine Mountain in my front. Skirmishing commenced and continued until the night of June 13, when the enemy retreated and my brigade advanced upon the mountain early on the morning of June 14. On this mountain is where Bishop Polk, general of the rebel army, fell by a shot from the Fifth Indiana Artillery, Captain Simonson. The battery was in position at the front and right of my lines. We pursued the enemy two miles to his new position, and found him strongly fortified. June 16, advanced my lines of trenches, with hard skirmishing. On this day we had the sad misfortune to lose the brave and gallant officer, Captain Simonson, our chief of artillery. June 17, the enemy again withdrew; we pursued, Wood's division in front, with heavy skirmishing.

June 19, the enemy retired during the night; we pursued, my brigade in advance. After proceeding two miles we came upon the enemy upon the east side of a large farm. My lines were formed for an attack. The Ninth and Thirty-sixth Indiana and Eightieth and Eighty-fourth Illinois, in the front line, advanced, and drove the enemy from his position and into his fortifications upon Kenesaw Mountain and the adjacent hills. My loss was severe, particularly in officers; Lieutenant Bowman, Thirty-sixth Indiana, fell mortally wounded, bravely leading his men in the advance. June 20, contest continued, the enemy trying to hold and we to drive him from a swamp between our main trenches and his, in which we succeeded, but were compelled to abandon a portion of the ground, because of a destructive fire from the enemy's artillery, bearing thereon from their main works, and during the evening of this day the Ninth Indiana, afterward relieved by the Fifty-ninth Illinois, were moved across the creek to the right to assist the Second Brigade (General Whitaker). I have learned by the newspapers that the enemy made seven unsuccessful assaults on the lines of this brigade at this point. I will have to refer to the reports of Colonel Suman, Ninth Indiana, and Colonel Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois, for the facts in the premises, as they participated in whatever fighting took place. In these two days the losses in my command were very heavy. June 21, on this day I was ordered to send my rear regiments to the right of the division to support the First Brigade in an attack and critical position, and accordingly moved with the Eighty-fourth and Eightieth Illinois, Thirtieth Indiana, and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania to the position indicated and placed in reserve. June 22, moved with my whole brigade during the afternoon and night two miles to the right to support and relieve a part of the Twentieth Corps; took position in close proximity to the enemy and fortified. June 23, was ordered and made an attack on the enemy's line, which was unsuccessful and with fearful loss to my skirmish line so heavily formed. Lieutenant Hendricks, Thirty-sixth Indiana, an accomplished young officer, fell dead in this attack, pierced by a minie-ball. June 24, 25, and 26, heavy firing at the enemy's intrenched position 450 yards distant. June 27, heavy assaults made upon the enemy's lines at various points. My command was in one line, all in the trenches, and was not to advance, yet suffered considerable loss. The assault failed with heavy loss to our arms. Heavy skirmishing and artillery firing kept up on both sides

until the night of July 2, when the enemy retreated under cover of the night and loosed their hold on Kenesaw Mountain and vacated Marietta. July 3, pursued the enemy early, my brigade in advance. The Fifty-ninth Illinois, the first to enter Marietta, found the enemy in the evening five miles from that place on the Atlanta road strongly intrenched. July 4, celebrated our national anniversary by a charge over a large corn-field, carried the enemy's outer works, capturing many prisoners, with a loss of 89 killed and wounded in my brigade, and held the position until night, under the cover of which the enemy withdrew four miles to the Chattahoochee River. Captain Hale, brigade officer of the day, of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, one of the best officers in the army, fell here. July 5, pursued the enemy (Wood's division in front) to the river.

Continued skirmishing until July 10. Marched five miles up the river. July 12, crossed the Chattahoochee; marched down the left bank, and encamped at Powers' Ferry, in front of the Twenty-third Corps, with our corps. Thirty-sixth Indiana commenced and built while here a trestle bridge over the river, which was completed on the 16th day of July. July 18, moved from Powers' Ferry with corps to near Buck Head, south seven miles. July 19, advanced across Peach Tree Creek, Seventy-fifth Illinois in advance. Skirmished and drove the enemy from the destroyed bridge and rebuilt the same. July 20, moved with division, Second Brigade in front; crossed south Peach Tree Creek and came upon the fortified position of the enemy. Went into position on the right of the Second Brigade, attacked the rifle-pits of the enemy, carried the same, taking 43 prisoners. July 21, advanced my lines, fortified, and skirmished all day. At night the enemy retreated. July 22, pursued the enemy at 3 a. m.; came upon him in his fortifications at sunrise in front of Atlanta, Ga., on the north-two miles from the center of the city. Took position. The balance of the division came up on the left, Wood's division on the right. Here we intrenched, skirmished with the enemy daily, took up his picket-line twice, capturing the most of them, until July 27, Major-General Stanley being assigned to command the corps, I came in and assumed command of the division. August 5, relieved of command of the division and assigned as brigadier to the command of the brigade again. On this day, by orders from corps headquarters, the brigade attempted an assault on the enemy's lines and lost 36 men. Among them was the brave Captain Walker, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, and the gallant young officer, Lieutenant Willard, Thirty-sixth Indiana. August 22, marched at 3 a. m. with six regiments two miles to the left, struck the enemy's out picket-line, drove them, captured 8 prisoners, made a demonstration, and returned with small loss.

On the 15th of August the Eighty-fourth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Neff, was transferred into my brigade, and the Fifty-ninth Illinois into the Second Brigade. With frequent skirmishing and changes of lines and positions of regiments this brigade substantially remained at the same position in the siege of Atlanta from the morning of the 22d of July until the night of the 25th of August. We received orders and marched to the right, seven miles south across Proctor's Creek, and rested until daylight on the morning of August 26, when, starting at 8 a. m., we moved with corps seven miles south across Utoy Creek and camped for the night. August 27, marched four miles south with the corps to Camp Creek and camped.

August 28, marched three miles southeast to Red Oak Station, on West Point railroad, striking this road twelve miles southwest of the Atlanta. August 29, lay still and fortified. August 30, marched to Shoal Creek, distance five miles. August 31, the Army of the Tennessee fighting to-day in front and on the west of Jonesborough, Ga. Our corps advanced east, met cavalry behind works on the east bank of the Flint River. My brigade formed—Ninth Indiana, Eighty-fourth Illinois, and Eighty-fourth Indiana in front line—and with a strong skirmish line drove the enemy from their position and advanced, Wood's division in front, the Twenty-third Corps on our left, and both corps struck the Macon railroad about 4 p. m., and fortified the position. My command in line on the right of the division; the Second Division (General Newton) extending my right; our corps fronting south. All quiet during the night. September 1, our division marched at 6 a. m., First Brigade in advance, moving on the railroad toward Jonesborough; and under orders spent most of the day in the destruction of the railroad as we advanced. At about 4 p. m. the advanced brigade of our division made a junction with the left of the Fourteenth Corps on the railroad at a point about two miles north of Jonesborough. The First Brigade formed in line, its right near or upon the railroad. I was ordered by General Kimball to prolong the left of the First Brigade, which I did without halting, until my advance was checked by getting into a thick bramble or underbrush and a swamp in a dense woodland, through which it was impossible to ride; and the enemy with a heavy skirmish line in our front and his artillery in reach, playing upon us, contributed to impede our progress. The course or direction when I entered the woods seemed to be about south, and upon emerging from it, at a distance of a half to three-fourths of a mile, the brigade to my right had shifted to the right to such an extent that I had to move to the "right oblique" to fill the space, and my left swinging around so that when my lines came upon the lines of the enemy behind barricades, my front was about southwest; and, by the time we got the line straightened up and the enemy's skirmishers driven back and the position of the enemy discovered, night came on; yet my lines—Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Eighty-fourth and Eightieth Illinois, and Ninth Indiana in front line—pressed forward under a heavy fire of canister from the enemy's guns to within 300 yards of their barricaded lines. When the fighting ceased at dark one of General Newton's brigades had moved up toward my left and his skirmish line connected with the left of my front battle line. The barricades of the enemy ceased opposite the left of my lines. During the night the enemy withdrew. September 2, at early day, I advanced my brigade into the enemy's vacated works, issued rations, and marched in pursuit of the enemy on the road toward Lovejoy's Station, my brigade in advance of our division; the Second and Third Divisions in advance of me. At about 1 or 2 p. m. our advance came upon the enemy, and in the deploying of the column, I was ordered and moved to the left. Formed my lines—Eighty-fourth Indiana, Eighty-fourth Illinois, and Seventy-fifth Illinois in the front line—in a corn-field on the left of Colonel Knefler's brigade, of Wood's division, and advanced rapidly as the ground would permit, it being very rough and hilly. We soon came upon the enemy in rifle-pits about 500 yards in advance of their main line of works—heavy trenches; assaulted and carried the pits, taking the most of the men in them prisoners. Our ad-

vance skirmishers went beyond these pits toward the main works of the enemy, but were driven back with severe loss. Much of the injury I received here was from the enemy's artillery with canister. Our artillery did not come up till the next day, nearly twenty-four hours after the fight. My front lines maintained their position at the lines of these pits and fortified during the night. Colonel Taylor's brigade soon came into position on my left. The loss in my command during these last two days was 90 killed and wounded. Among the latter were Captain Brinton, my acting assistant adjutant-general, severely wounded in his arm; Major Phillips, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, arm off; Captain Fellows and Captain Taylor, Eighty-fourth Indiana, all fell bravely at their posts. September 3, no change in position to-day, but much firing at each other's lines, with some casualties; remained so until the morning of September 5, then twenty-six miles east of south of Atlanta, in front of Lovejoy's, a station on the Macon railroad, seventy-five miles from the latter place, when orders were received announcing that the campaign had ended, and that the army would fall back to Atlanta, rest for one month, and "prepare for a fine winter's campaign."

Thus ended the most eventful and successful campaign in the history of the war. The enemy driven from Dalton, his stronghold, over rivers and mountains, natural strong military positions, one after another were yielded up to the strong arms of our power until the "Gate City"—Atlanta— was at last vacated to the onward march of our brave and gallant armies.

It is due to the officers and men of my command to notice in terms of gratification to myself and commendation to them, that better soldiers I never wish nor expect to command; all ready and willing to obey every order without regard to fatigue, peril, or danger, without halt or hesitation. Many acts of distinguished valor could be mentioned that came under my immediate observation and notice, but they are so numerous it would be impossible to do full justice to all.

The effective force of my command during the campaign was as follows: May 30 (including battery), 2,753; June 30 (including battery), 2,739; July 31 (including battery), 2,395; August 31 (without battery), 1,979.

Recapitulation of casualties during the campaign.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total killed and wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
50th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	10	1	53	.....	2	1	65	68
75th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	1	10	4	53	.....	.....	5	63	68
80th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	13	5	68	.....	.....	5	81	86
84th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	12	1	74	1	.....	1	86	87
9th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	17	8	87	.....	.....	8	104	112
30th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	7	6	63	.....	7	6	70	76
36th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	3	9	2	52	.....	.....	5	61	66
77th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	2	7	6	77	.....	3	8	87	95
84th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	3	3	24	1	.....	3	28	31
Independent Battery B	1	1	1	13	.....	.....	2	14	16
Total	7	89	37	564	2	12	44	665	711

This presents the bitter of such a brilliant campaign and leaves many aching hearts, not only with families and friends at home, but these fallen heroes will ever be remembered and lamented by their comrades in arms, as the jewels sacrificed upon the altar of their country.

A change of provost-marshals inadvertently deranged the papers, so I am unable now to give an accurate list of the prisoners captured by my command during the campaign, but the probable number was about 500 to 600.

From my situation, I have been unable to have the reports of regimental commanders before me, and will respectfully refer to them, to be forwarded herewith, for more minute particulars, and for a list of casualties in their respective commands.

I am, captain, your most obedient servant, &c.,

W. GROSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 24.

Report of Col. P. Sidney Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations July 27–August 7.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, while under my command, from the 27th day of July to the 7th of August, 1864:

The brigade consisted of the following regiments: Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, commanded by Colonel Waters; Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry, commanded by Colonel Bennett; Ninth Regiment Indiana Veteran Infantry, commanded by Colonel Suman; Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Infantry, commanded by Colonel Rose; Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Veteran Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hurd; Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Carey; Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Veteran Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hale; Eightieth Regiment Illinois Infantry, commanded by Major Stookey. The brigade occupied about three-quarters of a mile front in the intrenchments north of Atlanta.

On the 28th day of July, in accordance with orders received, I advanced the right of the skirmish line, consisting of details from all the regiments occupying and permanently holding part of the enemy's rifle-pits, and capturing 3 prisoners. On the 3d day of August, having strengthened the skirmish line with two companies from the Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, I ordered an advance along the whole line, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from their rifle-pits. This movement was concerted with the brigades on my right and left. The advance was most gallantly

made, few shots being fired on our part until the rifle-pits were almost reached, and the enemy had broke and were fleeing. The pioneers were immediately ordered forward, and the rifle-pits were turned against their late occupants. The brigade on our right which advanced simultaneously as ordered, after reaching the enemy's line was almost immediately driven out and fell back to its original position, while the brigade on the left did not succeed in making any advance; nevertheless, refusing the right and left, we stubbornly held the position gained, and repulsed two attempts of the enemy to retake the work. There being no advantage to be gained by a single brigade holding so advanced a position, Major-General Stanley, commanding the corps, ordered me to withdraw from it, which I accordingly did at night-fall, after the foe had ceased his attempts to retake it, the earth-works having first been leveled and the pits filled up. In this affair we captured 26 prisoners, including 2 commissioned officers, having sustained a loss of but 2 wounded.

In order to distract the enemy's attention from a real attack to be made by the right of our army, on the 5th day of August I again received orders to attack and drive him from his rifle-pits in my front. For this purpose I strengthened the skirmish line with five companies of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Infantry, under the command of Major Phillips. The artillery along our line opened furiously, and the enemy, evidently suspecting our intentions, were seen to heavily re-enforce their outer line. At the hour designated our skirmishers moved resolutely forward under a galling fire, but without the slightest hesitation or wavering they captured the pits, which they found so near the enemy's main line as to render an attempt to hold them out of the question, and they therefore withdrew at once. In this attack the brigade lost 36 men killed, wounded, and missing, including Lieutenant Willard, of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, mortally wounded, and that faithful and gallant officer, Captain Walker, of the Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Infantry, who was killed, falling near the enemy's works.

For a list of casualties I refer to the several reports of the regimental commanders.

The rare ability and reliability of the officers commanding the several regiments of this brigade, the exact discipline which they preserved, the soldierly qualities of the men under their command, their ease of combined movement, and esprit de corps, render the duties of a brigade commander but an easy task. I tender my thanks to the regimental commanders for their cheerful and intelligent co-operation which also made that task for me the greatest pleasure. I commend their meritorious services to the consideration of my superiors and to the gratitude of my countrymen.

The several members of the brigade staff deserve mention for their fearless conduct in the affairs of the 28th of July, the 3d and 5th of August, and for the hearty and efficient assistance rendered me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. SIDNEY POST,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 25.

Report of Col. John E. Bennett, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 4–8.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received from headquarters First Division, Fourth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, in the recent campaign, since September 4, when I assumed command of the brigade, in accordance with orders from Brigadier-General Kimball, commanding First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

September 4, on assuming command of the brigade I found it in position in front of the enemy, the right resting on the left of the Third Division. September 5, I received orders from headquarters First Division, Fourth Corps, to have my command in readiness to move at 8 p. m. to Jonesborough and take up the same position occupied on entering that place. The order for march: The Second Brigade, Colonel Taylor, first; the First Brigade, Colonel Kirby, second; the Third Brigade, Colonel Bennett, third. The hour arriving my command was in readiness, moving with the column. I arrived at Jonesborough September 6 at 3 a. m. Owing to the darkness and great fatigue of my men, I asked permission of General Kimball to camp my command in front of the works built and occupied by my brigade on entering the town on September 1. It was granted, with instructions to occupy the works at early dawn, which was complied with. September 6, my command lay quiet all day, occupying the works; nothing unusual transpired. In the evening I received orders to have my command in readiness to move at 7 a. m. on the 7th instant. September 7, my command moved at 7 a. m. in the advance of the division, going into camp 3 p. m., near Rough and Ready Station. Nothing of note occurred during this day. In the evening I received orders to march at 7 a. m. on the morning of the 8th to Atlanta. September 8, my command moved at the hour appointed, following the First Brigade, Colonel Kirby. Arriving on the ground in rear of Atlanta, formerly occupied by a portion of the Army of the Tennessee, at 1 o'clock, I took position as directed by General Kimball, which ground is at present occupied by my command.

In the absence of General Grose I am unable to give a report prior to the date herein given.

No comments are needed on the officers and men composing this brigade for the few days they were committed to my orders. Closing the campaign, I must say, with due respect to each and every one, that they performed their duties nobly, as men and soldiers.

An official report from General Grose, in combination with all the movements, will be forwarded as soon as received at these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. BENNETT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Fourth Corps.

No. 26.

Report of Col. John E. Bennett, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received from headquart Third Brigade, I have the honor to make the following report of part taken by the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers in the recent ca paign resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta:

On the morning of May 3, 1864, in obedience to the order of C William Grose, commanding brigade, this regiment marched fr Blue Springs, Tenn., in the direction of Red Clay, Ga., at wh place the command went into camp for the night. At 6 a. m. next day moved toward Dalton, and in the afternoon formed line battle and bivouacked near Catoosa Springs. Again, on the mo ing of the 7th, moved to Tunnel Hill, formed line of battle, and vanced upon the enemy, who were behind works, but they soon ev uated them, leaving our troops in possession of the town and wo At an early hour the next morning, May 8, this regiment advan in front line down the valley, driving in the rebel skirmishers within range of the enemy, who was strongly intrenched on Ro Face Ridge. This regiment was only engaged occasionally at sk mishing till the morning of 13th of May, when it was ascertained t the enemy had evacuated. A company of this regiment which on picket advanced and occupied the enemy's works and joined column moving through the town of Dalton. A short distance so of the town we came upon the rear guard of the retreating foe, were shelling our advance. This regiment was thrown forward skirmishers and captured a rebel captain. At night went into ca about eight miles south of Dalton. At early dawn on the morn of May 14 advanced toward Resaca. At noon came upon the ene in force. One company was deployed as skirmishers; captu prisoner and drive back the enemy to his works; 1 man was ki and 2 badly wounded. At daylight on the morning of the 1 the Thirtieth Indiana relieves this regiment from front line. about noon the men sling knapsacks and move on double-qu to support the front line, while all along the line is a heavy enga ment. The enemy having evacuated, on the morning of the 1 we receive orders to move; pass through the works of the ene to Resaca. Here we halt for dinner, then move on and camp f miles south of the town. The next day we pass through Calho At the town of Adairsville the enemy holds his position till da ness again gives him an opportunity to escape. 18th, pass thro Adairsville. On the 19th again came upon the enemy. One c pany is deployed as skirmishers, who push forward, driving enemy before them, till near the town of Cassville; 1 sergean seriously wounded. At night form line and build works. F we rest until noon of May 23, when we are moving southwa cross the Etowah River, and encamp about three miles soutl it. The next day move on through mud and woods and rain reach Burnt Hickory Ridge at about 2 a. m. of the 24th. next morning at 9.30 have orders to move. We push on tow Dallas, while we hear heavy firing. Form line of battle, Seventy-fifth in second line, and take no active part till the May, the regiment has a sharp skirmish; 1 man is wounded. S

after daylight we are relieved to take a new position at the left. Strengthen the works and lay behind them till June 1, when we move one-fourth mile to the left. While getting into position have 1 man wounded. Here again we strengthen works and remain in them, doing only picket duty. One man killed on the 4th of June. On the morning of the 5th the enemy had again evacuated and we follow toward Acworth and go into camp near the town and remain till the morning of June 10. We march in a drenching rain about four miles, come upon the enemy, form line, and build temporary works. At daylight the regiment moves to the front; have 1 man wounded. Again, on June 15, we find no enemy in our front. In the afternoon, having come upon the enemy, the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers move in second line, joining the Eightieth Illinois on the left and Ninetieth Ohio on the right. At night on the 16th this regiment, under cover of the darkness, make good works on the skirmish line, but the next morning, the 17th, leave them and move forward to occupy those of the enemy, which he has evacuated. This regiment is in reserve till the 19th June. After moving through the abandoned works of the enemy on that day one company is sent forward as skirmishers, boldly charge across a cleared field, killing, capturing, and driving a heavy line of skirmishers from their works, with the loss of 4 men seriously wounded. On the 21st of June this regiment is relieved by a portion of the Fourteenth Army Corps from the skirmish line and take a new position and, in a drenching rain, are hard at work, when the enemy opens a terrific fire of artillery from three different directions. A number of the shells pass through our uncompleted works, wounding 4 men. On the 22d the works are strengthened and occupied. At this point the lines were so far advanced that the battery of the enemy sent the missiles directly at the left flank of the regiment. We were compelled to lie under this galling fire, having 1 man killed and 1 badly wounded. On June 23 the Fourteenth Army Corps relieves this part of the Fourth Army Corps, the latter taking position about two miles to the right. Sent one company on picket, who drive back the rebel skirmishers. The enemy then charge on this line with a line of battle, compelling our line to retire to its old position, with the loss of 1 first sergeant captured. On the 24th of June this regiment relieves the Thirtieth Indiana from the front line. Send one company on picket. We were so close to the main works of the enemy that no part of a person's body could be exposed above the works only as a mark for the rebel sharpshooters. Second Lieut. Richard L. Mangan, Company D, receives gunshot wound, causing amputation of left leg. The casualties of that day were 3 men wounded and 2 killed. On the morning of June 27 our forces are massed for an assault on the works of the enemy in our immediate front, this division (the First) remaining in position for any emergency. July 3, in obedience of brigade commander, this regiment marched toward Marietta, passing the town at about noon. At night we again came upon the enemy, form line, build temporary works in an exposed position, and had 3 men wounded. On the morning of the 4th of July the two armies are facing each other, ours in readiness for the attack. At about 10 a. m. one company, under command Lieut. James H. Blodgett, Company E, was sent forward as support to the skirmish line, which was to charge in a cleared field. After advancing about one-half mile to a ravine, the whole line halted to dress it. At this time it

was in close proximity to the first line of the enemy, who were behind good works, when the order was given by the brigade commander for the front line of skirmishers to move forward to renew the attack. For some reason, the men did not proceed. At the command given to Lieutenant Blodgett by the brave Captain Hale, Company I, who was on duty as brigade officer of the day, the company from the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers took the advance, and on double-quick charged on the rifle-pits of the enemy, killing and capturing nearly all of the enemy in them. Only one man left the Seventy-fifth skirmish company, and he to conduct to the rear the prisoners. The number of prisoners taken cannot be correctly stated, as little notice was taken of disarmed men or of anything but to obey the orders of the commanding officers. All the ground gained was stubbornly held. The regiment lost 7 wounded, and Capt. Robert Hale, of Company I, killed. At daylight on July 5 we find the works of the enemy evacuated, and were in readiness to move toward the Chattahoochee River. We go into camp on the right bank at 4 p. m. Here the command rests, only doing picket duty, till the 10th July. One man was wounded on the 7th by a shot from the enemy on the opposite bank. On the 11th of July we move up the river, cross it. On the 12th go into camp, wait orders till 18th of July, when at daylight again ready to march. At 2 a. m. July 19 receive orders from brigade commander to move out as a reconnoitering party on the Decatur road as far as Peach Tree Creek. Two companies were sent in advance of the column. They reached the creek at about 9 a. m., and placed two sentinels on the opposite side. At this point no enemy was discovered. Two mounted men, wearing the uniform of U. S. soldiers, advanced within a few rods of these sentinels and refused to obey their orders. When ordered to halt, wheeled and rode off at a rapid rate. The sentinels discharged their pieces, wounding both of the men. The regiment was entirely without support, the troops of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, having marched to the rear on the Atlanta road. Company A, commanded by Captain Parker, was placed on picket on this road, and discovered the enemy in force on the south bank of Peach Tree Creek, making works. A few shots were exchanged, but no attempt to advance was made until the balance of the Third Brigade joined us. The whole command then crossed the creek, formed line, and make good works. On the 20th the Eighth Kansas Volunteers take our place; we move to the left, take position in second line; have 1 man killed. On July 21 change position; 1 man of the picket company is wounded. At 3 a. m. July 22 aroused for move. At daylight pass through the enemy's works. After a short march come within sight of the city of Atlanta. A company of skirmishers, commanded [by] Lieut. P. S. Bannister, Company C, moved forward and drive the enemy into his works. Sergt. Martin L. Johnson, Company I, was killed, and 2 other men wounded. On the 23d of July Capt. William S. Frost, Company E, while in command of the picket company, was wounded in leg. On the 26th of July the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers moves into position on the front line at the extreme left of the Fourth Army Corps. The regiment does not change position until on August 25 at 11 p. m. it moves with the army on the last grand flank movement of Major-General Sherman, by which the city of Atlanta fell into Federal hands. I was detailed as corps officer of the day, and to me was committed

the difficult and important task of drawing in the pickets of the corps and covering the movement, a duty which I accomplished without the loss of a single man.

The regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kilgour, was put on picket on the morning of the 26th and covered the movement of troops south from the suburbs of the city on that morning. Shortly after daylight the regiment while on picket was opened on by heavy artillery from a fort on the southwest side of the city, and soon after the enemy appeared in sight, moving out to the attack in line of battle, with skirmishers in advance, driving before them the Eighty-first Indiana Volunteers, who were also on picket deployed on our right. The Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers was immediately moved to the support of the Eighty-first Indiana Volunteers and held the rebels in check until a regiment of the First Brigade (the Thirty-eighth Illinois) came to our assistance, when the enemy was driven from the field toward the city in confusion. In this skirmish we captured 1 prisoner, killed 2, and wounded 2 of the enemy. Maj. James A. Watson, Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers, rendered efficient services in this affair. This regiment continued with the brigade until the 28th, when we formed line of battle and took position on the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad, which, on the morning of the 29th, we proceeded to destroy. Three regiments were placed under my command, to wit, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, for the execution of the work, and the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kilgour, performing their portion of the work to the satisfaction of their division commander. On the 30th moved with the brigade, the Seventy-fifth Illinois in the advance of the whole division, to the junction of the dirt road to East Point, where the regiment was placed on picket and to act as rear guard to the division after it had passed that point. On August 31 moved with the column till 10 a. m., when the enemy were discovered in front, when we formed line, and after a sharp skirmish the enemy were driven from their works, and the column moved on in the direction of the Macon and Atlanta Railroad.

September 1, at 1 a. m. the regiment moved to the left of the corps under orders from the brigade commander. I was also ordered to take charge of the pioneers of the division, and proceed to tear up and destroy the Macon and Atlanta Railroad, which was accomplished in the most thorough manner. Continued to move south on the railroad, destroying it as we moved, till 4 p. m., when we formed line on the left of the Fourteenth Army Corps, at Jonesborough. We advanced under a sharp fire of artillery and musketry, driving the enemy till dark, losing 1 wounded, shot through the lung. During the night the enemy evacuated Jonesborough. On the morning of the 2d moved south and found the enemy in position in force at Lovejoy's Station; formed line and moved into action at 3 p. m. We steadily advanced in line of battle, driving the enemy three-quarters of a mile, till within reach of their works. I was then ordered to form my regiment to move across an open field and take a hill or eminence from the enemy, which was the key to their position and which commanded the enemy's main line of works. This movement was executed under the eyes of both brigade (General Grose) and division (General Kimball) commanders, and was performed under a most terrific fire of artillery and musketry, the regiment moving with precision and alacritv leaving none behind,

except the dead and wounded. The hill was gallantly carried and firmly held, as well as the first line of the enemy's works, capturing nearly the whole force of their skirmishers in front of the regiment. The skirmishers under Lieutenant Blodgett, Company E, performed well their part. Two men of this force, Draper S. Angell, Company H, and John Nass, Company E, capturing and taking to the rear 8 prisoners. We held this position till 7 a. m. on the morning of the 3d, when we were relieved by the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the 4th moved to Jonesborough, on the 6th to Cedar Bluffs, and on the 7th to our present camp on the Decatur railroad east of the city of Atlanta.

During this long, wearisome campaign the officers and men were ever eager to obey all orders of their superior officers, doing their full duty at all times as patriot soldiers. Not an exception can be mentioned.

In the death of Capt. Robert Hale, Company I, the regiment has lost one of its best officers, the country a valiant and patriotic soldier. He was respected and beloved by all who knew him, brave and fearless. He was wounded at Fort Donelson, again twice at Stone's River, and received his mortal wound on the 4th of July. He died as he had lived, a Christian soldier and a gentleman.

Herewith I inclose a list of the casualties during the campaign, which is as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 4. Enlisted men—killed, 11; wounded, 59; total, 75.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. BENNETT,
Colonel, Commanding Seventy-fifth Illinois Vols.

Capt. H. W. LAWTON,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 27.

Report of Maj. James M. Stookey, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding Eightieth Illinois Infantry, of operations June 7-September 8.

HDQRS. EIGHTIETH REGT. ILLINOIS INFTY. VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders received from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Eightieth Regiment of Illinois Infantry Volunteers during the late campaign, from the 7th of June (when I assumed command, in compliance with orders from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps) up to present date:

From the 7th of June to the 9th the regiment remained in bivouac near Acworth, Ga. On the 10th, at 8 a. m., marched in advance of brigade until ordered by General Grose to report to General Stanley, who directed me to take a position on the right of the Fifth Indiana Battery, as support for it, connecting the left of my skirmish line with the right of the Fourteenth Army Corps. I did so, and found that I was immediately in front of Pine Mountain. At night built works in my position. From 11th to 13th, inclusive, remained in works.

On 14th, at 6 p. m., moved 300 yards to the left and front into old works, which it was found necessary to strengthen, while the left wing had to build new works. On the 15th marched into enemy's works on Pine Mountain, following Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry. Halted and remained there until afternoon, then advanced by the flank a short distance, when we were formed in double column on the center, the Ninth Indiana on my right, and the Eighty-Fourth Illinois on my left. Advanced to the skirmish line, which was engaged, and, deploying in line, moved forward under fire and built works near enemy's works. During night my right wing had to give up its works for a battery and formed in rear. On 16th remained in same position all day, part of the time under heavy artillery fire. At daylight of 17th marched into enemy's deserted works and formed in line on the right of Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers. By other troops passing us we soon became the rear line. In afternoon advanced and formed in line in reserve, with the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers on my right. On 18th remained in reserve.

On 19th marched through the enemy's evacuated works, following the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers. After marching one and one-half miles came up to rebel skirmish line. Company D, and a portion of K, were deployed as skirmishers, and the regiment was formed on left of brigade, my right connecting with Eighty-fourth Illinois. Advanced on the enemy's lines, driving them steadily before us across fields, swollen streams, and through brush till we came up to a hill in front of Kenesaw Mountain, where I built strong works. At dark advanced 250 yards over an open field and built works in good musket-range of the enemy's works, still on the left of the brigade, my right connecting with the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers. The loss during the day from the skirmish company of thirty men was heavy, being 2 killed and 7 wounded. We captured 20 prisoners. On 20th remained in our works. Had to build traverses to protect the regiment from an enfilading fire of artillery which lasted all day and was very heavy at times. Some of the enemy's shells passed through my works. Two men were wounded during the day, 1, however, from the premature explosion of one of our own shells. At dark were relieved by Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, and went back to rear of brigade headquarters. While retiring had 1 man mortally wounded. On afternoon of the 21st marched in rear of Thirtieth Indiana, one mile to the right, to the support of the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and formed on the left of the Thirtieth Indiana in second line of works, which we strengthened. Had 2 men wounded. Remained in works till dark of the 22d, and then, following the Thirtieth Indiana, marched one mile to the right. Formed as reserve line for the Eighty-fourth Illinois and built good strong works. From 23d to 26th, inclusive, remained in works. On 27th, at 3 a. m., marched to the front line and formed on the left of the Eighty-fourth Illinois in good works, and held them during the charge which was made on that day by a portion of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. In the afternoon returned to our position as reserve line of the Eighty-fourth Illinois. Had 2 killed and 2 wounded on that day. Remained there during the 28th and 29th. On the 30th, at dark, marched to the right of brigade in front line and connected my left with Thirty-sixth Indiana.

On 1st of July remained in our works under an artillery fire. On 2d was under fire during day, and at dark marched to left, and in reserve line of brigade. Marched at daylight of the 3d in the rear of Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, through the enemy's evacuated works, passing near Marietta, Ga. In the evening formed in line in front of the enemy on left of brigade, my right connecting with Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, and built works. My skirmish company during the day captured 6 prisoners. We marched during the day four miles. On the 4th, at 10 a. m., I was ordered by Colonel Grose to take the enemy's rifle-pits in my front. I was given my points of direction, and was ordered to take my regiment out in front of the works, and when the brigade began to advance, I was to charge in supporting distance of the skirmish line. The regiment advanced in line over an open field under a heavy fire in good order, and capturing the rifle-pits, built works where they had been. My loss during the day was 1 killed and 14 wounded. First Sergeant Weyrick, commanding my company of skirmishers, being wounded early in the day, First Sergeant Maxey took command and captured 30 prisoners.

The rebels having fallen back during the night, marched at 10 a. m. of the next day on the railroad track, following the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania to Chattahoochee River, seven miles, where we went into bivouac. From the 6th to 9th, inclusive, remained in bivouac. At noon of the 10th marched with brigade up the Chattahoochee six miles. On 11th remained in bivouac. Marched at daylight on the 12th with brigade across the river and bivouacked near Powers' Ferry, Ga. From 13th to 17th, inclusive, remained in bivouac. On 18th marched to Buck Head, six miles. On 19th marched with brigade to Peach Tree Creek, my regiment remaining on north side of creek to protect the flank of the brigade. On 20th, by direction of General Grose, crossed Peach Tree Creek and took advance of brigade, and soon came up with the enemy. Regiment formed in front line, under fire of the enemy, on the left of brigade, my left connecting with the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. In the evening my skirmish line captured some prisoners. At dark I built line of works on front line under fire.

On 21st advanced my right wing and built works, and at night cut down timber in front. Advanced at daylight of the 22d, the enemy having fallen back. Came within view of Atlanta, and found the enemy. I was then placed in reserve. On 23d, 24th, and 25th remained in reserve. On 26th was moved by General Grose to the front line, the Thirty-sixth Indiana on my right, and Thirtieth Indiana on my left. From 27th of July to the 19th of August, inclusive, remained in trenches, some men being wounded occasionally by artillery or on the skirmish line during that time. On 20th, at 3.30 a. m., by direction of General Grose, I followed the Ninth Indiana around to the left, crossed Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, where our skirmishers met the enemy's pickets, and we were ordered to their support. Marched in line, connecting my right with the Ninth Indiana, and occupying old works, held them, losing 2 men wounded. In afternoon returned to the works we had left in the morning. From 21st to 24th, inclusive, remained in works. Some wounded on skirmish line. On 25th marched at dark, following the Thirtieth Indiana. Withdrew from our works and marched around to the left. Bivouacked for the night after marching six miles. On 26th marched at 10 a. m.; skirmishing in our rear. Regiment marched as flankers for a short time, and then marched in road.

Traveled six miles during day. On 27th marched to Camp Creek, where the regiment went on picket duty. On 28th marched in advance of brigade five miles and bivouacked for the night. On 31st marched one mile, when we came upon the enemy. Regiment was formed in second line on left of Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania for a short time, and then advanced by the flank, the enemy having been driven. Bivouacked for the night near the Macon and Western Railroad, having marched during the day six miles. On 1st of September marched, following Thirtieth Indiana, to Macon railroad, on which we proceeded in the direction of Jonesborough, tearing up the track in four different places the length of the regiment. In the evening advanced in line under fire half mile through heavy brush nearly up to the enemy's works. During the night built works. On 2d marched into rebels' evacuated works at daylight, and by 8 a. m. were pursuing in the direction of Lovejoy's Station. In the afternoon formed in line on the left of the Thirtieth Indiana, and advanced over an open field under heavy artillery fire half a mile, where we halted near Lovejoy's Station and built works on reserve line. Lost 2 men killed and 4 wounded. On 3d and 4th remained in works. On 5th withdrew from works at dark and marched to Jonesborough through the mud. On 6th bivouacked near Jonesborough. On 7th marched to the vicinity of Rough and Ready Station, ten miles. On 8th marched at 7 a. m., following Thirtieth Indiana, to our present camp near Atlanta.

Since I assumed command the regiment has lost 15 killed and 46 wounded. During the campaign, 22 killed and 64 wounded; none captured.

The officers and men of this regiment have conducted themselves bravely and patiently, enduring all manner of hardships during this campaign, and in no instance have I noticed any act of cowardice or skulking. On the contrary, I have observed feats of heroism worthy of special mention in several cases.

Lieut. Daniel McKenzie, with Company D, and detail from Company K, on 19th of June, on skirmish line, drove the enemy from fortified positions and crossed the stream at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain, and ordered a line of battle to surrender, but being answered by a volley, was compelled to fall back with a loss of 2 killed and 7 wounded out of a company of thirty.

The skirmish, commanded by First Sergeant Weyrick, and after he was wounded, by First Sergeant Maxey, drove more rebels from behind the works than they had in their line, with a loss of 1 killed and 5 wounded. Corpl. Isaac C. Smith, Company H, mounted one pit, and captured 3 prisoners single handed.

My adjutant, James B. Newman, was very prompt in obeying and having all orders executed under all circumstances, thus rendering me great assistance. My chaplain, John W. Lane, has been with the regiment during the campaign, ever ready for his duty in front line, as well as reserve. Capt. James Cunningham rendered valuable service as acting field officer.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. STOOKEY,
Major 59th Illinois Vols., Comdg. 80th Illinois Vols.

Capt. H. W. LAWTON,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 28.

Report of Col. Isaac C. B. Suman, Ninth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. NINTH INDIANA VETERAN VOL. INFTY.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders I submit the following report as to the part taken by my regiment in the late campaign, commencing May 3, 1864, and ending September 5, 1864:

Left camp, Blue Springs, Tenn., May 3, 1864, and marched in the direction of Dalton, Ga.; reached Red Clay and encamped for the night. Reached Catoosa Springs at 2 p. m. May 4; remained at the above place all day of the 5th of May. On the morning of the 6th moved half a mile to the right and fortified. Marched at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th due south; reached Tunnel Hill at 2 p. m., and there encamped for the night. May 8, moved forward about four miles; there was some skirmishing, and the enemy were driven through the gap leading to Dalton; remained in camp the rest of the day and night. May 9, remained in position until 2 p. m., when we moved three or four miles to the right, where we pitched our tents and encamped for the night. May 10, remained in camp until evening, when the whole brigade went on picket in the pass. Remained on picket all day of the 11th, and worked all night fortifying. May 12, still on the front line; we had some lively skirmishing. Company C had 1 man killed, and 2 wounded; were relieved at night from picket and commenced fortifying. The morning of the 13th found the enemy gone; the brigade moved out, my regiment in the advance; met with but little resistance until we reached the vicinity of Dalton. My regiment forming the left of the advance, we charged the enemy about 12 m., who were posted on a hill, with two pieces artillery, and were successful in driving them, with only 1 man wounded in the regiment. We then marched eight miles south of Dalton, and encamped for the night. On the 14th we followed the enemy in the direction of Resaca, and found them about five miles this side; passed the rest of the day in fortifying; built a line of works on a hill overlooking the enemy's position; kept up a brisk firing from works all day, with the loss of 3 men killed and 4 wounded. May 16, the enemy having evacuated Resaca on the night of the 15th, we started in pursuit and followed the enemy about ten miles. My regiment captured 72 of the enemy, including 2 commissioned officers. May 17, marched to within two miles of Adairsville on duty as train guard. May 18, followed the enemy seven miles in the direction of Kingston and encamped for the night. On the 19th drove the enemy about ten miles, passing through the village of Kingston and encamped within one mile of Cassville, Ga. Our division was in front and had considerable skirmishing. May 20, built a line of works in front of the position we occupied the night before, and remained there during the day. May 21 and 22, still in camp near Cassville, Ga. May 23, left camp near Cassville at 1.30 p. m.; we reached Cartersville at 10 p. m. and encamped for the night. Moved on the morning of the 24th at 6 a. m., and marched nearly all day in a southerly direction, crossing the Etowah River about 4 p. m.; marched about eight miles and encamped for the night. May 25, left camp at 6 o'clock and marched about five miles in a southerly

direction, reaching camp about 10 p. m. May 26, left camp at 9.30 a. m., and marched in a southeasterly direction. We hastened to re-enforce General Hooker. The enemy having made a stand near Dallas, Cobb County, Ga., formed in line of battle about 7 p. m., and encamped for the night. May 27, the skirmishing commenced early this morning, and my regiment threw up a line of works; afterward were moved to the left, and took position on the front line, where we built another line of works. Casualties, 1 man killed and 1 wounded. Remained on front line during the night. May 28, still on the front line. May 29, hold the same position during the day and night, as yesterday; 1 man wounded. May 30, still occupy the same works; nothing but the usual skirmish firing; 1 man wounded. May 31, still in the same works; very heavy skirmishing, but no general engagement. June 1, moved before daylight this morning one mile to the left, and relieved a part of General Whitaker's brigade. June 2, held the same position during day and night. June 3, still in same works. June 4, moved one-half mile to the left, and relieved one of General Whitaker's regiments on the front line. June 5, the enemy evacuated our front early this morning, our skirmishers occupying their works; we moved over the works and encamped for the night. June 6, marched at 6 a. m. in direction of the railroad, and encamped about three miles from Acworth. June 7, cleaned up camp and arranged tents in proper order. June 8, still in camp; nothing of importance transpired. June 9, remained quiet in camp all day and night. June 10, struck tents at 6 a. m. and marched about three miles in a southerly direction; came up with the enemy and formed line of battle, and encamped for the night. June 11, occupied the same position throughout the day; no fighting of consequence in our front. June 12, still hold the same position as yesterday; nothing but skirmishing through the day. June 13, remained in the same place throughout the day; nothing but the usual picket-firing in our front. June 14, moved one-half mile to the left, and encamped for the night. June 15, the enemy evacuated our front early this morning and were immediately followed, my regiment in advance of the division. After marching nearly three miles Company A came upon the enemy; it being deployed as skirmishers, we drove the enemy about one mile farther, when we stopped and built a line of works, and remained in them during the night. Casualties during the day, 2 men severely wounded. June 16, occupy the same position we held last evening, during the day and night. June 17, the enemy evacuated our front some time during the night, and were immediately followed by our troops; only their left gave way that evening. Our line of battle was nearly at right angles with that of last evening, General Wood's division in front. June 18, we were in reserve during the day; the enemy were driven considerable distance by General Wood's division. June 19, the enemy left our front during the night, and were soon after followed by our brigade, my regiment in advance of the brigade. We drove the enemy some two miles, built a line of works, and bivouacked for the night. Casualties in regiment, 3 men killed and 11 wounded. June 20, held the position occupied by us last night on the front line; during the afternoon advanced our lines farther to the front and built another line of works; were relieved in the evening by the Fifty-ninth Illinois. Casualties during the day in Ninth Regiment were 13 killed and wounded. Captain and Lieutenant Hodsden were among the wounded. June

21, moved one mile to the right; the Third Brigade, in the rear, moved still farther to the right; encamped for the night; the enemy were driven a considerable distance to-day. June 22, moved to the right at about 5 p. m. and relieved a brigade of Hooker's corps; built a line of works during the night. June 23, held the same position as the night before; kept up a constant fire with the enemy all day. Casualties during day, 1 man killed, 1 officer and 2 men wounded. June 24, still hold the position occupied by us yesterday; no fighting of importance during the day. June 25, in same works as yesterday; nothing but regular picket-firing occurred; 1 man killed. June 26, all quiet during the day; still occupy the same works. June 27, still on front line; were relieved at dark by the Fifty-ninth Illinois and retired to the rear line. June 28, remained in second line during the day; no fighting in our front. June 29, still on the second line; quite brisk skirmishing during the night; regiment was inspected in the afternoon. June 30, still remain in second line; no fighting in our front; regiment was mustered to-day.

July 1, hold the same position on the second line. Nothing of importance transpired until evening, when a brisk cannonading was opened along our lines and continued a considerable time. July 2, remained in second line until evening, when the left wing moved to the front line, and one company was sent out for picket. July 3, the enemy evacuated our front during the night, and [his works] were soon after occupied by our troops. We followed them through Marietta and three miles beyond, where they again made a stand. We encamped for the night. July 4, there was considerable fighting during the day. Our brigade charged over an open field, driving the rebels handsomely, and captured a number of prisoners. We held our lines and constructed works. My regiment built three separate lines of works during the day. Relieved the Fifty-ninth Illinois on the front line just after dark, and worked all night on the works partially constructed by them. Our loss during the day was 1 officer and 9 privates wounded. July 5, the enemy evacuated our front during the night. We followed them closely to the Chattahoochee River, where they again made a stand. We took position on a hill overlooking the river and encamped for the night. July 6, remained in camp all day; nothing transpired in our front. July 7, arranged camp in proper order and prepared for a few days' rest. July 8, still resting quietly in camp; moved about three miles up the river. July 9, 10, and 11, remained quietly in camp. July 12, moved across and some two miles down the Chattahoochee River, and again went into camp, our right resting on the river and running at right angles with it. Built a line of log works in front of the regiment. July 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, lay quietly in camp in same position. July 18, left camp at 6 a. m. and marched five miles in a southeasterly direction, when we encamped for the night. July 19, marched to Peach Tree Creek, about three miles, over which we rebuilt a bridge which the enemy partially destroyed on their retreat. At dark we moved across the creek and encamped for the night. July 20, moved about three miles and took position on the front line. Forty-three of the enemy were captured by our skirmish line, in charge of Lieutenant Drullinger. Built two lines of works. July 21, occupied the position gained yesterday, but moved forward some distance in the forenoon and built another line of works, which we held during the day. July 22, the enemy evacuated our front during the night. Our brigade

started in pursuit at 4 a. m., capturing 15 of the enemy. Found them in force within three miles of Atlanta. Formed in line and built works. July 23, occupied the position we fortified yesterday. July 24, 25, 26, and 27, remained in our position. Strengthened our fortifications. No fighting of importance in our front. July 28, 29, 30, and 31, things remained unchanged in our front.

August 1 and 2, nothing of importance occurred on our front during the last two days. August 3, our skirmish line was advanced this afternoon, charging that of the enemy and capturing 30 prisoners, but they massed their forces and compelled ours to fall back. Our loss slight. August 4, all quiet in our front to-day. August 5, skirmishers advanced and tried to drive in or capture the rebel skirmish line, but failed. No loss in regiment. August 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, all quiet in our front during these days. August 11, demonstration made on the picket-line by firing from rifle-pits; otherwise all quiet during the day. August 12 and 13, all quiet except occasional artillery firing. August 14, very heavy cannonading all night on our lines, the enemy replying but little. August 15 and 16, all quiet in our front. August 17, lines were extended to the left; the right did not move. A foraging party went out from the regiment and 2 of its members were captured. August 18, the enemy opened very briskly with siege guns and continued for nearly an hour. Our regiment went to the outer works and remained until dark. Received orders at midnight to move at early daylight to the front, but did not move. August 19, at midnight received orders to march to the left on a reconnaissance. At 3.30 a. m. of the 20th moved as ordered, our regiment in the advance. Found the rebels quite numerous three miles from camp, skirmished with them nearly two hours, and drove them one-half mile. Casualties in our regiment were Major Carter slightly and 2 privates of Company B mortally [wounded]. All was quiet during the rest of the day. August 21, 22, 23, and 24, all quiet except some cannonading in our front. August 25, marched nearly all night to the right; met with no resistance. August 26, marched nearly all day to the right; non-veterans left for home. August 27, marched until 2 p. m. Pitched camp near New Hope Church; skirmish firing along the lines. August 28, marched until dark. August 29, all quiet; marched but a short distance. August 30, crossed the West Point railroad; marched south of Atlanta; regiment went on picket at night. August 31, regiment on picket; artillery shelling the enemy; no fighting.

September 1, marched south on the Macon railroad and was engaged in tearing up and burning track nearly all day. During the engagement in the evening the regiment had 8 men slightly wounded. September 2, enemy evacuated Jonesborough, Ga., and retreated south. We followed closely and found him strongly intrenched near Lovejoy's Station. Charged the enemy's works, but did not succeed in taking them. Heavy firing ceased at dark; nothing but picket-firing during the night. September 3, artillery firing all day; regiment lay in the trenches until dark, and then moved to the front line, relieving the Eighty-fourth Illinois and Eighty-fourth Indiana. Skirmishing all night. September 4, nothing but skirmish firing in our front; 1 man killed. September 5, skirmish firing very heavy; heavy cannonading toward night; 1 man mortally wounded. Commenced falling back at 7.30 p. m. Marched all night and reached Jonesborough at dawn of day, distance of five miles. September 6, rested at Jonesborough during the day. September 7, moved from

Jonesborough at 8.30 a. m.; camped for the night seven miles from Atlanta. September 8, marched seven miles, passing through Atlanta, Ga., and encamped two miles east of town.

I might here mention many daring and gallant acts of officers and men of my regiment, but every officer was at his post discharging his duty.

I will here mention a few individual acts of gallantry of two enlisted men, Privates Moran and Wade, who on the morning of July 4 captured 11 rebels out of their rifle-pits; and on the evening of July 20 Sergeants Kennedy and Childs, with twenty men, captured 43 rebels from their picket-line and 1 commissioned officer. Many other daring acts of gallantry I might mention if time would permit.

The medical staff of my regiment was always found at their posts, ready and willing to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded of all regiments. Too much praise cannot be given them for their unceasing labors.

I am pained to record the death of Capt. D. C. Hodsden, who was wounded before Kenesaw Mountain.

Major Carter and all the line officers of the regiment have my warmest thanks for their untiring services from the commencement of the campaign.

The regiment lost 28 killed and 83 wounded and 2 missing, and the regiment captured from the enemy 5 commissioned officers and 288 enlisted men and several hundred stand of small-arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. C. B. SUMAN,
Colonel Ninth Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

[Capt. H. W. LAWTON.]

No. 29.

Report of Lieut. Col. Orrin D. Hurd, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTIETH REGT. INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with communication received, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the recent campaign:

I joined the regiment with the veterans returning from furlough on the 6th day of May, 1864, near Tunnel Hill, Ga., which I believe was the commencement of the campaign. On the morning of the 7th of May my regiment moved with brigade in a southern direction a distance of four miles, our advance skirmishing continually with the enemy, and driving him to a position near Tunnel Station, where we formed in order of battle and bivouacked for the night, nothing of importance transpiring in which I had part. Next morning, the 8th of May, I was ordered to take position different from that which I held during the night, and in the general line. The line being formed, my regiment was formed in rear of the center of the brigade as supporting column. Here I lay until the next morning, 9th, at 8 o'clock, when I was ordered to move with the Eighty-fourth Illinois, Colonel Waters commanding, to the right and base

of Rocky Face Ridge, where I again formed in order of battle on left of Eighty-fourth Illinois. From here I sent forward, agreeably to orders, a heavy skirmish line under command of Capt. William Dawson, acting major of the regiment, with orders to force the enemy back as far as possible. The order was promptly obeyed, my line occupying a position within 150 yards of his works. I remained here until about 4.30 p. m., when I was ordered to the right along the base of the ridge to Mill Creek Gap, the skirmish line at the same time moving on parallel line with the line of battle. Captain Dawson, commanding skirmishers, finding the enemy was following him, was compelled to halt and hold his position until relieved by the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, after which I formed on the left of the Ninety-sixth Illinois, of the Second Brigade. At 7 p. m. the enemy attacked our line at Mill Creek Gap. I was ordered by Major-General Stanley in person to form my regiment on the left of the Eighty-fourth Illinois, and send forward skirmishers. This being done, the whole line was ordered to advance. But a short distance was passed over when the line was again halted and remained about one and a half hours, when my regiment [was] ordered to the position it held the night previous.

On the morning of the 10th, having received orders, I joined the brigade, which had moved some distance from its position. After joining brigade I was ordered to move to Mill Creek Gap, where I took position on the crest of the hill in the second line, the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania on my left. Here I remained until the morning of the 13th, when I moved with the brigade into Dalton, the enemy having evacuated that place. Upon arriving in Dalton my regiment, with Seventy-fifth Illinois, was detached from the brigade and moved to the left across the railroad for the purpose of dislodging one of the enemy's batteries which was there in position. I sent forward two companies (A and B) of my regiment as skirmishers, and after dislodging the battery and advancing one mile, the skirmishers came in contact with the enemy's cavalry, 300 strong, which they put to flight, capturing a horse and wounding several men. Halting a short time, we again fell back and joined the column, when the march was again resumed. After moving some two miles, I took position for the night on the railroad. I moved again at sunrise in the morning with brigade, and arrived in front of the enemy's works at Resaca at 2 p. m. When I again formed in order of battle, skirmishers were at once thrown forward and engaged the enemy, driving him back some 500 yards. My regiment was now ordered to the right and front, taking position on a rise of ground, my right connecting with the left of General Wood's division, which position I held until 8 p. m., when I was ordered to fall back to a hollow in my rear, and send forward two companies with my pioneers to build works. At daylight I moved into the works, my right joined by the Eighty-fourth Illinois and left by Thirty-sixth Indiana; nothing of importance took place while I remained here in which I had part. The enemy opened fire at midnight from his main line, which lasted only about fifteen minutes and ceased, my regiment suffering no loss. On the 17th I moved at 9 a. m. through considerable rain, after driving the enemy some four miles, but after two hours' fighting he again retreated, having been dislodged by a charge. At 8 p. m. firing ceased, when I was ordered to bivouac for the night. Nothing of importance took place from this until arriving about five miles this side of Kingston on the 19th, when we again

encountered the enemy. I was ordered to form line and build works, which I did. Here I remained until 2 a. m. of the 25th, when I moved with brigade in eastern direction and camped near Cassville, which was then occupied by our troops. On the 26th we again moved in a southeast direction, after which nothing of importance took place until 5 p. m., when I crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, near Dallas, and took position in rear of the Second Division. Here a slight skirmish occurred. I lay still until the morning of 26th. At 9 a. m. the brigade took position in reserve, my regiment forming in rear of the Eighty-fourth Illinois, and supporting the battery of our brigade. On the morning of the 27th the entire brigade moved to the left and relieved part of General Wood's division, my regiment occupying position in rear line. Skirmishing was heavy, in which one of my companies was engaged, at 7 a. m. Next morning the line was advanced some fifty yards and built works, where we remained until June 1. I then moved to left, agreeably to orders, and relieved the Twenty-first Kentucky on the front line, a detail of one commissioned officer and fifty men was sent on picket, relieving the pickets of that regiment. Here I remained until the morning of the 5th of June; the enemy having evacuated his position, I was ordered to occupy his works. On the morning of the 6th I moved with brigade about eight miles to near Acworth, and went into camp. On June 10 I again moved and took position in the line. Nothing occurred, however, in which I had part until the 15th. We moved upon the hill in our front, the enemy having evacuated, heavy cannonading was going on on both flanks, but our front was but slightly engaged. At night we moved to right and took position, throwing up works; regiment in second line. At 6 a. m. my regiment, with Fifty-ninth Illinois, moved to the left and front and built line of works in rear of skirmish line. At daybreak next morn the skirmishers are advanced and find the enemy has left his position in our front. The line is immediately ordered forward and occupies the enemy's work. My regiment did not occupy position on front line, but lay in bivouac until the morning of the 19th, when we advanced toward Kenesaw Mountain, driving the enemy until we gained a position near its base. I moved into position in second line, with the Seventy-fifth Illinois on my right and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania on my left. Here I remained until the evening of the 20th at dark, when I moved on the front line, relieving the Eighty-fourth Illinois. At 12 that night I was again relieved by the One hundred and fourth Illinois and moved back some distance in rear of second line into bivouac. At this place I was taken sick, and Captain Dawson assumed command of the regiment. At 3 p. m. Captain Dawson received orders to move to the right across ravine and support General Whitaker's brigade, which was engaging the enemy and at the same time throwing up works; the order was promptly obeyed, the regiment taking position in line of works running over heavy rise of ground in edge of wood, with ravine in front and rear. My regiment was joined on right by Captain Bridges' battery, and on left by Eightieth Illinois. After getting into position the enemy opened on us with a battery in our front and threw several shell into our work, but fortunately no one was hurt. On the 22d the regiment received orders to withdraw at dark and move with the brigade still farther to the right. At 8 p. m. we reach our position and occupy new line of works, with Thirty-sixth Indiana on my left. Line is in

thick underbrush, with open field in front. At 4.30 next day our skirmishers are ordered to be doubled and advance. Order promptly obeyed, and enemy's skirmishers driven in. Our line gains a position in sight of enemy's main line, but at dark is again driven back to its old position. In this contest my regiment lost 2 killed, 7 wounded, and 1 missing.

On 24th of June my regiment was relieved by Seventy-fifth Illinois and moved to left and rear in ravine. Nothing took place of any importance until the morning of the 27th, when we again move to left and occupy works of Eighty-fourth Illinois in rear of Ninth Indiana. General Newton's division was massed in my front preparatory for a charge. At about 10 a. m. the charge is made, but our men are repulsed with quite heavy loss. My regiment was here under a heavy fire of canister, but being behind works lost no men. At night the regiment is ordered about 300 yards to rear, and bivouacked. Here I remained until the evening of July 2, when I am ordered on the front line. Take position to left of previous one. Joined on right by Fifty-ninth Illinois, and on left by Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania. Immediately commence repairing my works, working by detail of two commissioned officers and fifty men on each relief. At 3 a. m. July 3 I received orders to quit work and prepare for move at once. This being done, at 5 a. m. we move forward and occupy enemy's work, he having evacuated. We pursue the enemy and strike the Atlanta and Marietta road at the Military Institute, near the latter place. Here a halt of a few hours is made, when the march is again resumed. We move on right of railroad, and at 4 p. m. we file from railroad to left and form in order of battle, my regiment occupying same position in the line as the night previous. After forming we lay a short time and are ordered forward to top of hill in our front; here a temporary line of works are thrown up in which we remain during the night. The next morning at 11 o'clock the skirmish line was ordered forward, and, moving with promptness, gained a ravine in our front and under cover remained for a moment's rest. The main line was now advanced, when the skirmishers charged the enemy, driving him into his main work. The line moved up under a heavy artillery fire with great promptness, and gaining the enemy's works at once turned them. My loss to-day is 1 killed and 3 wounded; among the latter is Capt. M. D. Kirk, commanding skirmishers. The next morning at 3 o'clock our skirmishers open heavy fire along line but get no reply; they are at once advanced and find the enemy's line evacuated. At daylight my regiment moves with brigade toward railroad, on which we move toward the Chattahoochee River. At 5 p. m. move from railroad to left and go into camp. Remained in camp until the 10th and received orders to move at 9 a. m. Moved to left about seven miles and encamped near where the Twenty-third Corps lay. Reached camp at 5 p. m. after marching through a very heavy rain. Remained here until the morning of the 12th. Moved at sunrise to left and across river, taking position near Powers' Ferry, and went into camp. Moved again July 18 at 5 a. m. to left and on Atlanta road, and bivouacked at 5 p. m.; regiment on left of brigade in front line. Moved again next day at 11.30 a. m. to Peach Tree Creek, crossed and took position on hill with open field in front, and on left of brigade; slight skirmishing was going on, the enemy gradually falling back. At 5 p. m. I was ordered farther to left in corn-field, where remained during night. On July 20 I moved to left at 6 a. m. on Decatur

road, and after moving some distance the enemy's skirmishers are again encountered and a severe fight ensues. My regiment takes no part, however, until 4 p. m., when I was ordered to right of road into position, with the Ninth Indiana on my left. After forming, a line of works were thrown up. During this time the skirmishers made a charge on the enemy's pits, capturing an entire company, consisting of a captain and 42 men. Nothing of moment occurred until the next day. At 6 p. m. I was ordered to move to the right and front near skirmish line; here another line of works was thrown up. My left joined by Thirty-sixth Indiana and right covered by heavy swale and timber, which was slashed. At about midnight the enemy evacuated his line in our front, and at 3 in morning we pursue about one-half mile, when our skirmishers again encounter those of the enemy. My regiment is ordered into position in edge of wood with open field in front; after taking position the enemy opens fire from battery in our front and in the fortifications around Atlanta. Skirmishers kept up a heavy fire while two of our batteries took position and opened. At 2 p. m. we retire some distance and go into camp, only a part of our brigade remaining on the line. Here I remained until 9 p. m. of July 26, when I was ordered to move to the left and front, relieving part of the Second Brigade. After taking this position I was joined on the right by Eightieth Illinois, and on left by Seventy-fifth Illinois. At daylight next morning skirmishing commenced in my front, and in the afternoon a feint was made on the enemy's line. Nothing of great importance occurred until the evening of the 31st, when I received orders to move to right and front, and relieve the Eightieth Illinois, which was in reserve picket. I moved out and remained until next evening and was relieved by Thirty-sixth Indiana, and returned again to camp. On the 3d of August a demonstration was made on my right on skirmish line, which I believe resulted favorably. Nothing in way of movement took place after this until August 19, when I was ordered to advance beyond our skirmish line with Eighty-fourth Illinois, and take position in order to attract the enemy's attention. This was done. One-half of my regiment was advanced close to enemy's work, while the other remained in reserve, but at 4 p. m. the whole regiment was thrown forward and opened fire. The enemy replies from line promptly. I remain in position until nightfall and again retired to camp, the enemy following with skirmishers until regaining his pits.

On the 25th of August I received orders to move to right with brigade, and at 9 p. m. the movement is commenced. Marched until 3 next morning, and bivouacked on side hill about two miles to right of Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad. Shortly after daybreak the enemy opened fire from a battery in our front, but directing his fire too high no one was hurt. At 8 a. m. I moved into ravine in front and formed in rear of the Eighty-fourth Indiana, where I lay until the brigade resumed its march. The brigade moved out at about 10 a. m., my regiment being detached to cover the rear. I moved with Seventy-fifth Illinois to front on hill and occupied a line of works before abandoned by some of our troops. Upon arriving here we find the enemy trying also to gain the line. Fire was opened and the enemy fell back. After holding this position until the troops had passed some distance, we fell back, and, reaching the line of the Sixteenth Corps, joined the brigade. After this I was nowhere engaged until at Jonesborough, where I occupied a position in low

ground, in edge of wood, with open field in front, the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania on my right and Eightieth Illinois on left. Our skirmishers were here, hotly engaged, while the enemy kept playing into us rapidly with one of his batteries. A light line of works was thrown up, in which we lay during the night. In the morning at daylight our skirmishers moved forward and took possession of Jonesborough, the enemy having evacuated in the night. At about 9 a. m. September 3 I moved with brigade, on railroad, toward Lovejoy's Station, after marching a distance of about five miles. I moved to left of railroad and took position in rear line with Ninth Indiana on right and Eightieth Illinois on left. After halting some time the line was ordered forward. Skirmishers immediately made an attack. The ground over which we moved was of a rough nature, having several almost impassable ravines, with part thick underbrush. After arriving at a distance of about 600 yards the line was halted and reformed. The front line was now hotly engaged, the enemy firing from his works with both musketry and artillery. I immediately ordered my men to build a barricade of rails, which was done under a heavy fire. Both lines, however, held their positions, and were soon intrenched. Here I remained until the evening of the 5th of September, during which time heavy skirmishing was going on continually. My loss at this place was 1 killed and 2 wounded. One of the latter was Capt. W. W. Griswold. On the evening of the 5th of September I was ordered to withdraw and move with the brigade toward Jonesborough. I withdrew at 7 p. m., and, marching all night, arrived at Jonesborough at 3 o'clock next morning, and occupied my old position. Here I remained until sunrise of the 7th, when the march was resumed for this place, where I arrived on the afternoon of the 8th and went into camp.

I cannot too highly commend the officers and men under my command for their promptness and efficiency in performing the duties devolved upon them during the campaign, and while they have my heartfelt sympathy for hardships they have endured, a nation meets their conduct with the highest appreciation.

The friends of the killed and wounded have my earnest condolence, and also the assurance that their sons and brothers fell true soldiers, with not a stain upon them.

A report of casualties is herewith transmitted.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. D. HURD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. H. W. LAWTON,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

No. 30.

Report of Capt. John C. Taylor, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, of operations August 16–September 8.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the military operations of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteers during

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 10 killed, 11 mortally wounded, 59 severely and slightly wounded, and 7 missing; total, 87.

the late campaign in Georgia, commencing from the date of its transfer to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, August 16, 1864, under command of Brig. Gen. William Grose:

After the transfer to the Third Brigade, my command occupied the extreme left of the brigade line, in front of Atlanta. Nothing further transpired than the usual duties of skirmishing with the enemy until the 20th day of August, 1864, during which time my command did not sustain any loss. On the morning of the 20th of August, by order of Brig. Gen. William Grose, I moved my command, in conjunction with five regiments of the Third Brigade, to the left. About sunrise we came upon the enemy. I was ordered to send two companies out as skirmishers, which I did, sending Companies K and F. Afterwards, on the same occasion, I was ordered to send out another company, with a detail of thirty-five men as skirmishers, which I did promptly, sending Company B and the detail on the right of the brigade skirmish line. My command did not suffer any loss during the scout on the 20th of August. Lieut. J. S. Fisher and Private Clemard Mahoney, Company E, were wounded on the 20th of August while on the skirmish line in front of the regimental camp. My command laid in camp near Atlanta from the 20th to the night of the 25th of August, doing nothing but furnishing the required number of guards for the regimental front, not sustaining any loss. On the night of the 25th of August, by order of Brig. Gen. William Grose, I moved my command under cover of night, immediately after dark in such a manner as to deceive the enemy as to my purpose, moving to the right of our lines, marching until 3 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, at which time my command was halted and told to rest until morning. By order of the general commanding I had my command ready to move at 8 a. m., at which time the enemy attacked our skirmish line. I was then ordered to move my regiment under cover of a little hill which I was ordered to hold at all hazards, which I did until relieved, without firing a gun. Then, by order of the general commanding brigade, I moved my regiment to the right through the lines of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Went into camp at sunset. Moved my command with the brigade at 8 a. m. August 27, marched until about 12 m., at which time my regiment was formed in line of battle on the right of the front line of the brigade, which was in rear of the Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, near Camp Creek, Ga. My command was ordered to be ready to move at 7 a. m. August 28. Moved at 2 p. m. with the brigade; went into camp at sundown. My regiment was formed in line of battle in center of the front line of the brigade. On the morning of the 29th of August the general commanding ordered me to throw up a line of breast-works on the left of the front line of the brigade.

On the morning of the 30th I was ordered to move my regiment with the brigade at 6 a. m. Moved to the right, crossing the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad. After marching to the right about five miles I was ordered to send a company out as flankers. The enemy fired on my command in the evening, wounding 1 man, the orderly, Company B. Marched until sunset, was ordered by the commanding general to form line of battle in the center of the front line of the brigade, and throw up a temporary line of breast-works, which was immediately done. Moved with the brigade at 6 a. m. August 31, by command of Brig. Gen. William Grose. Moved about one and

a half miles to the front, formed line of battle on the left of the front line of the brigade, and threw up a temporary line of breast-works near Shoal Creek, Ga., in front of the enemy's line of works. By order of the general commanding sent out a company of skirmishers. The enemy left his works without much resistance. My command did not sustain any loss in the advance on the enemy's lines. Occupied the enemy's works about 12 m. Moved my regiment with the brigade in the direction of the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. Was ordered on the march to send out a company of flankers. By order of the general commanding I formed my regiment in line of battle on the right of the front line of the brigade, and threw up a temporary line of works.

By order of Brigadier-General Grose I moved my command to the Atlanta and Macon Railroad on the morning of September 1, 1864, where I was ordered to engage my men in tearing up and destroying the railroad until about 4 p. m., at which time I was ordered to move to the left and form my regiment on the right of the rear line of the brigade, to support the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, which was engaging the enemy in front, near Jonesborough, Ga. My loss in this engagement was 1 officer severely wounded and 2 men slightly.

By order of the general commanding I moved my regiment about 7 a. m. September 2 to the line of works occupied by the enemy on evening of the 1st instant. Was ordered to move my command with the brigade along the Macon railroad in the direction of Lovejoy's Station, where I arrived about 3 p. m., where the enemy was found to be in force. I was directed to advance a skirmish company after forming my regiment on the right of the front line of the brigade. About 4.30 p. m. the general commanding ordered me to move my command on the enemy's lines, which I did, charging and taking his entire skirmish line in the front of my regiment, amounting in all to 27 prisoners—2 commissioned officers, and 25 enlisted men. My loss in the engagement was as follows: 1 man killed and 14 wounded, 2 mortally. I was struck on the shoulder by a canister-shot, inflicting a slight wound which caused me to leave the field after turning the command of the regiment over to Captain Miller, who held the line taken by me under the most terrific fire of artillery and musketry, building a line of works during the night, which my regiment held during the 3d instant, losing 1 man wounded while retiring from the skirmish line. By command of Brigadier-General Grose my regiment was relieved by the Ninth Indiana Veteran Volunteers immediately after dark and retired to the right of the rear line of breast-works occupied by the brigade, leaving my skirmishers where they were during the day, in which move 1 man was wounded. By order of the general commanding my regiment was moved farther to the rear on the morning of the 4th instant, for the purpose of resting, where it laid until the evening of the 5th instant, when Colonel Bennett, commanding brigade, issued orders to move at 7 p. m. Marched all night, occupying at early daylight our line of works, established on the 1st instant, near Jonesborough, Ga., where my regiment staid during the day, furnishing a company for picket. My regiment moved with the brigade at sunrise to Rough and Ready Station, where it arrived about 2.30 p. m. September 7.

Moved at 7 a. m. with the brigade in the direction of Atlanta, where it arrived at 12.30 p. m. September 8; went into camp one

mile east of Atlanta at 2 p. m., where it remained until the morning of the 9th instant, at which time I again took command and have since commanded. In camp on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th instant.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. TAYLOR,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Colonel BENNETT,
Comdg. Third Brigade, First Division, 4th Army Corps.

No. 31.

Report of Col. Thomas E. Rose, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 77TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOL. INFTY.,
In Camp, near Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The following is the report of the operations of my regiment during the campaign commencing on the 5th of May, 1864, and ending on the 8th of September, 1864:

On the 3d of May, 1864, the regiment broke camp at Blue Springs, at 12 m., and moved out six miles to the Knoxville and Dalton Railroad, and encamped for the night. On Wednesday, May 4, we marched at 5 a. m. to Catoosa Springs, where we encamped for two days. On Saturday, May 7, marched south to Tunnel Hill. On Sunday, May 8, moved to Mill Creek Gap and Rocky Face Ridge. On Monday, May 9, near midnight, the regiment went on picket. On Tuesday, May 10, skirmished all day with the enemy; had 3 enlisted men wounded. On Wednesday, May 11, the regiment, with the Thirtieth Indiana, moved on to a ridge which commanded Mill Creek Gap, and threw up rifle-pits. On Friday, May 13, at 5 a. m. the regiment with the division moved forward through Dalton, and at 9 a. m. came up with the enemy's rear guard; had some skirmishing, and went into camp. On Saturday, May 14, left camp and marched two miles, when our corps engaged the enemy, skirmishers were thrown out from each regiment; 1 commissioned officer and 1 enlisted man was wounded of this regiment. On Sunday, May 15, skirmishing commenced at daylight, and we were engaged with the enemy more or less all day; lost 3 enlisted men wounded. On Monday, May 16, we moved at 6 a. m. into Resaca, and at 4 p. m. crossed the river and marched four miles, where we encamped for the night. On Tuesday, May 17, we marched at 8 a. m., and encamped within two miles of Adairsville. On Wednesday, May 18, the regiment marched at 6 a. m., passed through Adairsville, and six miles beyond encamped for the night. On Thursday, May 19, the regiment marched at 6 a. m.; came up with the enemy's rear guard at Kingston, where we commenced skirmishing, and so continued until the enemy was driven back to Cassville. This regiment lost during the day 1 enlisted man killed and 3 wounded. On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 20th, 21st, and 22d, the regiment lay in camp. On Monday, May 23, we marched west six miles, where we crossed the Etowah River, and continuing the march four miles farther encamped for the night. On Tuesday, May 24, the regiment moved out of camp at 6 a. m., and marched fifteen miles and encamped.

On Wednesday, May 25, the regiment left camp at 10 a. m. and marched about eight miles to where the Twentieth Army Corps had been fighting, and encamped for the night. On Thursday, May 26, the regiment moved into the line of battle, our brigade being in reserve. On Friday, May 27, the regiment moved forward to the front line, and had sharp fighting all day. The casualties were 1 enlisted man killed and 3 wounded. On Saturday, May 28, our skirmishers were hotly engaged. The casualties in the regiment were 1 commissioned officer and 8 enlisted men wounded. On Sunday, May 29, the skirmishing continued all day; casualties, 4 enlisted men wounded. On Monday, May 30, the skirmishing still continued; casualties, 2 enlisted men wounded. On Tuesday, May 31, our skirmishers were still engaged, and the casualties of this regiment, 1 enlisted man wounded. On Wednesday, June 1, the position of the regiment was still unchanged. The loss on this day was 1 enlisted man killed. On Thursday, June 2, no change of position took place; casualties of the regiment, 1 enlisted man wounded. On Friday, June 3, in the same position as on the 2d; casualties of the regiment, 2 enlisted men wounded. On Saturday, June 4, moved camp at daylight to the left, the rebels having retreated during the night. On Sunday, June 5, the regiment lay quietly in camp all day. On Monday, June 6, the regiment marched at 5 a. m. a distance of about six miles to near Acworth Station. The regiment lay in camp during the 7th, 8th, and 9th. On Friday, June 10, the regiment left camp at 7 a. m., and marched four miles and encamped near Pine Knob, or Pine Top, near the enemy, our regiment on the second line, and was not engaged with the enemy. On Saturday and Sunday, 11th and 12th of June, the regiment still lay in camp on the second line in the same position as on the 10th. On Monday, June 13, the regiment moved one mile to the left, and threw up new works during the night. The rebels in front evacuated the same night. On Tuesday, June 14, the regiment moved forward one mile; finding the enemy in force, we here threw up new works; casualties, 1 enlisted man wounded. On Wednesday, June 15, the regiment continued in the same position as on the 14th. We had some skirmishing, but no casualties. On Thursday, June 16, the operations were the same as on the 14th and 15th; the casualties of the regiment, 1 enlisted man wounded. During the night the rebels fell back. On Friday, June 17, the regiment moved forward some distance and went into camp. There was heavy skirmishing along the line, but my regiment was not engaged. On Saturday, June 18, the skirmishing still continued, but the brigade to which my regiment belongs was in reserve, consequently we were not engaged. On Sunday, June 19, we again moved forward; were met by the rebels about a mile distant from our starting point, where our skirmishers engaged the enemy; fell slowly back to the foot of Kenesaw Mountain; the casualties in the regiment were 1 commissioned officer wounded, 2 enlisted men killed, and 7 enlisted men wounded. On Monday, June 20, the regiment lay in front of Kenesaw all day; no casualties. On Tuesday, June 21, the regiment moved forward and to the right. We were here opened upon by two batteries from the rebels. We threw up a new line of works, it being already the third before Kenesaw in about twenty-four hours; the casualties from the enemy's shells were 1 enlisted man killed and 2 enlisted men wounded. On Wednesday, June 22, the enemy opened upon us the same as before,

but our works being completed we were better protected, and no casualties occurred in the regiment. On Thursday, June 23, the regiment moved to the right and lay in reserve until dark, when we moved forward close to the enemy, and during the night completed a strong earth-work. On Friday, June 24, we had some skirmishing; lost 1 enlisted man wounded. On Saturday and Sunday, 25th and 26th of June, the position of the regiment was unchanged; we lost 2 enlisted men wounded on the 26th. On Monday, June 27, a general assault was made. The brigade to which my regiment is attached was held in reserve; the casualties of the regiment were 1 enlisted man killed and 1 wounded. On Tuesday, June 28, we had considerable skirmishing, and had 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men wounded. On Wednesday, June 29, a burial of the dead in our front under a flag of truce took place. During the night the enemy made a demonstration, but were repulsed. The casualties of the regiment were 3 enlisted men wounded. On Thursday, June 30, at dark, my regiment was relieved by another regiment of our brigade, and we moved back to the second line and encamped. On Friday, July 1, we continued in camp on the second line. On Saturday, July 2, the regiment again moved forward to the front line; no casualties. On Sunday, July 3, about 2 a. m., the rebels evacuated their works, and we moved forward at once and occupied them. Took several prisoners. We then moved forward to Marietta and five miles beyond to Smyrna, where we found the enemy strongly fortified. On Monday, July 4, at 11 a. m. we charged the enemy's works, capturing the rifle-pits, with a large number of prisoners, and killing and wounding several of the enemy; our loss was 1 commissioned officer wounded and 1 enlisted man killed, and 17 enlisted men wounded. During the night the enemy fell back to the Chattahoochee River and left us in full possession of their strong works at Smyrna, which we immediately occupied. On Tuesday, July 5, at daybreak we commenced pursuing the enemy. The regiment moved forward to Vining's Station, thence one mile to the left and encamped on the Chattahoochee River. On Wednesday, July 6, the regiment lay in camp, our skirmishers exchanging occasional shots across the river. We lay in this camp until the 10th. On Sunday, July 10, we marched up the river about five miles, where the regiment encamped within about one-half mile of the river, and continued in camp until the 12th. On Tuesday, July 12, we marched early, crossed the Chattahoochee on canvas pontoons, and moved down the river some distance, to a high bluff overlooking the river, where we encamped until the 18th. On Monday, July 18, the regiment moved forward toward Atlanta six miles, and encamped. On Tuesday, July 19, we marched at 11 a.m. about three miles, to Peach Tree Creek, on the opposite bank of which we threw up works; had some skirmishing but no casualties. On Wednesday, July 20, we marched to within three miles of Decatur, and then took the road to Atlanta, in all about four miles. We went into position in line and the enemy made a fierce attack on our skirmishers, but were repulsed; the casualties of this regiment were only 2 enlisted men wounded. On Thursday, July 21, at sunrise this regiment moved forward to the line of skirmishers and threw up works under a pretty heavy fire; our casualties were 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men wounded. The enemy retreated during the night. On Friday, July 22, before daylight,

we commenced pursuing the enemy, this regiment taking the advance, and at sunrise, owing to the fog, we came up with the rebels quite abruptly. We were quickly in line, however, and after a pretty sharp skirmish we commenced throwing up works within two miles of the town of Atlanta and within 1,500 yards of one of the enemy's forts; the casualties of the regiment were 4 enlisted men wounded. On Tuesday, July 26, a demonstration was made in which our skirmish line was somewhat advanced. This regiment lost 3 men wounded. On the 5th of August a like demonstration was made, in which five companies of this regiment charged up to the enemy's works and were repulsed, with the loss of 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men killed, and 14 enlisted men wounded. On the 17th of August this regiment changed camp from the extreme right to the extreme left of the brigade; the casualties were 3 enlisted men wounded on the picket-line. On Thursday, August 25, at dark, as the army commenced to move, the regiment withdrew from the works and moved to the right and bivouacked at Proctor's Creek, distance seven miles. On Friday, August 26, the regiment continued the march to the right, passing a portion of the Army of the Tennessee and the Fourteenth Army Corps, and encamped at 5 p. m., after marching about eight miles. On Saturday, August 27, advanced rapidly to Gilead Church, a distance of six miles. On Sunday, August 28, we marched, at about 3 p. m., a distance of about three miles, and bivouacked near the West Point railroad in a fine agricultural country. On Monday, August 29, the regiment assisted in destroying a large portion of the railroad. On Tuesday, August 30, we marched southeast, a distance of about three miles, and encamped in a thick woods. On Wednesday, August 31, we moved early in the morning and marched about five miles to near the Macon railroad and encamped for the night. On Thursday, September 1, we marched to the railroad and commenced destroying it. We moved down the railroad destroying it as we went, until we came near Jonesborough, where we formed line of battle and advanced on the enemy, who was intrenched at that place. This regiment, on the extreme right of the brigade, advanced through a dense thicket for about one-half a mile, close to the enemy's main line, where we threw up slight works under a heavy fire of musketry and canister; the casualties were only 2 wounded. During the night the enemy retreated. On Friday, September 2, we moved down the railroad to Lovejoy's Station, where we again found the enemy. The division to which my brigade and regiment is attached moved to the left, and formed line of battle, when we moved forward and engaged the enemy. My regiment was held in reserve and did not become engaged, although we were part of the time under a brisk fire. No casualties. On Saturday, September 3, my regiment moved up to the front line early and relieved the Seventy-fifth Illinois, of our brigade. As my regiment was much larger than the Seventy-fifth, I was obliged to prolong the works in order to protect my men. As soon as the fog arose the enemy opened a concentrated fire of musketry with artillery upon my regiment, and kept it up until our works were completed. The casualties of the regiment at this place were 1 commissioned officer killed and 1 severely wounded, and 11 enlisted men wounded. We remained at this place until the night of the 5th, when we withdrew and marched to Jonesborough, where we remained until the 7th. On Wednesday, September 7, the

regiment marched to Rough and Ready, and encamped for the night. On Thursday, September 8, marched through Atlanta and encamped two miles from the town in the direction of Decatur.

From the 3d of May until June 7 the regiment was commanded by Capt. J. J. Lawson, Company C. On the 7th of June I returned to the regiment, and have been personally in command during all of the time since.

Submitting the above, I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. ROSE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. H. W. LAWTON.]

No. 32.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 21, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit report of casualties sustained by my division in engagement of yesterday.

I will proceed to give a more perfect account of the action. With a heavy skirmish line the ridge, one-half [mile] wide, in front of our works was taken. General Kimball's brigade moved up to the skirmish line and formed on the right-hand side of the road, Colonel Blake on the left; Colonel Bradley was along the road perpendicular to their position in order of march. As soon as Kimball's and Blake's brigades reached the top of the ridge they commenced naturally to throw up log and rail barricades, and, as the result proved, providentially. When my line of battle was formed and my troops well in hand, I ordered the skirmish line forward. They had not advanced over 150 yards before they met the enemy in front. At the same time the enemy threw one division around my left and rear. This attack was repulsed, the details of which I will give hereafter. The fire had scarcely subsided on my left and rear when it broke out on my front and right flank where Kimball held. The enemy came completely around his right front. He made a return of his flank and drove them laterally in front of the Twentieth Corps, one division of which was then advancing to connect with me. From this time until sundown it was a succession of attacks on my right, left, and center, so rapid that I could not keep account of them, showing that the enemy were in strong force and well handled. The only thing that troubled me was that I did not have half men enough to hold the ground assaulted, even in one line, and I was obliged to move regiments from place to place as the attack was made, and several times strong attacks were repulsed by artillery and a few stragglers collected to support them. I had but 2,700 men in line. I had several regiments on the north side of Peach Tree Creek which did good service in preventing the enemy crossing the creek and capturing our trains. From the best and most reasonable accounts I can gather, we were attacked as follows: Bate's division on my left and rear, Walker's on my left front, and Cleburne to the right and rear. The position I held was a key point, which accounts for the vigorous attack made upon me. If I had

been driven across the creek Hooker's left flank would have been entirely exposed and serious consequences ensued. The enemy were completely astonished to find half completed barricades on the hill which we had just taken and which they imagined was only occupied by a skirmish line.

I am ordered by General Thomas to make no further advance until I connect with General Wood on my left.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, in action of July 20, 1864, on Peach Tree Creek, Ga.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade, Brigadier-General Kimball	.....	3	1	31	.....	1	36
Second Brigade, Col. J. W. Blake	.....	5	1	26	.....	6	38
Third Brigade, Col. L. P. Bradley	.....	3	1	20	.....	.....	24
Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, Lieut. C. W. Scovill	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. G. W. Spencer	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	11	3	81	.....	7	102

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 21, 1864.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September —, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, during the present campaign:

Tuesday, May 3, the division marched from Cleveland to Red Clay. May 4, marched from Red Clay to Catoosa Springs. May 5 and 6, remained at Catoosa Springs in position. May 7, marched from Catoosa Springs to Tunnel Hill, this division following a road on the left flank of that pursued by the other divisions of the corps, and took position on that road until relieved by the Twenty-third Corps; after this followed the First and Third Divisions to the neighborhood of Tunnel Hill, where it was posted in reserve. Sunday, May 8, Harker's brigade was ordered to ascend to the northern extremity of Rocky Face Ridge, the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Colonel Opdycke) clearing the way as skirmishers, which being effectually done, the whole brigade as-

cended to the summit. The summit was a sharp ridge, never w
than the room occupied by four men abreast, and oftentimes so
row and obstructed by bowlders that men in single file could
difficulty climb over the obstacles. The enemy, protected by
ural and artificial impediments, steadily resisted the advance of
brigade until dark, General Harker gaining about three-fourth
a mile of the crest. At night one piece of Battery M, First Illi
Artillery, was moved on the ridge, ready to open on the ene
rock barricades in the morning. General Schofield having arr
on the ground mean time, one brigade of his army was move
the crest, and took its place in General Harker's rear. May 9, S
field having withdrawn his troops from the ridge to make a den
stration with his whole corps in the valley on the east side of Rc
Face, the remainder of my division was pushed to the top of Rc
Face Ridge, forming immediately behind General Harker. Gen
Harker opened with his piece of artillery at daybreak and cha
the enemy, driving them gallantly until they found shelter bel
their main line of works on the top of the ridge. The whole ex
of the ridge occupied by us amounted to about a mile and th
quarters. From the ground thus gained the lines of the enem
the east of Rocky Face could be distinctly seen. Their position
good and well fortified, running off at right angles with the gen
direction of Rocky Face. General Schofield having driven
enemy's skirmishers into their works in the valley, it was arra
that he should then attack while I attacked the enemy's work
the eastern slope of the ridge and on the top, General Wag
brigade being displayed on the eastern slope for this purpose.
eral Harker on the top of the ridge was not to attack till an
pression had been made by the other columns. General Wag
in advancing, found his farther progress impeded by an impass
ravine, on the opposite side of which the enemy had a line o
trenchments, receiving a heavy fire from the enemy in the n
time. The leading regiment of General Harker's brigade, witl
waiting for the partial success of the other attacks, prematurely
vanced, and the column naturally followed. They carried the v
immediately in front of them with heavy loss, marching by the fl
but found themselves confronted by another and stronger wor
an eminence commanding the one they had taken. They held
position for some time, but farther progress being impossible,
back somewhat, retaining about 100 yards of the ground they
gained. Colonel McIlvain, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infan
was killed in this charge, Colonel Buckner, Seventy-ninth Illinois,
Lieutenant-Colonel Bullitt, Third Kentucky, wounded, and the na
of many other brave officers and men close the list of casualtie
this day. This day's operations demonstrated the enemy's posi
on the slope and crest of the ridge to be impregnable. Gen
Harker and the officers and men of his brigade highly distingui
themselves for gallantry and good conduct. May 10, no cha
made except in the relative positions of the brigades, Wagner b
ordered to the front; sharp picket-firing all day. May 11, no cha
except that Sherman's brigade relieved Wagner; picket-firing
day. May 12, General Schofield being withdrawn and sent tov
the right, and the Fourth Corps forming the left flank of the ar
Sherman's brigade, of my division, was left on the top of Rc
Face, the other brigades being withdrawn and placed in defen
positions on the flank of the army, General Stoneman's cav

being also on my left to observe the enemy and cover the flank. The enemy moved out a heavy force, threatening our left, which was first observed toward noon, composed of over twenty regiments of infantry and a large body of cavalry. General Stoneman was attacked, his pickets and front line being compelled to fall back. At this time I contracted my lines to get a better defense, and finding my force still insufficient called on General Wood for one brigade, as I had been instructed to do in such a case by General Howard. This brigade arrived promptly, with General Wood himself, and closed a gap in my line. The enemy, apparently satisfied with a demonstration merely, retired without attack. May 13, the enemy having evacuated the night previous, my division took up the line of march for Dalton, General Stanley's division being in the lead; marched from thence and encamped in Sugar Creek Valley. May 14, my division marched to the right (the other two divisions of the corps being to the left), and was directed to form in reserve behind the Twenty-third Corps, which was done. The Twenty-third Corps becoming heavily engaged with the enemy in force in front of Resaca, I was ordered forward, by General Thomas, to form on the left and rear of the Twenty-third Corps. Shortly afterward Harker's brigade was ordered into the fight to relieve a portion of the Twenty-third Corps, which was gallantly done under a severe and destructive fire of the enemy. The position just taken by Harker was a short distance in advance of their line of intrenchments and commanded by them, and it was only by taking advantage of every little inequality of the ground that the brigade could maintain its position. In the meanwhile, General Wood having come up and connected with my left, a general advance of his division and mine was ordered, and my other two brigades were posted on the wooded heights overlooking the valley in which Harker was engaged. Colonel Sherman's brigade was ordered, toward the close of the afternoon, to relieve General Harker. Our loss was considerable in Harker's and Sherman's brigades. Among the wounded were General Harker and Colonel Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, both of whom refused to quit the field and remained on duty till they recovered. The enemy's artillery fire being annoying during the night, eleven guns belonging to my division were put into position on the bald hills to the right of the woods, forming the right of my line. Sunday, May 15, General Schofield's command having been withdrawn during the previous afternoon and night, I found in the morning my right connecting with the Fourteenth Corps. My artillery opened and soon silenced that of the enemy, from which we experienced no further annoyance. Wagner's brigade was moved in to relieve Sherman's. At 11.30 p. m. a heavy fire of musketry was opened all along our lines (it is uncertain whether the rebels or ourselves commenced it) and continued for some time. May 16, the enemy having evacuated during the night, we marched to Resaca. As soon as the bridge, partially destroyed by the rebels, was repaired, we crossed the Oostenaula River, and advanced toward Calhoun, General Harker's brigade leading and skirmishing the whole of the way with the enemy's cavalry. We rested at Calhoun that night. May 17, advanced toward Adairsville from Calhoun, Sherman's brigade leading. From this point till late in the afternoon heavy skirmishing with a large body of the enemy's cavalry, who intrenched themselves in every strong position along the road, from which they were suc-

cessively dislodged. At length, two and a half miles from Adairsville, we came on the enemy's infantry, when the whole of Sherman's brigade was engaged, and one or two regiments of the Third Brigade. The firing was very sharp till after night-fall. Sherman's brigade lost considerably. May 18, the enemy having retreated in the night, I marched to Adairsville, abreast with General Wood's column, finding at a short distance from the engagement of the day before the enemy's lines of battle intrenched. After a long halt at Adairsville, I marched on a parallel road with General Wood and encamped about three miles from Kingston. May 19, marched toward Kingston, my division being third in order of march. Between one and two miles beyond Kingston, General Stanley leading, became engaged with the enemy; General Wood's division becoming engaged likewise, I was ordered to hold my division in reserve. I was not engaged this day, but from the changes of position demanded by the varying circumstances of the day, my men became greatly fatigued. At length, toward night-fall, I was ordered to form on the left of General Stanley, connecting with the Twentieth Corps, only a portion of General Stanley's division being able to find a place in the line. I went into camp for the night just in the rear of the line. May 20, the enemy retreated during the night previous, and this day, the 21st, and 22d were devoted to refitting the troops. Monday, 23d, started at 1 p. m. and proceeded by way of Saltpetre Cave to Gillem's Bridge, where we crossed the Etowah, third in order of march. Advanced three miles beyond the river and encamped at 11 p. m. May 24, marched to Burnt Hickory, second in order of march. May 25, took the road toward New Hope Church, crossing the bridge over Pumpkin Vine Creek, in rear of Williams' division, Twentieth Corps, my division leading the Fourth Corps. Advanced to the neighborhood of New Hope Church, but did not participate in the conflict, though Kimball's (First) brigade was formed on the left of the road in readiness for such an event. About night-fall the whole division was formed in line on the left of the road. May 26, reformed my lines and intrenched within eighty-five paces of the enemy's works; placed Goodspeed's battery (A, First Ohio) on the right of my line, relieving one of General Stanley's batteries posted there. From this date until the evacuation of the enemy on the night of June 4 there was continual skirmishing and demonstrations on my line. We lost many men in these operations by sharpshooters, and from the fact that our camps were exposed to the enemy's fire. It was a period of unprecedented fatigue and watchfulness on the part of officers and men, the behavior of whom was admirable. June 5, remained in the same position. June 6, marched to Morris' Hill Church, bringing up the rear of the corps, and leaving Kimball's brigade behind to guard and bring up the corps hospitals. June 7, General Kimball having performed this duty, rejoined the division. He had several skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry. June 8 and 9, remained in camp. June 10, marched to a position in front of Pine Mountain, taking position to the right and rear of General Stanley's division. June 11, 12, 13, and 14, skirmishing and changes of position. The enemy retired on the night of the 14th. June 15, the corps was ordered to attack the enemy in his new position, my division to lead. Division was formed in column of attack, preceded by three regiments deployed as skirmishers, under command of Colonel Bradley, Fifty-first Illinois, who conducted the advance with great skill.

The enemy's skirmishers were steadily driven out of skirmish pits in strong positions, and forced back to their main line of works, the strength of which, in the opinion of General Howard, forbade an attack with my main force. The division encamped for the night within 700 yards of the enemy's works, General Stanley's division on the right, the Fourth Corps on the left. June 16, advanced the left of my position; the enemy retired at night. June 17, advanced, following General Wood's division, about 400 yards. In the afternoon went into position on his left, strengthened my skirmish line, which, under charge of Colonel Lane, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, gallantly advanced across an open field, and carried the enemy's skirmish pits. June 18, skirmishers, under command of Colonel Bartleson, One hundredth Illinois, advanced a considerable distance to the high ridge beyond Muddy Creek, driving by a most gallant charge the enemy's skirmishers from behind their main line of works, where they had posted themselves in considerable numbers. The whole division was then advanced, during a violent rainstorm, to the high ridge, and posted on the skirmish line, directly under the fire from the enemy's line of works. Portions of the division had to maintain an incessant fire during the day, to keep down the enemy's infantry and eight guns he had in position. The fire of the latter would have been very destructive to our troops. Our loss this day was very large. The enemy retired in the night to their position at Kenesaw. June 19, advanced, General Stanley's division leading; my skirmish line, under Colonel Miller, Thirty-sixth Illinois, was thrown out well to the left, to cover the movement, the Fourteenth Corps not having come up. Colonel Miller had severe skirmishing with the enemy, through the dense undergrowth; captured many of them. I came into position on the left of Stanley. June 20, remained in position; had a sharp artillery duel in the afternoon, Goodspeed's and Spencer's batteries silencing two of the enemy's batteries. Was relieved toward night by King's division, Fourteenth Corps. June 21, moved to the right, and relieved part of the Twentieth Corps. General Wood, on our left, having advanced, our lines were moved forward about 200 yards, and connect[ed] with him. June 22, skirmish line was re-enforced, and, under command of Colonel Bradley, advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers from their pits into the main line. The enemy's position behind a strong line of works was plainly determined by this advance. Our skirmish line lost very heavily this day. June 23, skirmish line again advanced under Colonel Bartleson; drove in the enemy's pickets as before. The gallant Colonel Bartleson was killed. From this time until the 27th no operations took place beyond changing and adjusting the lines, and skirmishes and demonstrations. June 27, my division was ordered to assault the enemy's lines before Kenesaw, in front of the position held by General Stanley's division. The formation prescribed by General Howard was in two columns, composed of divisions closed in mass. Accordingly, General Harker's brigade was formed on the right in one column closed in mass; General Wagner's and General Kimball's on the left in one column closed in mass. The columns were preceded by a strong line of skirmishers, under command of Colonel Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At about 9 a. m. the skirmishers advanced, gallantly driving the enemy's pickets into the works, the columns immediately following them. General Harker's

brigade advanced through dense undergrowth, through the slashing and abatis made by the enemy, in the face of their fire, to the foot of their works, but were unable to get in, and fell back a short distance. General Wagner's brigade passed through similar obstacles, and were compelled to stop their advance a short distance from the enemy's works. General Harker then attempted another advance, and in the act this gallant and distinguished officer was killed. After a short respite General Kimball's brigade was ordered to advance. It moved to the front gallantly to the foot of the enemy's works, when his command was retired. It having been demonstrated that the enemy's works were too strong to be taken, the division was withdrawn, leaving our pickets in the captured rifle-pits, where they were afterward relieved by General Stanley's division. Apart from the strength of the enemy's lines, and the numerous obstacles which they had accumulated in front of their works, our want of success is in a great degree to be attributed to the thickets and undergrowth, which effectually broke up the formation of our columns and deprived that formation of the momentum which was expected of it. Beside the enemy's musketry our troops were exposed to a heavy fire of canister and case-shot. Colonel Miller, Thirty-sixth Illinois, was mortally wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, Eighty-eighth Illinois, was killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr, Seventy-fourth Illinois, after receiving a mortal wound, still led his men to the foot of the works, where he was taken prisoner. The loss of the division in the assault was 654 killed and wounded. It is no injustice to the claims of others to state that General Kimball, commanding First Brigade; Colonel Bradley, commanding Fifty-first Illinois; Colonel Opdycke, commanding One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Colonel Lane, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, distinguished themselves by their conduct on this occasion. From this time until July 2 the division remained in old camp. July 2, moved to the left and relieved General Wood. On this night the enemy retired. July 3, marched through Marietta, General Stanley leading. Formed at Neal Dow Station, to the left and rear of General Stanley's division, which had encountered the enemy there. July 4, moved forward and formed on the left of General Stanley, who had advanced his skirmish and main lines, took some of the enemy's rifle-pits and captured prisoners. The enemy retired this night. July 5, marched, following General Wood, who had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry near Pace's Ferry, driving them over it. Encamped near Vining's Station, in reserve. July 6, remained in camp. July 7, moved camp, our left resting on Rottenwood Creek. July 8, remained in camp. July 9, marched to Roswell to support Garrard's cavalry and occupy any ground they had gained after crossing the river. Crossed the river about dusk at Shallow Ford and relieved the cavalry, who recrossed to the north side, except their picket in front. July 10, adjusted our lines and made a tête-de-pont. General Dodge, with two divisions of the Sixteenth Corps, arrived to-day and relieved our front line. July 11, recrossed the river and went into camp on hills near Shallow Ford. July 12, moved back to our old camp at Rottenwood Creek. July 13, crossed the river at Powers' Ferry, and formed on the left of General Wood. Remained in this position till the 18th. July 18, moved to Buck Head, my division in advance. Encountered the enemy's cavalry at Nancy's Creek and skirmished all the way with

them, Colonel Opdycke commanding skirmishers. Encamped at Buck Head. July 19, sent out a reconnaissance on a road leading to Decatur, and found the enemy at one of the forks of Peach Tree Creek. At 6 p. m. the division moved to Peach Tree Creek. Kimball's brigade was sent over to re-enforce one of General Wood's brigades across the creek. July 20, General Wood's division having been ordered to recross the creek and move to the left, the whole of my division was thrown over Peach Tree Creek, taking position in the intrenchments left by General Wood. I was informed by General Howard that I was to consider myself detached from the corps for that day, and was to receive orders from General Thomas, who arrived upon the ground about noon. My orders were, as soon as the Twentieth Corps had crossed the creek and effected a junction with me, to advance on the main road to Atlanta. The junction having been completed, at 1 p. m. a strong skirmish line of five regiments, under Colonel Barrett, Forty-fourth Illinois, was ordered forward to take the next ridge in our front. This was handsomely done, and the division moved forward to the skirmish line, General Kimball's brigade taking post on the right of the road, the Second Brigade, under Colonel Blake, on the left of the road, four pieces of Goodspeed's battery being placed between these brigades on the road. Colonel Bradley's (Third) brigade formed along the road, nearly perpendicular to the line of the other two brigades. The formation was as near as possible that of a T, Bradley's brigade forming the tail of it. The men of Kimball's and Blake's brigades at once set toward making log and rail barricades. The old skirmish line was relieved by a new detail of three regiments, under Colonel Conrad, Fifteenth Missouri. The Fifty-seventh Indiana was sent along the ridge to my left as far as Pea Vine Creek to scout and watch for any approach of the enemy from that quarter. The One hundredth Illinois, to my left and rear, was in the bottom land, in the angle between Peach Tree and Pea Vine Creeks, skirmishing with the enemy on the other side of Pea Vine. Everything being ready for an advance, the skirmishers, under Colonel Conrad, were thrown forward. Immediately on moving they encountered a sharp fire from the enemy's pickets, but they pressed forward until they came in contact with an almost continuous line of skirmish pits. Colonel Conrad sent back a report that he had found the enemy in force. This was immediately communicated to General Thomas, who ordered me to remain where I was for the day and intrench. Directly after the enemy made an attack on us in columns and lines, passing through our front skirmish line, which fell back on our main lines. The Fifty-seventh and One hundredth Illinois, however, on our flank and rear, being cut off by this movement, recrossed Peach Tree Creek and took position on the north bank, where they did valuable service in repelling the attempts of small bodies of the enemy to cross the creek and get at our trains. The enemy attacked my position by divisions obliquely in echelon. Bate's (rebel) division passed clear of my left through the woods and emerged into the bottom land, between Peach Tree and Pea Vine Creeks, evidently aiming at the bridge. I had fortunately kept two guns of Goodspeed's battery in the rear, on the road, at the angle of the works vacated by General Wood. With these guns, which I put into position, and a few of the pickets who had been driven in alongside of them, this column of Bate's was checked and driven back into the woods. At the

same time Walker's (rebel) division attacked my left and center, and almost immediately after another heavy column (Cheatham's, I think) attacked Kimball's right, which at this time was 500 or 600 yards in the advance of General Hooker's line of battle. A portion of the enemy passing around Kimball's right, he was compelled to take a regiment from his line of battle and form against them, this regiment, firing into their flank, dispersing them and driving them off to the right. On the left of Blake's brigade the enemy's column succeeded in getting around his flank. Colonel Lane, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, ordered the pioneers of the brigade to fire into them, fix bayonets and charge, which was done, and the column dispersed. Colonel Bradley, from the road, threw forward some of his regiments to the support of Blake's left, connecting him with the road upon which the rest of his brigade was. The enemy advanced quite near the road, but were repulsed by Bradley's (Third) brigade, who employed their leisure time in throwing up a barricade along the road. This first attack lasted about thirty minutes before it was finally repelled. In the mean time Bate's division attempted another movement to our rear. Spencer's battery of four guns had arrived and was in position, besides the section of Goodspeed's in the rear, and a battery of the Twentieth Corps, which happened to cross at the same bridge I used, had gone into position, as I understood, under the immediate supervision of General Thomas. This force easily repulsed the attempt of the enemy. The Twentieth Corps was not in position on the ridge when the attack commenced on me, and they had barely time to get there before the enemy, if, indeed, the enemy did not a little anticipate them.

The attack on this corps began after my division had been engaged some fifteen minutes. After the first attack until sundown the enemy made frequent attacks on my line, though none so severe as the first, and a constant fire had to be kept up along my lines until dark. Owing to the partial protection of the rail barricades, and the fine natural position, my loss was very slight, amounting to 102 casualties, of whom 6 were reported missing. During this fight my division held the left of the troops engaged. I do not know the interval which separated me from the rest of the corps, but I think it was about two miles. The importance of the position held by my division cannot be too highly estimated, composed of a ridge nearly parallel to Peach Tree Creek, its left termination being on Pea Vine, and its right extending, I think, indefinitely. Connecting the bridge with this ridge was a spur, on the summit of which the road ran nearly at right angles with the ridge. On each side of the spur was low, rolling ground, commanded by the spur. Had the enemy obtained this position the right wing of the army would probably have been rolled back into the angle between Peach Tree Creek and the Chattahoochee, and entirely separated from the left and center. The road to Buck Head would have been in the enemy's possession, and, beside the destruction of material, a heavy loss in men would have been the result of such disaster. During all this time I had but a single line, and even that was not sufficient to cover the space enveloped by the enemy, but regiments frequently had to be moved from point to point to meet some exigency. Among those who highly distinguished themselves on this day I mention the names of General Kimball, Colonel Bradley, and

Colonel Blake, commanding brigades, and Colonel Lane, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. July 21, the day was devoted to rest, and to the burial of the dead. In the afternoon a reconnaissance was made by Colonel Lane, which developed the enemy in respectable force. In the night the enemy retired to Atlanta. July 22, marched on the road toward Atlanta, my division coming in rear of the corps, and took post on both sides of the main road, intrenching the position. From this date till the night of August 25, when we evacuated our position in front of Atlanta, our time was usefully employed in adjusting lines, constructing new lines, in brisk skirmishes with the enemy, and in demonstrations. The position of the enemy became perfectly known to us, and was found to be impregnable to attack. August 25, evacuated our lines before Atlanta about midnight without annoyance from the enemy, this division bringing up the rear of the corps, and marched to Proctor's Creek. August 26, crossed Proctor's Creek, no enemy following but a thin skirmish line; crossed Utoy Creek and encamped, this division leading. August 27, left at 3 p. m., bringing up the rear of the corps and guarding the baggage train; passing the rest of the corps in camp, and crossed Camp Creek, covering the road to Fairburn. August 28, moved second in order of march, and took position near Red Oak, on the West Point railroad. August 29, remained in camp. August 30, marched first in order, and took position at Mann's house. Our march this day was much impeded by the Fourteenth Corps. August 31, crossed Crooked Creek at the mill; remained there to guard the trains and artillery, while the rest of the corps moved forward to strike the railroad. Toward evening took up position on the right of the First Division. September 1, marched toward Jonesborough by the railroad, destroying the track as we went, the First Division in the lead. Late in the afternoon proceeded to Jonesborough, where the division was formed to attack and turn the enemy, this division being on the extreme left. We advanced rapidly, driving the enemy's skirmishers before us over ground very unfavorable for attack, and did not stop till darkness put an end to the day's operations. When we rested my lines of battle were 600 or 700 yards in advance of any other troops, and was completely in rear of the enemy. We took one of their hospitals. I lost about 13 men of my pickets captured, from the fact that in the darkness they became mixed up with small straggling bodies of the enemy, and for the same reason I took a much larger number of them. My loss in the advance on the skirmish line was about 40 killed and wounded. Had one hour's more light been afforded us it is certain that the day's operations would have been much more decisive in the defeat of the enemy. September 2, marched to Lovejoy's Station in advance, forming on the left of the railroad. In the afternoon the whole corps moved to the attack of the enemy; found the enemy in my front, strongly intrenched, with open ground for several hundred yards in advance of their position, across which it would have been impossible to advance with any hope of success. From the circumstances of the case my attack was a skirmish fight. September 3, 4, and 5, remained in camp strengthening my position. Left on the night of the 5th for Jonesborough. September 6, remained in camp near Jonesborough. September 7, broke up camp and marched toward Atlanta, second in order, and encamped at Sykes' house. September 8, marched to

Atlanta, bringing up the rear of the corps, without annoyance from the enemy. Passed through Atlanta, and encamped on the Decatur road, about three miles from the center of the city.

In the foregoing I have said but little of the artillery—Battery A, First Ohio, Captain Goodspeed, and Battery M, First Illinois, Captain Spencer. I cannot conclude this report without bearing testimony to the gallantry and efficiency with which these batteries have been served throughout this campaign. Placed in every position as occasion served, sometimes on the skirmish line, again in line of battle, and at other times replying to the enemy's guns at long range, I have never called upon them in vain to repel an attack, or to silence the enemy's batteries.

I have been ably and zealously seconded by the brigade commanders, Generals Kimball, Wagner, and the lamented Harker, General Bradley, Colonels Sherman and Opdycke.

I wish likewise to call the attention of the commanding general to the efficiency and gallantry of my staff: Captain Tinney, at one time assistant adjutant-general of the division; Capt. J. S. Bliss, aide-de-camp, Sixty-seventh New York Volunteers, wounded; Lieut. H. W. Jackson, aide-de-camp, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, wounded at Kenesaw, June 27; Lieut. E. Carrington, aide-de-camp; Captain Ransom, provost-marshal, Forty-fourth Illinois; Captain Morgan, acting assistant inspector-general, Seventy-third Illinois; and also to the zeal and efficiency with which their respective duties were performed by Captain Mallory, commissary of subsistence; Lieutenant Van Pelt, acting assistant quartermaster; Captain Hill, assistant quartermaster; Lieutenant Douglass, ordnance officer; and by Doctors Bowman and Glick, chief surgeons of the division.

Throughout this campaign of four months' duration, undertaken in the heats of summer, unprecedented in the fatigues and exposures it has caused, I have had more than reason to be proud of the officers and men of this division. In battles, in bloody skirmishes, in marches, they have more than realized my expectations.

Report of casualties in Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, from May 3 to September 8, 1864, inclusive.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	7	134	31	598	2	47	40	774	814
Second Brigade	11	100	39	624	.....	21	50	745	795
Third Brigade	18	155	51	773	.....	25	69	953	1,022
Battery A, First Ohio Artillery	...	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	14	14
Battery M, First Illinois Artillery	.....	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	14	14
Total	36	391	121	2,016	2	93	159	2,500	2,659

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Army of the Cumberland.

ADDENDA.

Report of casualties in Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, for the month ending May 31, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. N. Kimball	1	74	15	310	.....	4	404
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner	2	9	8	109	.....	2	130
Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. G. Harker	5	73	14	354	.....	4	450
Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. G. W. Spencer.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. W. F. Goodspeed.	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Total	8	156	37	781	.....	10	992

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Report of casualties in Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, from May 3 to June 5, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters, Brigadier-General Newton	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	2
First Brigade, Brigadier-General Kimball	1	74	15	310	.....	4	404
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Wagner	2	11	8	117	.....	3	141
Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. G. Harker	6	77	18	395	.....	2	498
Battery M, First Illinois Artillery, Capt. G. W. Spencer.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Battery A, First Ohio Artillery, Capt. W. F. Goodspeed.	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Total	9	162	41	831	.....	11	1,054

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
June 6, 1864.

Report of casualties Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, for the month ending June 30, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	4	45	12	190	1	24	17	259	276
Second Brigade	8	83	26	421	.....	13	34	517	551
Third Brigade	11	64	32	320	.....	19	43	408	446
Battery M, First Illinois Artillery	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Battery A, First Ohio Artillery	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Division headquarters	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1
Total	23	194	71	943	1	56	95	1,193	1,288
Error in First Brigade									20
									1,308

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Report of casualties in Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, for the month ending July 31, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. N. Kimball	.....	8	1	45	.....	2	56
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner	.....	7	4	45	.....	3	59
Third Brigade, Col. L. P. Bradley	1	12	4	56	.....	2	75
Battery M, First Illinois Artillery, Capt. G. W. Spencer.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Battery A, First Ohio Artillery, Lieut. C. W. Scovill.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total	1	27	9	152	.....	7	196

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Report of casualties occurring in the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, during the month of August, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	.....	2	.....	3	1	4	1	9	10
Second Brigade	1	.....	.....	20	.....	3	1	23	24
Third Brigade	1	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	1	14	15
Total	2	2	.....	37	1	7	3	46	49

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., *September* 13, 1864.

No. 33.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 22–August 4.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 139, extract 6, dated headquarters Department of the Cumberland, May 20, 1864, I assumed command of the First Brigade of your division on the 22d day of May, 1864, the brigade being then in camp at Two-Run Creek, near Kingston, Ga. Having no data from which to compile a history of the actions of this brigade previous to that date, I shall with this report only speak of its movements while under my command.

On the 23d, in obedience to your order, the brigade marched, bivouacking that night near Stilesborough, the 24th near Burnt Hickory, and on the night of the 25th east of Pumpkin Vine Creek, and about two miles from it, in line of battle, the enemy being posted

in strong works at a fork of the roads in front, near New Hope Church, in which position I remained the 26th, skirmishing with sharpshooters constantly. On the morning of the 27th at sunrise a strong demonstration was made in my immediate front with artillery and the skirmishers of my command, which ceased at 9 o'clock. At 2 p. m. I succeeded in advancing my line to a position which nearly enfiladed the enemy's line in front of General Wagner's brigade (Second). Goodspeed's battery having reported to me, was placed in position near my right. At 3.30 o'clock the enemy made a charge, driving my skirmishers to their reserves, but was by them checked and repulsed with severe loss. After his repulse the enemy demonstrated strongly until 5.30 p. m., undoubtedly with a view to cover a movement of troops to his right, which movement was at that time discovered to be going on. His demonstrations ceased about the time of the attack of General Wood's (Third) division to our left. From the 27th of May until the 5th of June, when the enemy disappeared from the (our) front, I remained in my advanced position, skirmishing hotly and continually with him day and night; in fact the affair more resembled a continuous battle than a skirmish. On the 6th of June I was ordered by you to cover with my brigade the movement of the corps hospitals, and in compliance bivouacked that night near Brown's Mill creek. On the 8th, the movement of the hospitals being completed, my command joined the division at Allatoona Creek, near Acworth, bringing in 8 prisoners. One of them, a cavalry scout, well mounted and armed, was captured by the commissary sergeant of the Eighty-eighth Illinois, while he (the sergeant) was bathing, naked and unarmed. On the 11th I was placed in reserve, and moved with my command to a point about three and a half miles west, northwest from Kenesaw Mountain, and so remained the 12th and 13th, each day in line of battle, to support the Second Brigade, should it become necessary. On the 14th our line advanced about a mile toward the enemy's works, his sharpshooters skirmishing and falling back. On the 15th the enemy's skirmish line was strengthened and strongly resisted farther advance, but was finally driven back another mile, and at night my brigade bivouacked within 1,000 yards of his main line of works. On the 16th I was again ordered to the front with my command, and that day advanced to a ridge about 500 yards from the enemy's works, and threw up fortifications under a severe and destructive fire from his lines. A battery was placed in position near my left about midnight, and at daylight the 17th the enemy's skirmishers disappeared from my front, when it was discovered that during the night he had evacuated his fortified position and taken up a new one, also fortified, nearly a mile and a half to his rear. By your order the brigade moved forward, and that night bivouacked about three-fourths of a mile from the enemy's new line. On the 18th my command was advanced to a point in front of the west end of Kenesaw Mountain, and bivouacked near Noyes' Creek, which position was acquired after severe skirmishing. On the 19th my command was advanced across Noyes' Creek, driving the enemy before them, and capturing 40 prisoners. The Thirty-sixth Illinois, under Col. S. Miller, and the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Chandler, formed my skirmish line, and were for a short time hotly engaged. My loss in this affair was 3 killed, 15 wounded, and 6 missing. On the 20th the brigade was relieved by a brigade from the Fourteenth Army Corps, and withdrawn across the creek. On the 21st the brigade, as the right

of your division, was moved toward our right until it connected with Butterfield's division, of the Twentieth Army Corps, and at 4 p. m. was advanced to a ridge about 600 yards from the enemy's works, when fortifications were thrown up quickly, under a constant fire from his skirmishers and main lines. From the 5th to the 22d of June there was heavy rain each day, and the command suffered great hardships, being constantly engaged in skirmishing or fighting with the enemy, bivouacking without tents, and often in wet and unhealthy positions. The brigade remained, skirmishing continually day and night, in the same general position taken on the 21st, until the morning of the 27th, without change, except to advance part of the line in connection with General Harker's, on my left, to a point about 450 yards from the enemy's main works. On the 27th, in obedience to your orders, my command was formed in close column by divisions, right in front, to support the Second and Third Brigades in an assault upon the enemy's works. My position was on the left, and retired from that occupied by General Wagner's brigade, at the time the assault commenced. At 9 a. m., General Wagner having advanced to near the enemy's rifle-pits, and then been checked, I was ordered by you to advance my command and take the works, if possible. My column was immediately in motion, advancing with fixed bayonets, Col. W. W. Barrett, of the Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, in immediate charge of the right wing, and the Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. James B. Kerr, in the front. The column pushed forward, under a thick undergrowth of brush, to the edge of the woods, within seventy yards of the enemy's abatis, where the Seventy-fourth Illinois deployed and rushed forward. From the time of starting until it reached the edge of the woods, the head of my column was exposed to a most destructive fire of canister from the enemy's batteries, and the Seventy-fourth Illinois, upon debouching from the woods and deploying, was swept away by it and the murderous fire of the enemy's riflemen. Still those of the regiment who did not fall pressed forward and reached the parapet of the enemy's works, when Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr was wounded and captured, with 11 of his brave fellows. At the time the second regiment, the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, was about to deploy, your order to halt and remain where I was reached me. The halt was made, Wagner's brigade was withdrawn, and I was ordered to fall back behind our works, which movement was accomplished without confusion, under a most terrific fire from the enemy. My loss in this action was 194 killed, wounded, and missing, nearly all of whom were from the Seventy-fourth, Eighty-eighth, and Forty-fourth Illinois Regiments, and neither of which numbered 160 men. The loss of officers in my command in this action was in remarkable disproportion to that of enlisted men, being one to six. Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, a most brave and worthy officer, was killed, and Colonel Miller, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr, who was captured, were wounded, and have since died. Many of my dead and wounded were between the enemy's abatis and their works, and were left there until the evening of the 28th, when they were recovered through an arrangement made for that purpose by Major Sabin, of the Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, my brigade officer of the day, and Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, of Arkansas, the officer of the day for the enemy in our front.

My command remained in the same position as before the action, until I was ordered by you to relieve a part of Wood's division toward our left on the 2d of July. That night the enemy evacuated their position at Kenesaw Mountain, and on the 3d the brigade marched with the division through Marietta and bivouacked near the railroad about four miles south of that place. During the day of the 4th of July my command was engaged in hotly skirmishing with the enemy, who retired during the night, and on the 5th the march was continued to Vining's Station, near which place my command was bivouacked between the railroad and the Chattahoochee River. On the 6th the division was moved to a position along the southerly bank of the Rottenwood Creek, where I was bivouacked on the left of the line, and there remained until the 9th; on that day my brigade marched to Roswell Factory, forded the Chattahoochee River, and intrenched in a position on the south side of it, where the command remained until the 11th, when, being relieved by a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps, I was ordered by you to recross the river and bivouacked on the north side. On the 12th the command marched back to the old position on Rottenwood Creek, and on the morning of the 13th again crossed the Chattahoochee River on the pontoon bridge at Powers' Ferry, and went into position about two miles from the river at the forks of the main road, my brigade on the left, and retired from the main line, where it fortified and remained until sunrise the morning of the 18th, when the march was commenced toward Atlanta on the Buck Head road. My brigade was bivouacked that night on the left of the road at Buck Head. By your order I detailed the Seventy-fourth Illinois and the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry Regiments to make a reconnaissance toward Peach Tree Creek on the Decatur road, which movement was made at early dawn the 19th, and developed the fact that the rebel infantry in that vicinity had retired to the south side of Peach Tree Creek. At 5 p. m. the division marched on the Atlanta road to Peach Tree Creek, and my brigade was halted on the north side of it until 11 p. m., when, by your order, I crossed to the south side and took up a position to the right of and supporting General Hazen's brigade, of Wood's division. Early in the morning of the 20th General Hazen's brigade, of Wood's division, was withdrawn, the troops being relieved by my brigade and the balance of your division. On the morning of the 20th I was ordered by you to deploy a strong skirmish line and seize the enemy's advance works, well posted on a ridge about 600 yards in our front. In obedience to the order, I sent out the Thirty-sixth, Seventy-fourth, and Eighty-eighth Illinois Regiments, deployed and under the command of Col. W. W. Barrett, of the Forty-fourth Illinois; these regiments were supported by the Ninety-seventh Ohio, Colonel Lane, and the Twenty-eighth Kentucky, Major Barth, of the Second Brigade, as a reserve. The skirmish line advanced at noon and quickly drove the rebels from their pits, capturing a number of prisoners. Discovering a ridge about 400 yards farther to the front commanding that just taken, Colonel Barrett pushed forward his line and seized that also without serious opposition, taking prisoner a surgeon and 2 privates, with an ambulance and team. The possession of this hill proved of the most vital importance in the action which followed. My command was at once moved up to it, the skirmish line relieved by three fresh regiments from my command, the Fifteenth Missouri, Twenty-fourth

Wisconsin, and Seventy-third Illinois, all under immediate charge of Col. J. Conrad, of the Fifteenth Missouri, and the brigade placed in position, with the Eighty-eighth Illinois on the left of the road, and the Forty-fourth, Seventy-fourth, and Thirty-sixth Illinois Regiments on the right of it. Four guns of Goodspeed's battery came up and were so posted at the road as to well cover the front and each side. Colonel Blake, commanding the Second Brigade, came up promptly and was placed in position by me, his right connecting with my left, and extending to the left on a prolongation of my line, with his left retired. The left of the Twentieth Corps had at this time crossed the Peach Tree Creek, but had not come up, so my right was entirely uncovered. Arms were stacked in line and every man fell to work with the greatest activity to throw up breast-works for themselves and the battery; but these were hardly commenced when, at 3 p. m., a rapid firing was heard on our picket-line in my front; my skirmishers were driven in, closely followed by the enemy in two lines of battle, charging with great confidence with a rapidity and an absence of confusion I have never seen equaled. My men seized their guns and formed to resist the enemy's advance. He was repulsed with terrible loss in our front, but his lines were soon discovered to extend far beyond my right. To attack the left of the Twentieth Corps he passed my right flank, and the Seventy-third Illinois, which had been driven in from the picket-line, was formed nearly at right angles with the front line to cover and protect it. When the enemy had been repulsed by the left of the Twentieth Corps he was obliged in retiring to expose himself to an enfilading fire from this regiment. This fire was so deadly that great numbers of the rebels covered themselves in a small ravine and were captured by the Twentieth Corps, which followed them closely until opposite the right of my line. At the same time the enemy passed my right the sound of artillery and musketry in rear of the left of Colonel Blake's brigade showed that the enemy's lines extended also beyond our left, and that there was great danger of being cut off from the bridge over the Peach Tree Creek and surrounded, but no man left his post. Repulsed at every point where he had met Union troops, the enemy fell back, and reforming his lines, made another desperate attempt to drive us from our position, but with no better success than before. Still he kept up a rapid fire, and seemed persistent in his efforts to find a weak point through which he could force his way, until about 6 o'clock, when he retired, leaving most of his dead and wounded where they fell. Had the enemy recovered possession of the hill on which Colonel Blake's and my own brigades were posted, he would have been able to command the plain over which the left of the Twentieth Corps was moving and to enfilade the position to be taken by it, and the desperate efforts made by him to retake the hill are indicated by the loss of many officers of high rank in close proximity to our lines. The troops which attacked our position were Bate's, Walker's, and a part of Cheatham's divisions, esteemed among the best in the rebel service, and prisoners relate that no doubt whatever was felt that we would be swept from the ridge by their superior numbers, or, remaining, would be easily captured by their turning our left and cutting us off from the crossing of the Peach Tree Creek. During the night succeeding the action the enemy was actively engaged with a large force removing his dead and wounded from such parts of the field near our lines as he could approach in the darkness, but he desisted at daybreak, leaving

many dead in our hands; how many I have not now the means of exactly giving. Compared with the fury of the enemy's charges, his superior numbers, and his great losses, my own casualties were remarkably small, the total loss in the brigade being 3 killed and 31 wounded. The works were strengthened during the day of the 21st, and on the morning of the 22d our skirmishers entered the enemy's works, he having evacuated them during the night. At 9 o'clock the 22d the command moved out toward Atlanta. The enemy's pickets were encountered at a point two miles from the city, and line of battle was formed and works were thrown up by us under a rapid fire of shell from his forts and intrenchments, at short range, which, however, did but little damage. My brigade occupied the same general position which was first assigned it on the 22d until the 26th, when it was withdrawn from the front and bivouacked about 600 yards to the rear, where it remained until near sundown of August 1, when it was ordered by you to move to the extreme left of our lines to a point near the Howard house and relieve a part of the Twenty-third Army Corps, which movement was accomplished early in the evening. The brigade remained in the position so taken, skirmishing with and watching the enemy, without any unusual action until the 4th of August, when I was relieved from the command of it and assigned to the command of the First Division of this corps, Col. E. Opdycke, of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, taking my place in the brigade.

The total loss of the brigade while under my command, from the 22d day of May until the 4th day of August, was 71 killed, 341 wounded, 9 missing, and 4 captured; total loss, 424.

All of the regiments in the brigade were small, their aggregate effective strength averaging about 175 each, and the command was many times very little larger than a full regiment.

Throughout the campaign, and in every battle, the officers and men in my brigade, without any exception, have faithfully and cheerfully performed all their duties, and there is no command in the U. S. Army composed of better men than those who make up the First Brigade, of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Many of the bravest and best have fallen a sacrifice to their country's cause. It is impossible for me in this report to mention all the deserving by name, but the memory of such men as Col. Silas Miller, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, who was mortally wounded while in charge of my skirmish line on the 27th of June, at Kenesaw, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, of the Eighty-eighth Illinois, who was killed while leading his regiment in the charge of that day, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, who was mortally wounded and captured on the parapets of the enemy's works in the same action, will never fade in the hearts of a people who appreciate the noble and the brave and the good.

Col. W. W. Barrett, of the Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, is entitled to special mention for his coolness and bravery, and I commend him to your favorable consideration.

I also desire to speak in the highest terms of Lieutenant Scovill, of Goodspeed's (Ohio) battery, and of the brave men under him for their gallant conduct on the 20th of July. Never before did guns more terribly punish an enemy than did those under his command that day at Peach Tree Creek.

Lieutenant Turnbull, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieutenant Jackson, aide-de-camp, both of my staff, were wounded at

New Hope Church while reconnoitering the picket-line, Lieutenant Turnbull losing a leg, and both being disabled from further field duty to this date.

Capt. E. D. Mason, assistant adjutant-general, Capt. A. G. Lakin, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants Burrill and McMurtry, aides-de camp, gave new evidences of their gallantry in the battles of the 27th of June and the 20th of July, and I am indebted to them for their promptness in conveying my orders and their faithfulness in executing all their duties as members of my staff.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS.

Report of casualties in the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, for the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
88th Illinois Infantry	.....	14	3	53	.....	.....	3	67
74th Illinois Infantry	.....	11	1	43	.....	1	1	55
73d Illinois Infantry	.....	6	1	22	.....	.....	1	28
44th Illinois Infantry	.....	8	2	53	.....	.....	2	61
36th Illinois Infantry	.....	14	5	64	.....	.....	5	78
24th Wisconsin Infantry	1	13	3	43	.....	1	4	57
15th Missouri Infantry	.....	8	.....	29	.....	2	.....	39
28th Kentucky (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Total	1	74	15	310	.....	4	16	388

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. S. RANSOM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Casualties in the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, from June 1 to June 30, inclusive.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Prisoners.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
88th Illinois Volunteers	1	7	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
74th Illinois Volunteers	3	17	5	53	.....	13	1	3	95
73d Illinois Volunteers	.....	5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
44th Illinois Volunteers	.....	6	3	35	.....	4	.....	.....	48
36th Illinois Volunteers	.....	5	1	48	.....	3	.....	.....	57
24th Wisconsin Volunteers	.....	4	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
15th Missouri Volunteers	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	10
Total	4	45	12	190	.....	21	1	3	276

Respectfully submitted.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Casualties in the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, during the month of June, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Prisoners.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
88th Illinois Volunteers	1	8	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
74th Illinois Volunteers	3	23	4	45	.....	10	1	.....	86
73d Illinois Volunteers	.....	3	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
44th Illinois Volunteers	.....	8	3	34	.....	3	.....	5	53
36th Illinois Volunteers	.....	4	3	58	.....	7	.....	.....	72
24th Wisconsin Volunteers	.....	4	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
15th Missouri Volunteers	.....	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Total	4	54	13	199	.....	20	1	5	296

Respectfully submitted.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. S. RANSOM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 34.

Report of Col. Emerson Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 6–September 8.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully make the following report of the operations of this brigade from August 6, 1864, when, in obedience to division orders, I assumed command, to the capture of Atlanta:

I found the brigade composed of the Eighty-eighth Illinois, Major Smith; Seventy-fourth Illinois, Captain Bryan; Seventy-third Illinois, Major Motherspaw; Forty-fourth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Russell; Thirty-sixth Illinois, Captain McNeal; Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, Major MacArthur; Fifteenth Missouri, Colonel Conrad, all aggregating an effective force of 1,143 officers and men. It was the extreme left of the infantry forces and but a few rods from the Howard house. The First Brigade of First Division was to my right and Colonel Minty's brigade of cavalry to my left. My pickets occupied the old works, where the Fifteenth Corps fought in the engagement of the 22d of July.

At 5 p. m. August 6 I was ordered to make a demonstration toward Atlanta, with a re-enforced skirmish line. The demonstration was continued till dusk, when the original status was resumed without casualty. August 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, nothing but the ordinary picket duty was required of this brigade. 12th, at 11 a. m. made a reconnaissance to the front with two of my regiments and two of the First Division. Drove back the rebel pickets and got a good view of their main works on the Decatur road. Lost 1 man killed. Returned by 2 p. m. 13th and 14th, all quiet in my com-

mand. 15th, the cavalry left and my lines were extended to the left. 16th, at 8.20 p. m. received orders to move a thousand yards to the left; the movement was effected at once. 17th, ordered ready to move with great secrecy to-morrow at dusk. 18th, had fires built to my left to the extent of another brigade to induce the enemy to believe we were developing our left. Orders to move suspended. 19th, the brigade on my left, Colonel Kirby's, moved to the front to make a demonstration and my command was deployed into a single rank to hold the works in part thus vacated. Resumed old position in evening. 20th, General Grose made a reconnaissance and two of my regiments supported him; back by 10.30 a. m. 21st, 22d, and 23d, were quiet; only continued the fires on my left. 24th, received orders to move at night-fall to-morrow with sixty rounds of ammunition to each man, and the strictest secrecy to be observed. 25th, at 6.45 p. m. my brigade commenced the movement; arrived at division headquarters at 7.45 p. m., and there awaited the passing of the First and Third Divisions. Resumed the march at 12 at night on the Buck Head road for some distance, then turned to the left, and at 4 o'clock night bivouacked near Proctor's Creek. 26th, the rebel skirmishers advanced toward us in early a. m. Took defensive position, my brigade on the left, General Bradley on my right. The enemy shelled my left, but did no harm. We soon moved toward the Sandtown road. Crossed Proctor's Creek rapidly, my brigade leading, and were soon in rear of the Twenty-third Corps. Bridged and crossed Utoy Creek, the banks of which were full from recent rains, and bivouacked in battle order some distance from the other brigades of the division and in a strong position. 27th, moved at about 3 p. m., my brigade in rear of the train. Got into a strong position after dark and put up works, General Wagner's brigade on my left and the Fifteenth Army Corps on my right. 28th, did not get thoroughly on the road till 4 p. m.; moved slowly on, the Fourteenth Army Corps leading; bivouacked after dark in two lines. 29th, took up defensive position in early a. m., General Wagner on my right and General Bradley on my left. Threw up breast-works. Ordered ready to move at 6 a. m. to-morrow. 30th, marched at 6 a. m., my brigade leading. Soon found a few cavalry; took 2 and killed another. Enemy made quite a sharp stand near the Widow Long's and another at Mann's house. The Eighty-eighth Illinois, Major Smith, and the Thirty-sixth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Olson commanding, charged and drove them out of rail barricades in a handsome manner. We put up works at this house and bivouacked for the night, some of Third Brigade on my right and some of it on my left. 31st, the Twenty-third Corps came up in late morning, and at 10.30 a. m. we all advanced toward the Macon railroad. Soon crossed the headwaters of Flint River, and at dusk bivouacked in line of battle and put up defensive works.

September 1, marched at 10.30 a. m., and soon came to the railroad, which we destroyed as we moved toward Jonesborough. When near the town and late in the p. m. I was ordered by General Newton to form in three lines and arrest the enemy, if possible. I was to guide right upon the Second Brigade, the Third Brigade to my left. The Seventy-fourth Illinois, Captain Bryan, was deployed as skirmishers, with orders to connect with General Wagner's left; and the Seventy-third Illinois, Major Motherspaw, was out as flankers. The brigades formed and moved forward successively as each came up from marching by the flank, which put us in echelon, and I had to

protect my flank until General Bradley came up. The Forty-fourth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, and the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, Major MacArthur, formed the first line, the Forty-fourth on the right. The Eighty-eighth Illinois, Major Smith, and the Thirty-sixth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Olson, formed the second line, the Eighty-eighth on the right. The Fifteenth Missouri, Colonel Conrad, was opposite the interval between the regiments of the second line. Each line was about 300 yards in rear of the one in front of it, all facing east. I then moved forward by the right of companies and soon came up with the Second Brigade in a dense growth of small pines, and it was very difficult to ride through it; but the troops, to my astonishment and admiration, came out of it and into complete order in a large field, the far side of which was lined by another woods. The enemy occupied this place in too strong a force for the skirmishers to dislodge them. I then ordered the first line to charge and take the woods. They responded gallantly, and soon were sole possessors of the position. This thicket was narrow, and then came another large field and woods beyond, which gave cover to the enemy. It was quite dark, but the men were keen to push on. I ordered the Fifteenth Missouri, Colonel Conrad, to deploy as a heavy skirmish line and rush across this field and drive the enemy from his position. The colonel displayed high qualities as a brave officer, but I had to send forward the first line to charge before the work was accomplished. This was done to my entire satisfaction, and the second line occupied the position just left by the first, and threw up rail barricades. My skirmish line advanced and passed a rebel hospital, in which was a number of their wounded, and it was too dark for further operations. It was so dark that about 13 of my skirmishers got detached from the line and were taken by the enemy. A much larger number of theirs got into my lines and were captured. We threw up works and lay upon our arms, facing south, till morning. I lost a number of men killed and wounded. September 2, the enemy retreated last night and we pursued. About 9 a. m. passed through Jonesborough, my brigade leading, and down the left side of and on the railroad about four miles, where we found the enemy in a strong position, with earth-works, head-logs, and batteries. I formed in three lines, threw forward a heavy skirmish line, and, with my right hugging the railroad, advanced briskly and drove the enemy's skirmish line and came under the fire of his main works. The Fifteenth Corps was on my right, the Third Brigade on my left. My first line advanced until it was flanked by the enemy on the right of the railroad embankment, which he used as a cover to enfilade my line. My skirmishers were 100 yards farther to the front. The assault on our left having failed, we were ordered back after dark to good positions, where we threw up works and rested one night. 3d and 4th, were quiet, except heavy picket-firing. 5th, at 8 p. m. we retired to Jonesborough, my brigade leading, and occupied the same position we left on the morning of the 2d. 6th, we strengthened and rectified our lines. 7th, marched at 7 a. m. for Atlanta, where we arrived at noon of the 8th. Passed through the city and camped in its eastern suburbs and near the Howard house.

I desire to record my admiration of the fearless and intelligent performance of duty to our holy cause by my regimental commanders. Lieutenant Jackson, acting assistant adjutant-general, deserves official mention for devotion, efficiency, and gallantry. Lieutenant Thomson was efficient with the pioneers.

My losses were: Killed, 1 officer and 7 men; wounded, 4 officers and 29 men; missing, 2 men; prisoners, 1 officer and 13 men; aggregate, 57.

We captured 33 prisoners, one of them a surgeon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EMERSON OPDYCKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following statement of casualties for the month of August, 1864:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
74th Illinois Infantry Volunteers		1								1	1
88th Illinois Infantry Volunteers		1				3	1		1	4	5
44th Illinois Infantry Volunteers				1						1	1
36th Illinois Infantry Volunteers				2		1				3	3
73d Illinois Infantry Volunteers											
24th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers.											
15th Missouri Infantry Volunteers.											
Total		2		3		4	1		1	9	10

Received during the month 15 rebel deserters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. McMURTRY,
Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following statement of casualties for the first six days of September, 1864:

Regiments.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
74th Illinois Infantry Volunteers				2	1	12			1	14	15
88th Illinois Infantry Volunteers		2		3						5	5
44th Illinois Infantry Volunteers				10						10	10
36th Illinois Infantry Volunteers		1	1	2					1	3	4
73d Illinois Infantry Volunteers			1					1	1	1	2
24th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers.	1			4					1	4	5
15th Missouri Infantry Volunteers.		2	1	4					1	6	7
Total	1	5	3	25	1	12		1	5	43	48

Received during the six days in September of rebel prisoners, officers, 1; men, 17.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. McMURTRY,
Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal.

No. 35.

Report of Lieut. Col. Porter C. Olson, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders to forward an account of the part taken by the Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry in the campaign which resulted in the capture of Atlanta, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Miller commanding, moved in column on the morning of May 3, 1864, with the First Brigade, of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, from Cleveland, Tenn., with an effective force of 18 officers, 315 enlisted men. Arrived at Catoosa Springs, Ga., May 4, from which point the regiment marched with the brigade to Rocky Face Ridge, arriving there on the 9th, and forming part of the force that supported General Harker's brigade while driving the enemy from a part of the ridge. On the morning of the 13th of May, the enemy having left our front, we moved through Dalton, Ga., arriving at 12 m. the 14th within three miles of Resaca, Ga. At 3 p. m. of the same day, by order of the brigade commander, we were brought into action, the Thirty-sixth Illinois being the right regiment of the second line. The regiment moved forward over an open field swept by grape and canister to a ravine, which partly sheltered the regiment. After a few minutes' rest the regiment was ordered by Colonel Miller to move upon the enemy's second line of works, the colonel not having been informed that we were simply to relieve a force of ours which held the first line. The regiment behaved well. Our loss in officers and men was severe. On the morning of the 16th of May, the enemy having again left our front, we marched through Resaca to a point one mile from Calhoun. On the 17th the Thirty-sixth Illinois was deployed as skirmishers and moved through Calhoun toward Adairsville. The skirmishing was very heavy, the enemy making a stubborn resistance. Before noon we lost 1 officer and 12 men; were relieved by the Eighty-eighth Illinois. At 5 p. m. of the same day, in accordance with orders from the brigade commander, the regiment was put into action and behaved with coolness and courage. The regiment again suffered severely in loss of officers and men. On the morning of the 18th of May the Thirty-sixth Illinois, in accordance with orders, started in line of march in the column for Kingston. Moved toward Dallas May 23; arrived near New Hope Church May 26. At this place we were under fire for eleven days, during which time the regiment was engaged in skirmishing, erecting works, and performing other duties incident to a position so close to the enemy. The patient endurance and determined bravery of both officers and men during this time are worthy of highest praise. June 7, we marched to a point near Acworth, from which place, on the 10th, the regiment moved toward Kenesaw. On the 19th of June Colonel Miller was ordered by the brigade commander to advance the Thirty-sixth Illinois as skirmishers. The regiment was deployed and moved into a thicket so dense that but a few feet could be seen in advance; got very near the enemy before seeing them. The enemy were thrown into confusion, and it being utterly impossible to maintain a very regular line on our own part while

advancing through such a place, we soon became mingled with the enemy. While in this condition we took (in conjunction with the Eighty-eighth Illinois) 5 officers and 25 men prisoners. Only 7 men of the Thirty-sixth Illinois were captured by them. The firing was brisk, the enemy's resistance stubborn, as the list of casualties appended to this report will indicate. The Thirty-sixth Illinois formed part of the force ordered to storm the enemy's works on the morning of the 27th of June. Previous to the charge the regiment was advanced to support the skirmish line. When the charge was made the regiment moved forward with the main force. That the enemy's works were not carried it seems to me was not the fault of either officers or men. It was simply an impossibility on our part of the line.

The fortifications on our front consisted of heavy earth-works, deep moat, and intricate abatis. In addition to strong lines of infantry opposed to us, our entire front was swept by discharges of grape and canister. The regiment behaved in the most gallant manner. Our losses in the charge were heavy, comprising about 33 per cent. of the officers and men present for duty. Here fell Colonel Miller, mortally wounded, a brave and patriotic young officer of rare ability. The command of the regiment now devolved upon Captain McNeal. For a short time, commencing a few days previous to this I make my report from data in possession of the adjutant, being myself absent sick. On the 2d day of July, the enemy having left our front, the regiment marched through Marietta, Ga., toward the Chattahoochee River, crossed the river at Roswell on the 9th, and with the rest of the brigade fortified a position on the left bank of the stream. Several unimportant changes were made, when on the 18th of July the regiment marched with the army toward Atlanta, Ga. Was in battle on the left bank of Peach Tree Creek July 20. Our loss was very light and that of the enemy very severe. The regiment remained in camp near Atlanta until August 1, when with the rest of the brigade moved to the extreme left of the army near the Augusta railroad. August 24, Lieutenant-Colonel Olson took command. In accordance with orders from Colonel Opdycke, the brigade commander, the Thirty-sixth Illinois marched with the column at dark August 25, in the direction of the right of the army, upon the Sandtown road. We reached the Macon railroad near Rough and Ready September 1. By direction of the brigade commander, we formed part of the force engaged in the destruction of the railroad between Rough and Ready and Jonesborough. At 5 p. m. I received orders from Colonel Opdycke to form the regiment on the left of the Eighty-eighth Illinois in the second line, this to the left of the railroad and about one and a half miles from Jonesborough. We moved forward for action; the enemy gave way before the skirmish line.

The enemy having evacuated, on the 2d of September the Thirty-sixth Illinois marched with the column toward Lovejoy's Station. When two miles distant, by order of Colonel Opdycke, I brought the regiment into position to the left of the railroad, the right joining the left of the Eighty-eighth Illinois, and, in further compliance with his order, advanced the regiment with the rest of the brigade to make a demonstration upon the enemy. We moved through a dense woods under fire from an unseen foe. Among the casualties of this day was Captain McNeal, mortally wounded. He was a

brave and faithful officer and a man of much personal worth. We moved back with the column from Lovejoy's, arriving at Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

To detail minutely the part taken by the regiment during the long campaign would extend this report to an improper length.

Many brave officers and men have fallen; their memory will be cherished by a grateful country. Among the officers was Colonel Miller, mortally wounded; has since died. His loss will be mourned not only by the regiment but by all who knew him.

The enlisted men of the regiment have endured the hardships and privations of this protracted struggle with a patience, zeal, and devotion worthy of the cause. I have not room to mention particular instances of gallantry; they have cheerfully performed every labor, and faced danger in every form required of them.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of the line officers, their cheerful obedience to orders, their bravery on the field, and their hearty co-operation with the regimental commander is worthy of highest praise.

I desire on my own part to thank Adjutant Case for the assistance he has rendered in the management of the regiment. Surgeon Lytle and Assistant Surgeon Hatch have been untiring in their efforts to relieve the wounded and sick. Chaplain Haigh, in addition to active religious effort, has been of great service to the regiment in providing reading matter and ministering to the wants of sick and wounded. I append to this report a list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PORTER C. OLSON,
Lieut. Col. Thirty-sixth Illinois Infty. Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Capt. R. C. POWERS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 36.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Russell, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLS.,
Camp near Atlanta, September 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you the following report of the part taken by the Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers:

We joined our brigade at Catoosa Springs May 5; marched for Dalton 7th; went into position on Rocky Face Ridge on the 9th; on the 11th had 2 men wounded; on the 13th entered Dalton and marched south; the 14th came up with the enemy at Resaca; was engaged on the 14th and 15th, lost 24 men killed and wounded. On the 17th the regiment was in the advance; we found the enemy near Adairsville intrenched; we engaged them and fought until after dark, when they retreated; we lost 4 killed and 32 wounded. We took part in the operations near Dallas, in which we lost 2 killed and 5 wounded. May 31, our adjutant was mortally wounded and 1 captain severely. In the skirmishing from Dallas to Kenesaw we had 10 men killed and wounded. In the charge on Kenesaw, June

*Shows 20 men killed, 10 officers and 122 men wounded, and 10 men missing; total, 162.

27, we lost: Commissioned officers, 3 wounded; enlisted men, 5 kille and 28 wounded. In the siege of Atlanta the regiment lost, in kille and wounded, 13. August 26, marched toward the right flank c our army and southwest of Atlanta. August 30, was on the ski mish line; came up with the enemy's skirmishers, charged them an drove them back. September 1, we took part with the brigade, by you order, in burning the Macon railroad. At 4 p. m. was in positio in front of the enemy near Jonesborough; at 5 o'clock we advance on the enemy and was ordered by you to charge with my regimer across a field and make a lodgment in the timber on the opposit side, which order my officers and men executed with spirit. In th charge I had 8 men wounded, 3 mortally. September 2, while ski mishing with the enemy on the railroad south of Jonesborough had 3 men wounded. On the 4th I had 1 man wounded. Here th campaign closed.

Sir, I am happy to report to you that although the officers an men were on short rations, and had to work in the intrenchment by day and night, they did not complain, but showed a willingnes to do their duty with spirit.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RUSSELL,
Lieut. Col. Forty-fourth Regt. Illinois Vol. Infty., Comdg.

Col. E. OPDYCKE,
Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 37.

Report of Maj. Thomas W. Motherspaw, Seventy-third Illinois I fantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of t part taken by my command in the recent campaign:

The Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers march from Cleveland, Tenn., May 3, 1864, numbering about 250 guns; w engaged in action at Resaca, Ga., May 14 and 15; at Adairsvil May 17; in various skirmishes from Dallas to Kenesaw Mountai in the action of June 27 at Kenesaw; that of July 20 at Peach Tr Creek; in the operations before Atlanta from July 22 to August 2 and in the engagement at Jonesborough, Ga., on September 1.

The casualties in the command have been 2 commissioned office wounded, 16 enlisted men killed or died of wounds, and 37 wounde making a total of 55.

To my officers and men I return my hearty thanks for their prom obedience to my orders and ready performance of duty at all time

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. MOTHERSPAW,
Major, Comdg. Seventy-third Illinois Infantry.

Col. E. OPDYCKE,
Comdg First Brig., Second Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 38.

Report of Capt. Thomas J. Bryan, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH REGT. ILLINOIS VOL. INFTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., September —, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with orders I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the campaign which has just closed:

The regiment, under command of Col. Jason Marsh, 384 strong, marched from Columbus, Tenn., on the 1st of May, 1864, and joined the brigade, then commanded by Col. F. T. Sherman, at Cleveland, Tenn., the following day. On the 3d of May, at 12 m., marched toward Dalton, in the course of the day passing through Red Clay, and bivouacking for the night at 6 p. m. near the Georgia line. May 4, marched at 8 a. m., camping at 4 p. m. near Catoosa Springs, where we lay until the 7th, when we marched at 5 a. m. During the day there was constant skirmishing in the advance, and little progress was made. At 1 p. m. camped near Tunnel Hill. May 8, marched at 11 a. m., advancing about two miles and camping near Rocky Face Ridge. May 9, at 2 a. m. regiment moved without arms to foot of the ridge and were occupied until daylight in dragging two pieces of artillery by hand to the crest of the ridge. Returned to camp, got breakfast, and at 7 a. m. moved again to crest of the ridge, where during the day the regiment took part in skirmishing, but without loss. At 8 p. m. moved down to foot of ridge and encamped for the night about two miles to the rear. May 10, moved at 6 a. m., and at 9 a. m. again marched to crest of the ridge, where we lay in line all day. This position was occupied by the regiment until the morning of the 13th. In this interval the regiment was on picket for thirty-six hours, from 12 midnight 11th to morning of the 13th, capturing 3 prisoners from the enemy. May 13, moved out at 7 a. m. down south slope of the ridge, and at 12 m. stacked arms in Dalton. At 3 p. m. marched on, halting at 5 p. m. to make coffee, camping at 11 p. m. by the roadside. May 14, moved at 4 a. m., advancing very slowly about two miles. The engagement commenced at noon. This regiment was sent into the action at 4 p. m., and at 7 p. m., their ammunition being exhausted, were sent to rear a short distance to replenish their cartridge-boxes. At 11 p. m. the regiment again moved out to the front, and during the night lay upon their arms in works from which the enemy had been dislodged. May 15, the action recommenced at daylight, the regiment being engaged till 11 a. m. In this interval the cartridge-boxes of the men were twice refilled. Reported to Colonel Bradley, commanding Third Brigade, under whose orders moved a short distance to rear and stacked arms. In this battle (Resaca) the regiment lost 4 men killed and 22 wounded. May 16, it was ascertained at an early hour this morning that the rebel army had entirely disappeared from our front. Moved out at 8 a. m., passing through the works abandoned by the rebels during the night, and at 10 a. m. stacked arms in Resaca. Crossed the Oostenaula River at 11 a. m., halted for dinner, and at 3 p. m. again marched, going into bivouac about three miles south of Resaca and near Calhoun Station. During the afternoon's march frequent halts became necessary by reason of constant skirmishing in the advance. This night the regiment was on picket. May 17, marched at 5 a. m., and during the morning passed

through the town of Calhoun. During the day those regiments in the advance constantly skirmished with the enemy, and 3 p. m. the latter were found strongly posted about three miles north of the town of Adairsville. Our regiment, with others of the brigade, was ordered to attack them at once; did so, and was engaged until 6 p. m., when, ammunition being exhausted, the regiment moved to rear and bivouacked for the night. In the fight the regiment lost 1 commissioned officer wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, and 29 enlisted men wounded. May 18, during the night the enemy evacuated his position in our immediate front. Marched at 8 a. m., passing through the village of Adairsville during the forenoon, camping at dark near the railroad. May 19, marched at 7 a. m., passed through Kingston at noon, formed line of battle about 3 p. m., advanced to within two miles of Cassville, bivouacking at 10 p. m. Constant skirmishing during the day. Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, in compliance with orders from General Thomas, relieved Colonel Sherman in command of the brigade May 22. The regiment remained at this point at rest until 12 noon of the 23d instant, when it marched in a southwesterly direction, crossing the Etowah River at 10 p. m., camping at midnight four miles beyond the river. May 24, marched at 6 a. m., moving slowly and with frequent halts, camping at 8 p. m. May 25, marched at 9 a. m., halting at 4 p. m.; lay in line of battle all this night (25–26). Continuous rain all night. This near New Hope Church. May 26, slightly changed position this morning, and at 10 a. m. established a line and built works under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. Constant skirmishing all day. This night lay on arms. Loss, 1 enlisted man wounded. May 27, this morning moved a short distance to the right and lay in works until 4 p. m., when the regiment moved out to advance line of works, and engaged the enemy until darkness set in. Loss, 1 enlisted man killed and 2 wounded. Moved to right, battalion distance, and lay on arms all following night. May 28, lay in front line all day, heavily skirmishing with the enemy, whose works were 300 yards in front. Moved back to third line of works at 8 p. m., and lay for the night. Loss during the day, 2 enlisted men killed, 5 enlisted men wounded. May 29, at 8 p. m. regiment moved out and went on picket, occupying hastily constructed rifle-pits immediately in front our works, and distant about 150 yards from enemy's main line of works. At 9 p. m. the enemy opened on us with heavy musketry firing. To this we replied with rapid and continuous musketry from the rifle-pits, while a battery in our works near by shelled the enemy's line. In half an hour the firing ceased and the night passed quietly. May 30, regiment relieved from picket at 8 p. m. and moved back to second line of works, where we lay for the night. There was constant skirmishing all day, our loss being 2 enlisted men killed. May 31, at sundown moved out to front line of works, where we lay all night. June 1, lay in front line all day; at dark were relieved and moved to rear, where lay for the night. June 2, lay still all day; 1 man wounded. June 3, at dark moved out to front line of works. June 4, entire division was relieved at dark and regiment moved one mile to rear and lay for the night. June 5, rebels evacuated their works during the past night. Regiment changed front and built works. June 6, at 5 a. m. moved two miles to rear to escort hospital trains. Rejoined brigade at 7 a. m. Marched at 8 a. m. At 2 p. m. brigade halted and regiment went on picket. June 7, skirmished with rebel cavalry, capturing 8 prisoners. No loss in regi-

ment. June 8, moved at 7 a. m., rejoining the division at 2 p. m. and camping four miles from Acworth. June 9, lay in camp. June 10, marched at 7 a. m., halting frequently and making but little progress, camping 7 p. m., having advanced but three miles. Colonel Marsh having been ordered to Nashville for medical treatment, Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr took command of regiment to-day. June 11, moved at 9 a. m. very slowly, the road being crowded with troops, and at 12 halted near Pine Mountain. Remained at this place until June 14. The roads were very bad by reason of daily heavy rains. June 14, advanced one mile. June 15, from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m., advanced two miles, regiment being formed in close column by division, and bayonets fixed, in momentary expectation of a charge. At 6 p. m., enemy being found strongly posted in our immediate front, the brigade halted and immediately built a line of works, where we lay for the night. During the day there had been constant skirmishing. June 16, at 3 a. m. regiment moved forward and relieved troops in reserve of skirmish line, and built a line of works. Regiment went on picket. Loss this day, 3 men wounded. June 17, at daylight it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned during the night his works in our immediate front. The regiment immediately advanced as skirmishers and occupied these works. Were relieved at 8 a. m. During the day the brigade advanced about one mile. June 18, this morning the regiment was in support of the skirmish line; at 9 a. m. advanced through woods, across a marsh and creek, the men wading to their middles, and occupied works from which the enemy had just been driven by the skirmishers of General Harker's brigade. During part night and all this day it rained continuously. Loss in regiment, 1 man killed, 2 men wounded. June 19, brigade advanced slowly to-day; the Thirty-sixth Illinois skirmished with the enemy, who were driven two miles and finally came to a stand in a line of works at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain. June 20, built a line of works to-day under fire from the rebel batteries. No one hurt in the regiment, although several of the tents were struck. At dark regiment relieved by troops of the Fourteenth Army Corps and moved to the right, where we went on picket. June 21, moved to right about one mile, relieving troops of Twentieth Army Corps in works. In the afternoon the Forty-fourth Illinois advanced as skirmishers one-half mile, supported by this regiment. A new line was established and works thrown up at once. Loss, 4 men wounded. June 22, brigade moved forward, skirmishing with enemy to a ridge 600 yards in advance and occupied the same. Timber was cut in the rear during the afternoon, and at dark the men carried the logs to top of the ridge and built a line of works; 2 men wounded. June 23, at 3 p. m. regiment advanced, supporting Twenty-sixth Ohio, skirmishers of Second Brigade, and occupied rifle-pits, from which the enemy were driven. Works were immediately commenced, but the enemy having driven in the skirmishers, part of the regiment was deployed and drove the enemy back. The building of works was resumed and the line completed during the night. Loss, 1 commissioned officer wounded, 1 man killed, 7 men wounded. June 24, relieved from skirmish line at 9 p. m., where we remained until June 27. At 9 a. m. regiment, with brigade, formed in close column by division and moved out of its works. At 9.30 a. m., from a position occupied in a deep ravine, charged the rebel works. Persistent and repeated attempts to advance only showed that the enemy was too strongly posted to make

success possible without too great a sacrifice. The regiment was subject to a direct fire from one of the enemy's batteries at a very short range. These guns were loaded with grape and canister, and did fearful execution. Many men in the regiment advanced so far that they crept up under the very muzzles of these guns. In addition the enemy's skirmishers had fallen back to their main line of works, from whence we received a constant and deadly fire of musketry. At 10 a. m., in pursuance of orders, the regiment fell back to its position of the morning. Went into action this morning with 17 officers and 190 enlisted men. Losses this day were as follows: Commissioned officers, killed, 2; mortally wounded (since died), 3; wounded, 2. Enlisted men, killed, 15; mortally wounded (since died), 7; wounded, 27; missing, 7. Aggregate loss, 63. Colonel Kerr, foremost in the regiment, was captured mortally wounded. The undersigned, being senior officer, assumed command of the regiment and brought it off the field. June 28, 1 man was wounded this day. Lay in these works until July 2, when, at 9 p. m., moved to left one mile, and at 12 m. relieved Third Division in works. July 3, at 3 a. m. this morning it was discovered that the rebels had evacuated all the works around Kenesaw and the mountain itself. Troops were immediately sent in pursuit. The regiment moved out at 7 a. m., and at 11 a. m. stacked arms in Marietta. Moved on, and at 7.30 p. m. camped at Smyrna Camp-Ground, the regiment going on picket. July 4, the regiment was on the skirmish line all day, advancing one and a half miles, driving the enemy from their rifle-pits under a heavy fire. Loss this day, 7 men wounded, 2 of them mortally. July 5, moved out at 7 a. m., advancing slowly. Constant skirmishing in the advance. At 3 p. m. halted and camped at Vining's Station. Remained at this place until July 7. At 8 a. m. moved two miles to left and camped near Rottenwood Creek. Remained at this place until July 9. Marched at 6.30 a. m., reaching Roswell at 4 p. m. Crossed the Chattahoochee River at a ford at 7 p. m., the men wading. Moved up to top of bluff one mile from the river and lay for the night. July 10, built a line of works. July 11, recrossed the river at noon, and camped at Roswell. July 12, moved back to camp of 8th instant. July 13, marched at 9 a. m., crossing river at Pace's Ferry at 10 a. m. Went into bivouac 3 p. m., and built a line of works two miles above ferry. July 14, in compliance with orders, regiment reported to Captain Bridges, chief of ordnance Fourth Corps, for fatigue duty, by whose direction the regiment was employed during the day in building a road from Pace's Ferry up the bluff, as well as a bridge across the river. Bivouacked by the river to-night. July 15, moved back to works occupied on 13th instant. July 17, at 3 p. m. regiment went on reconnaissance about one mile to the front, finding no enemy, and returning at 5 p. m. July 18, marched at 6 a. m. At 8 a. m. skirmishing commenced, and for an hour was lively and continuous. Some shells were thrown from the rebel batteries, but Spencer's guns getting into position soon silenced them. At 2 p. m. went into camp at Buck Head, and built works in the afternoon. A part of the regiment, in charge of Capt. Hobart H. Hatch, made a reconnaissance during the day, and found the enemy strongly posted on the south bank of Peach Tree Creek. July 19, at 4 p. m. the regiment relieved the Fifteenth Missouri on picket. At 7 p. m. picket-line was withdrawn and regiment rejoined the brigade, which had advanced about one mile. At 11 p. m. crossed Peach Tree Creek and occupied works which had been

built by Wood's division, who had also carried the position. July 20, at 7 a. m. the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, the Eighty-eighth Illinois being on our right. At 1 p. m. the skirmish line advanced double-quick, charging and driving the enemy from two lines of rifle-pits, gaining one-half a mile of ground. The regiment captured of prisoners, 1 surgeon, 2 enlisted men; also, an ambulance and span of mules. A commanding position on the ridge, from which rebel skirmish line had been dislodged, was gained and occupied by the regiment. At 2 p. m. the Fifteenth Missouri relieved us from the skirmish line, when we commenced building works. At 3 p. m., while the works were very incomplete, the enemy advanced in force, the skirmishers fell back, and a heavy engagement ensued, continuing until 6 p. m., the enemy making persistent attempts to advance and force the position, while our men, protected by their works, poured a continuous and deadly fire upon the enemy, killing and wounding such numbers that they gladly gave up the endeavor as vain. Loss, 1 commissioned officer and 3 men wounded. Remained at this place until July 22. The enemy during the night evacuated his works in our immediate front; moved out at 10 a. m. At 12 m., having advanced two miles, came to a halt. At 2 p. m. got into a position and built a line of works under a furious fire of shell from the enemy. At 4 p. m. moved to the right about one-half mile and again built works, the enemy still shelling us. Remained in this place until July 24. At 7.30 p. m. regiment was ordered out to a ridge lying between our works and the skirmish line, to support the pioneers, who were to build there a new line of works. This regiment worked, however, until 4 a. m. the following morning. During the night one man was struck by a shell and his arm broken. Remained here until July 26. At 11 a. m. were relieved by troops of the Third Brigade, and moved one-half mile to rear in reserve. Remained at this place, in camp, until August 1. Marched 4.30 p. m., moving to left, halting at 6 p. m. near Howard house, relieving troops in the works there. Regiment went on picket in plain view of Atlanta, one and a quarter miles distant. August 2, relieved from skirmish line at 9 p. m. by the Thirty-sixth Illinois, when we moved back to the works. By order of General Newton, Col. E. Opdycke this day (August 6) assumed command of brigade. All quiet up to August 12. Regiment went on a reconnaissance at noon, advancing about 600 yards beyond the skirmish line, and losing 1 man killed. August 14, enemy shelled the camp this evening, firing rapidly, commencing at 8 p. m. and continuing until 11 p. m. No casualties occurred in the regiment. Nothing important transpired until August 17. At 7.30 p. m. moved three-quarters of a mile to the left, and occupied works, remaining until August 25. Marched at 7 p. m., and all following night, toward right wing of the army. August 26, halted at 4 a. m. At 8 a. m. ready to march. Enemy being reported advancing, brigade built a line of works. Marched at 10 a. m. very rapidly to right. Violent rain in the afternoon; camping at 5 p. m. August 27, marched at 3 p. m., camping at 9 p. m. near Mount Gilead Church; regiment on picket. August 28, marched at 3 p. m., camping at 9 p. m. Remained until August 30. Marched at 6 a. m., crossing the La Grange railroad. At noon halted and threw up works. August 31, marched at 11 a. m., slowly and with frequent halts. At 7 p. m. halted and built works. September 1,

marched at 7 a. m. At 9 a. m. struck the Macon railroad at Battle Station. Were occupied in destroying track, burning ties, and bending rails until 4 p. m., when the march to Jonesborough, via the railroad, was resumed. At 5 p. m., and about one and a half miles north of Jonesborough, regiment was deployed as skirmishers; advanced rapidly, and at 6 p. m. engaged the enemy's skirmishers, driving them and capturing 11 prisoners, in addition to a hospital with nearly 150 wounded men and attendants. In order to connect with the Second Brigade, the regiment, soon after dark, was forced to move to the right. This left the rebel hospital in front of the skirmishers of the Third Brigade, whose line was not so far advanced as that of this regiment. It also afforded the opportunity to the Third Brigade to claim the credit of capturing the hospital. Loss in the regiment, 1 man wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 12 men taken prisoners. September 2, moved out at 7 a. m., passing through Jonesborough and halting at 1 p. m., about four miles south of that town. Regiment was immediately deployed as skirmishers, advanced one mile without resistance, and came to a halt in a deep ravine, distant from the enemy's rifle-pits about 150 yards, and from their main line of works about 400 yards. At 5 p. m., having been ordered to make a demonstration, advanced to top of hill opposite and exchanged shots with enemy's skirmishers until darkness set in. At 11 p. m. were relieved by the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin and moved back into works. September 3, moved into position in front line of brigade and built line of works. September 4, 1 man wounded. September 5, marched to rear at 8 p. m.; marching all night. September 6 camped at 2 a. m. September 7, marched at 7 a. m., camping at 4 p. m., about eight miles from Atlanta. September 8, marched at 6 a. m., arriving in Atlanta at noon.

The entire losses of the campaign foot up as follows: Commissioned officers killed or died from wounds, 5; enlisted men killed or died from wounds, 50; commissioned officers wounded, 4; enlisted men wounded, 90; commissioned officers captured, 1; enlisted men captured, 25; aggregate, 175.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. BRYAN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Col. E. OPDYCKE,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 39.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Smith, Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Atlanta, September 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the regiment which I have the honor to command in the campaign which has resulted in the capture from the enemy and occupation of Atlanta:

On the 3d day of May, 1864, the regiment marched from Cleveland, Tenn., its effective strength being 18 officers and 261 men. Subsequently it assisted in the occupation of Rocky Face Ridge after

the capture of that place by the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. May 14 and 15, it was engaged with the enemy at Resaca. May 17, skirmished from Calhoun, Ga., to Pleasant Hill; engaged at Pleasant Hill from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. May 25, took position at New Hope Church, on left of Twentieth Army Corps; engaged constantly in skirmishing for eleven days. June 6 and 7, covered removal of hospital, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. 18th, supported skirmish line at Mud Creek. 19th, skirmished on Noonday Creek, in front of Kenesaw Mountain, taking 12 prisoners. 27th, formed part of column of attack on enemy's works. July 9, marched to Roswell and forded Chattahoochee River. 11th, recrossed river and returned to Rottenwood Creek. 13th, crossed river at Powers' Ferry. 20th, skirmished with the enemy, driving him and capturing three lines of skirmish pits, gained position; was attacked by enemy in afternoon, and repulsed him. July 22, moved to position in front of Atlanta and built works. August 1, moved to left of line, relieving Twenty-third Army Corps. 25th, marched to west of Atlantic and Western Railroad. 30th, skirmished with enemy, driving him. September 1, marched to Jonesborough; in second line, moved upon the enemy, forcing him back. 8th, returned to Atlanta. The above summary indicates the marked points of a campaign of incessant marching, building works, and fighting.

The records of the regiment exhibit the loss of several officers and many men, chief among them the accomplished, zealous, and brave Lieut. Col. George W. Chandler, killed in the charge of the 27th of June, than whom no purer or more gallant spirit has fallen as a sacrifice for the honor of the Government. First Lieut. Noah W. Rae, who died June 2, 1864, from wounds received May 17, was an excellent and brave officer.

I deem worthy of special mention for meritorious conduct during the campaign the following officers: Capt. John W. Chickering, jr., Company F; Capt. Dean R. Chester, Company G; First Lieut. James Rhines, Company E; First Lieut. Albion G. Burnap, Company A.

Accompanying this is a list of casualties* of the regiment during the campaign.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. N. P. JACKSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 40.

Report of Col. Bernard Laiboldt, Second Missouri Infantry, of operations August 14–15 (Wheeler's raid).

HEADQUARTERS POST OF DALTON, GA.,
August 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you a report of the engagement the forces under my command had on the 14th and 15th days of this month with the raiders under Major-General Wheeler:

About 4 p. m. on Sunday, the 14th, a part of Wheeler's force, at

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 25 men killed, 4 officers and 81 men wounded, and 1 officer and 8 men missing; total, 115.

the lowest estimate 5,000 strong, surrounded the town of Dalton, and after some picket-firing the following demand for surrender was sent to me under flag of truce:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Around Dalton, August 14, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING U. S. FORCES,
Dalton:

To prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command at this garrison.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General, Commanding.

To which I answered:

OFFICER COMMANDING CONFEDERATE FORCES IN FRONT OF DALTON:

I have been placed here to defend this post, but not to surrender.

B. LAIBOLDT,
Colonel Second Missouri Volunteers, Commanding Post.

After receiving my answer General Wheeler sent word to me that he would wait sixty seconds for my surrender, of which no notice was taken. He again requested to see me personally, but though an old acquaintance by the Charleston, Tenn., thrashing I gave him, I declined the honor and let him know that he would have to take me first before he could see me personally. After skirmishing with the enemy for about two hours, my men were driven back to the earth-works erected by me on a hill east of the railroad depot and commanding the city, but unprotected by artillery. General Wheeler made forthwith a charge, which was gallantly repulsed, and a line of skirmishers thrown immediately after, which advanced about 100 yards from the fortifications. General Wheeler again sent a flag of truce, which I refused to accept, having the bearer notified that at another advance of such a flag it would be fired upon, which, under my orders, was done accordingly when a third attempt to approach me in that manner was made. At about 8 o'clock in the evening the enemy brought up two pieces of artillery and fired several rounds at a brick house inside of my breast-works, which firing, however, did not interfere in the least with my skirmishers, who kept up their firing continually during the night. At about 11 o'clock the enemy's artillery fire was renewed, and solid shot and shell thrown into my breast-works and the before-mentioned brick house until about 12 p. m. From that time to daybreak the sharp-shooters and advanced skirmishers picked at each other lively, when, at about 5 o'clock in the morning, I saw the head of Wheeler's column move out of town toward Tunnel Hill, and an hour or two afterward heard heavy firing in that direction. Knowing then that re-enforcements had arrived, my men were ordered to charge toward the Spring Place road, and with an uncommon cheering they rushed out of the works and drove the enemy, with a severe loss to him, out of sight.

My command consisted of the following troops: 288 Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. A. Beck; 94 convalescents, under command of Major Carroll, Second Missouri Volunteers; 30 detachment wagon train; 20 General Thomas' scouts; 52 Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, under command of Capt. C. C. McNeely.

The casualties in my command were: Killed, 5 men; wounded, 1 officer, 11 men; missing, 1 officer, 22 men.

All officers and men behaved in such a gallant spirit that to discriminate would be wrong.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. LAIBOLDT,

Colonel Second Missouri Volunteers, Commanding Post.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DISTRICT OF ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

No. 41.

Report of Col. Joseph Conrad, Fifteenth Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGIMENT MISSOURI INFANTRY,
Camp near Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the late campaign and capture of Atlanta:

In pursuance of orders, my regiment, as part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, left Cleveland, Tenn., May 3. Continued our march until May 14. When near Resaca my regiment, for the first time in this campaign, was actually engaged. On the 14th, about 3 p. m., the first line of our brigade was ordered by Col. F. T. Sherman, at that time commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, to relieve part of the Third Brigade of same division and corps, at the time hotly engaged with the enemy. In doing so my regiment, which was on the right, had to move across a large open field, exposed to a terrible fire of the enemy, who opened upon us with his artillery, first with shell, and as we came within range, with grape and canister, but still my men moved on in good order. The banks of a small creek offered us temporary shelter; we stopped here for about ten minutes, when we, with the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, which regiment had also come up, made a second charge on a small fort of the enemy in our front. Again we had to cross an open field; again we were exposed to a murderous artillery fire and musketry. We came close to the enemy's works, drove the same away, and held our position until our men were entirely out of ammunition, when we fell back to the above-mentioned creek. Ammunition having arrived, we opened a brisk fire again, held our position, and stayed there until 9 p. m., when, by order of Colonel Sherman, we were relieved and went into bivouac. My regiment was that day for six hours under constant fire. On the 15th of May at 8 a. m. my regiment relieved the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin and were under fire for two hours. Were relieved at 10 a. m. by the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers; took position in the second line of our brigade. Continued our march on the 16th of May. On the 17th Company F was detailed as flankers to cover our left, Companies B and G to cover our right flank; Companies A and C to support the Eighty-eighth, which was deployed as skirmishers and had relieved the Thirty-sixth Illinois; the rest of the regiment was held in reserve either to support the skirmish line or right flank wherever it was required. In this way we moved all day until about 4 o'clock, when I deployed the rest of my regiment as skirmishers on the extreme right

of our brigade, connecting on my left with the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin and right with General Wood's division. In this position I remained all night. Was relieved the next morning (18th) at 6 o'clock by the Forty-second Illinois Volunteers. Continued our march again on same day. Passed Kingston on the 19th. Encamped near Kingston until May 22, when we again moved on. Met the enemy again on the 25th of May near Dallas. During the stay of our army before Dallas my regiment was almost daily more or less engaged with the enemy. Companies F, G, and I, especially, suffered severely on the 27th, a new skirmish line being established on that day, and said companies being out as skirmishers. On 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of June we guarded, with the rest of our brigade, the hospital of our corps. Joined the army again on the 9th of June. Moved on the 11th. Were again engaged June 27 near Kenesaw Mountain. My regiment, which had been relieved at 5 o'clock in the morning from picket, was posted on the left of the second line of our brigade. We moved in close column by division right in front. A terrible artillery fire and musketry received us as soon as we came outside of our breast-works and crossing an open field. When we came to a halt I deployed my regiment and covered our left flank, in which position I remained until I received orders from Brig. Gen. N. Kimball, commanding First Brigade, to withdraw my regiment to take our old position we had left in the morning. The order was carried out in good order. We were kept in reserve until the 30th of June, when the regiment took position on the left of the front line, where we remained until July 2, 8 p. m., when we moved to the left. Marched again on the 3d of July. Passed Marietta. Remained all the day on the 4th of July in camp in line of battle. Moved on the 5th. Encamped near the Chattahoochee River. Changed camps on the 7th of July. Marched to Roswell July 9. Crossed the Chattahoochee River the same night. Recrossed the river on the 12th. Arrived in camp again on the 13th of July. Crossed the river again on the 14th. Stayed in camp until July the 18th. Resumed our march again. Camped that night near Buck Head. Left camp in the evening of the 19th; crossed Peach Tree Creek and went in position. On the 20th of July, in the morning, changed our position. My regiment was posted in the center of the second line. About 3 p. m. I was ordered to relieve the Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, then deployed as skirmishers. After having the same relieved I was ordered to advance to ascertain the enemy's position, strength, &c. Notwithstanding that I had no connection on my left, I moved forward, being ordered to do so by General Kimball. Having advanced about 400 yards my right met the enemy's skirmishers in a hollow, where they had rifle-pits, out of which we drove them. My regiment was nearly on the summit of a very commanding ridge in front of us when the Seventy-third Illinois, with which we connected on our right, came to a halt. I also ordered halt, the same time refusing my left in order to protect my left flank. I then ordered a few men to go on the top of the ridge to ascertain if any enemy in force was near us. They came back in a few minutes reporting to me that the enemy was approaching in heavy columns on our left and also in our immediate front. Their reports proved to be true. A few minutes afterward the enemy appeared in heavy force right in our front, on our left and right, firing and yelling, demanding to surrender, &c. Seeing the impossibility to hold my ground, I ordered the men to fall slowly back, which was done in good order, the men

running from tree to tree, always keeping firing up, until we came near our works. The Second Battalion of the regiment, having to make a detour, came in the works of the Second Brigade, where they remained fighting with the rest of said brigade until toward evening. The First Battalion came in on the main Atlanta road. I posted it on the right of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, near the First Ohio Battery, where the men bravely fought. Toward evening, after we had the enemy several times repulsed, I moved the Second Battalion also there. We kept this position until July 22. On the 22d of July, under a most galling artillery fire, we took our position, my regiment on the left of the second line on the main Atlanta road near the White house, in which position we remained until July 26, when our brigade was put in reserve.

On the 1st day of August our brigade moved to the left, near the Howard house, where we stayed until August 25, when the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, moved to the right. Continued our march with the brigade. Met the enemy again September 1 near Jonesborough. My regiment was held in reserve until about 6 p. m., when I was ordered by the colonel commanding brigade to deploy my men as skirmishers and drive the enemy out of their rifle-pits the same had in front of us near a belt of woods. We advanced and drove the enemy out of their works. Received afterward orders to advance again as skirmishers; did so. Advanced about 500 yards and established there picket-line, where I remained until next morning about 5 a. m., when I was ordered to advance as skirmishers; but after having advanced about a quarter of a mile, was ordered back and joined the brigade again. Marched that day to the neighborhood of Lovejoy's Station, where we went in position, my regiment being the farther right one of the second line. Left camp September 5 at 8 p. m. and arrived here in camp near Atlanta, Ga., September 8.

As to casualties, I respectfully refer you to list forwarded to you before.*

I remain, very respectfully,

JOSEPH CONRAD,
Colonel, Comdg. Fifteenth Regt. Missouri Infty.

Lieut. N. P. JACKSON,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 42.

Report of Maj. Arthur MacArthur, jr., Twenty-Fourth Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH WISCONSIN VOL. INFTY.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of he part taken by this regiment in the late campaign:

On the 3d of May, 1864, the regiment rejoined the brigade while n the march, having for the previous three months been on duty at e headquarters Second Division. On the 9th we advanced and ok position on Rocky Face Ridge in front of Dalton; remained in

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 19 killed, 45 wounded, and 2 missing.

this position with some slight changes until the morning of the 13th, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated their fortified position. We passed through Dalton and continued the march in the direction of Resaca, near which place the enemy were developed on the 14th. About 2 p. m. advanced with the brigade about 300 yards, when we debouched into an open field. Here we were exposed to galling fire of both artillery and small-arms. Receiving no orders to halt, the regiment advanced at a double-quick step toward a small elevation, behind which we took temporary shelter. After a short delay we advanced to the crest of the elevation and engaged the enemy. In crossing the field before mentioned the regiment became detached from the brigade, the balance of the brigade, with the exception of the Fifteenth Missouri and Thirty-sixth Illinois, not crossing the field. After being engaged about two hours I went to the rear with the command to replenish ammunition, clean guns, &c. Toward night I again took position, but was not engaged, night having temporarily put an end to the fighting. About 2 a. m. on the morning of the 15th I was relieved from this position and retired about 200 yards, where I remained until daylight. About 8 a. m. on the 15th I again engaged the enemy, but as we were behind works not any one was injured. Toward noon I relieved some troops on the right of Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery. I retained this position until the next morning, when the fact was developed that the enemy had left our front. During the engagement Lieut. Col. T. S. West was wounded. This devolved the command upon myself. The line of march was immediately taken up in pursuit of the retiring enemy. Passing through Resaca, we camped on the night of the 16th near Calhoun, through which town we passed the next morning. Toward noon I relieved the Thirtieth Illinois in support of the skirmish line. The skirmishers advanced without any aid from me of any moment until within a few miles of Adairsville, Ga. Here the enemy displayed so strong a force that Colonel Barrett, commanding the skirmish line, requested me to deploy three companies on the right of the road to assist his line. In accordance with the request, I deployed Companies A, F, and D, under command of Lieut. T. T. Keith. Shortly after Colonel Barrett requested me to bring the balance of my command to his assistance. I immediately deployed two more companies on the right and the remaining four companies on the left of the road. The united efforts of the two regiments made no visible impression on the enemy. Shortly after the entire brigade became engaged; the fighting was very severe and lasted from about 3 p. m. until after dark. I have to lament in this engagement the loss of Lieut. Thomas T. Keith, killed, and Lieut. George Allanson, severely wounded. The next morning the march was resumed, passing through Adairsville in the direction of Kingston, where we arrived without any interruption of movement on the 19th of May. Remained in camp near Kingston until the 23d of May, when the march was again resumed and continued without interruption until arriving in the vicinity of Dallas on the 25th. On the night of the 25th got into position; in the morning threw up works. Remained in this position eleven days, all the time under fire, men being killed and wounded in the most retired line of works. While in this position Lieut. George Coote was severely wounded.

From the position in front of Dallas we moved toward Acworth, near which place I remained until the 10th of June. Nothing of

moment occurred in my command until the 15th, on the night of which day we threw up works, which were abandoned on the 16th, and a new line constructed in advance. On the morning of the 17th it was again ascertained that the enemy had evacuated their position in our front. On the morning of the 18th advanced on the enemy by the right of companies to the front. This was accomplished with a great deal of difficulty, as the rain was pouring in torrents and the ground to be passed over almost impassable on account of mud; during the day threw up works under fire. During the night the enemy again left their position; they were again developed near Kenesaw Mountain. The next morning (20th) works were constructed which were a valuable protection in the afternoon. During the day Capt. David Y. Horning, Company E, was wounded. During the evening I was relieved from my position by a portion of the Fourteenth Army Corps. From here I marched about one and a half miles toward the right. After getting into position works were immediately constructed. On the morning of the 22d I was ordered with my command on the skirmish line. In accordance with instructions from the division officer of the day, I advanced in conjunction with the skirmishers of the Twentieth Army Corps. Owing to some misunderstanding the line connecting with my left did not advance, thus exposing my left to a flank movement and my entire line to an enfilading fire. On this account I was compelled to retire, leaving 2 of my dead in the enemy's skirmish works. In the afternoon I advanced again and occupied successfully all the ground that was desired. I was relieved toward midnight, when I retired behind the works, in which position I remained without anything of moment occurring until the morning of the 27th. In accordance with directions, I formed my regiment on the First Division, right in front, and directly in the rear of the Eighty-eighth Illinois. About 8.30 the formation was complete, and the advance ordered; the ground to be passed over was covered with fallen timber, forming an almost impassable abatis; the men, however, advanced most admirably. Having advanced three-fourths of the distance between our own and the enemy's works, I was ordered to halt. The head of the column had reached the enemy's works and on account of our halting began to retire in some confusion, this was communicated to some extent to the men that were somewhat retired, but was quickly quieted. I remained in this position exposed to a most galling fire of artillery and infantry for half an hour, unable to reply on account of the formation. After it had been sufficiently demonstrated that we could not occupy the enemy's works, I was ordered to retire with my command. I marched my regiment back to the position occupied before the assault. In this engagement I have to lament the loss temporarily of Adjutant Horace Buchanan, who was quite severely wounded.

On the night of the 27th I was on picket, on which tour of duty I lost several men wounded.

I remained in the position behind the works until the 2d day of July, when I was relieved from my position and ordered to a position about a mile to the left of my former one. On the morning of the 3d it was again found that the enemy had left our front. The march was taken up and continued until about five miles south of Marietta, where the enemy was found. This position was evacuated on the morning of the 5th of July. The line of march was immediately taken up in pursuit, and on the night of the 5th we camped on the

north bank of the Chattahoochee River. Remained in this position with a slight change of camp until the 13th, on which day we crossed the Chattahoochee River and went into camp, where we remained until the 18th. On the night of the 19th crossed Peach Tree Creek and took position near where the battle was fought the next day. The engagement of the 20th was a very brilliant affair, the enemy advancing on our works, which were very hastily constructed, and were each time repulsed and driven back in great disorder. On the 21st I remained quiet all day, and on the 22d the enemy retired; we immediately pursued and got into position in the vicinity of Atlanta. Threw up works; remained here with a slight change of position until the 25th of August, on the night of which we retired from our position and marched toward the right; continued the march without anything of any moment occurring until the 1st of September, when we struck the Macon railroad, spent most of the day in destroying the road. Toward evening the firing on the right indicated that the enemy were being engaged by some portion of our army. Took my position in line at double-quick and advanced by the right of companies to the front. About 5.30 p. m. became engaged; moved across an open field in conjunction with the Forty-fourth Illinois. In this affair I have to lament the loss of Lieut. Fred. Schlenstedt, who was killed. On the morning of the 2d we advanced without opposition until near Lovejoy's Station. At this place went into position and remained here until the night of the 5th, when we retired in the direction of Atlanta, which place we arrived at on the 8th, and went into our present camp.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men throughout the long and tedious campaign, and I desire to make especial mention of Lieut. J. W. Clark, for his valuable assistance throughout the entire campaign.*

I remain, lieutenant, your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR MACARTHUR, JR.,
Major, Comdg. Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers.

[Lieut. N. P. JACKSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 43.

Report of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

SIR: The following is respectfully submitted as a report of the part taken by my brigade, composed of the Fortieth and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, the Twenty-sixth and Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers, the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, and the One hundredth Illinois Volunteers, in the campaign which terminated in the capture of Atlanta:

At the beginning of the campaign the effective force of the brigade was 137 officers and 1,870 men.

On Tuesday, the 3d day of May, 1864, my brigade, with the rest of General Newton's division, marched from Cleveland southward

*Nominal list of casualties (omitted) shows 2 officers and 21 men killed, 5 officers and 71 men wounded, and 3 men missing; total, 102.

on the road leading toward Dalton, Ga. We arrived at Catoosa Springs on the 5th of May, nothing of importance having occurred during the march. The command laid by one day at the Springs. On the morning of Saturday, May 7, we were again put in motion and moved on the road leading by Lee's house, in the direction of Tunnel Hill. We arrived at the tannery, about one and a half miles from the town, in the afternoon and encamped for the night. On the afternoon of Sunday, the 8th, pursuant to orders from General Newton, I moved my command eastward into the valley which surrounded the northern extremity of Rocky Face Ridge, for the purpose of supporting General Harker's brigade, which had driven the enemy from his advanced position and effected a lodgment on the ridge. The evening passed off without any demonstration from the enemy, and I removed my brigade back to camp at the tannery and remained over night. On the morning of Monday, May 9, General Newton directed me to move my command into position on the crest of Rocky Face, on the left of Harker's brigade. The nature of the ground was such as to throw our line on the ridge at right angles with the enemy's works, which were on the east side of the ridge and in plain view from our position. In the afternoon General Newton directed me to swing my left forward, for the purpose of joining the right of General Schofield's corps, which was moving in line down the valley on the east side of Rocky Face, with the view of developing the enemy's works. I found myself unable, however, to join General Schofield's right flank without losing my connection with the left of Harker's brigade, which I was directed to maintain and support him in the event of his making an attack. Adjusting my lines with Harker's left, I moved cautiously upon the enemy's works until the skirmishers of my right regiment became engaged, the enemy opening furiously with musketry. About this time a portion of Harker's brigade assaulted the enemy on the crest of the ridge, but were unable to carry the works, and I withdrew my command and took position on the top of the ridge. After dark I relieved General Harker's brigade with mine, and having taken measures to avoid surprise, my brigade bivouacked for the night. With the exception of picket-firing, the lines remained quiet during that night and the next day. On the evening of the 10th my brigade was relieved by the First Brigade, under Colonel Sherman, and I withdrew farther north along the ridge. On the evening of the 11th I was directed to take a position on the north end of Rocky Face, where I remained over night. At daylight on the morning of the 12th I was directed to march my brigade into the valley on the west side of the ridge, and took position in the north end of the valley, covering the approaches from that direction. The enemy threatened our front with a heavy force of infantry, driving in General Stoneman's cavalry, and I made ready to receive him, covering my lines with hastily thrown-up works. The enemy, however, withdrew from our front, after driving in the cavalry, and the night passed quietly, the men sleeping on their arms. On the morning of the 13th it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated his works at Buzzard Roost Gap and retreated southward in the direction of Resaca. We moved on in pursuit, passing through the town of Dalton and down the valley on the east side of the Chattooga Mountain, going into camp near Tilton.

On Saturday, the 14th, we again moved forward and formed a junction about 9 a. m. with General Schofield's corps, which was

moving upon the enemy, who was found to be intrenched near Resaca. About midday General Newton put his division into position on the left of the Twenty-third Corps, and my lines advanced to within 500 yards of the enemy's rifle-pits and artillery, the enemy's guns being protected by heavy earth-works, with an open field in front, where the enemy shelled us most furiously. I here lost one of my very best officers, Lieut. Col. Lennard, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, by shell. This was a great loss to this regiment, the brigade, the service, and to this country. He lived as a soldier and gentleman, and died like a hero and Christian. All honor to his memory. After night-fall I constructed a line of works on the crest of a ridge in the open field in advance of my position, and, placing two regiments (the Fifty-seventh Indiana and the Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers) to support them, I put two batteries of artillery in position, which opened on the enemy's works at daylight next morning and effectually silenced his artillery, which had been delivering a galling fire upon our troops the day before. On the morning of the 15th General Newton directed me to relieve Colonel Sherman's brigade, which was done accordingly, and a heavy fire kept up throughout the day between my lines and the enemy, both being behind works and not over 100 yards apart. At about 11 p. m. the enemy made a demonstration against my front with a heavy musketry fire, which was promptly returned by my advanced line, which held its ground. The firing was kept up for half an hour, when the demonstration ceased and all remained quiet till morning, when it was found that the enemy had evacuated Resaca and crossed the Oostenaula River. On the 16th the division crossed the river and moved southward in the direction of Calhoun, which point we reached at sundown and encamped for the night. On the 17th we again took up the line of march and reached a point near Adairsville, where enemy were found in force, my brigade taking position in rear of Colonel Sherman's, which was skirmishing heavily with the enemy, my troops being disposed so as to cover and protect Sherman's right flank. Late in the evening I relieved Colonel Sherman's command with my brigade, and continued skirmishing with the enemy till after dark, suffering a loss in my command of 26 men wounded. The enemy evacuated during the night. On the morning of the 18th we continued our march, passing through Adairsville and taking the road leading to Kingston, and camped by the railroad at a point some four miles from the latter place. On the 19th we continued our march, arriving at Kingston at noon. At 2 o'clock, pursuant to orders from General Newton, I marched my brigade southward across Two-Run Creek and took position in an open field, from which the enemy was in plain view, but beyond the range of musketry fire. I remained here but a short time, when General Newton directed me to move my brigade to a point about a mile farther east, which I did, recrossing the creek and taking position in an open field near the ——— Mills. I here threw forward a regiment, deploying one-half as skirmishers, and prepared to advance. Just at this time a brigade of General Geary's division, of the Twentieth Corps, came up on my left. I pushed forward and again crossed the creek just below the mills, and advanced across the open field about three-fourths of a mile and massed my troops at the edge of the woods. We lay here for half an hour, when General Newton directed me to move forward and put my brigade in line, joining my left with the right of the Twentieth Corps, but before I could gain this point the lines

were closed by the First Division, of the Fourth Corps, forming a junction with Geary's division. By this time night had come on and we took a position in reserve and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 20th no enemy was found in front of our army, and my command remained here till noon of the 23d, when I was directed by General Newton to march my brigade in the direction of the Etowah River at Gillem's Bridge, which was reached before sundown, but the road being filled with troops and transportation from other divisions my brigade was delayed crossing till long after dark. After crossing the river we marched some four miles in the direction of Euharlee Creek, and bivouacked for the night. On the 24th we again moved forward, crossed the Euharlee at [Barrett's] Mills, and, crossing Raccoon Creek by [Dallas] road, went into camp for the night near Burnt Hickory. This evening a heavy rain fell. On the 25th we moved forward, following General Kimball, commanding First Brigade, who was in advance of the division. Nothing of moment occurred until we crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, on the road leading to New Hope Church, where we found that the Twentieth Corps, in our advance, had met and engaged the enemy. We went into position to support those of the Twentieth Corps in our front, who were having a sharp engagement. Night closing in the operations for the day ceased, and I took up a position on the left of Kimball's brigade, which had connected with the left of the Twentieth Corps, General Harker forming on my left.

At daylight on the 26th I found my lines to be within easy musketry range of the enemy's works, and at once proceeded to adjust my lines, and erected in front a good defensive line of works. The skirmishing at this point was very sharp, and the casualties numerous. On the 27th my lines were moved forward. The skirmishers of the brigade, the Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Blanch, advanced with great gallantry, driving in those of the enemy, but suffering a loss of 2 enlisted men killed and 2 officers and 23 enlisted men wounded. We had heavy skirmishing constantly while we remained at this place, but nothing of moment occurred from this time till the night of the 4th of June, when the enemy evacuated his position in our front. It was while lying at our position near New Hope Church, on the 30th of May, that Capt. John A. Burrell, of the One hundredth Illinois Volunteers, a brave and efficient officer, was killed by a musket-shot, the ball passing directly through his body, while on duty with his command on the skirmish line. On the morning of the 6th instant, in accordance with orders, I moved my command from my position near New Hope Church to the left, some six miles in an easterly direction, to Morris' Hill Church, going into camp on the right of General Harker's brigade, about two miles from Acworth. Here the command rested until the morning of the 10th instant, when I moved forward some four miles, and formed line of battle on General Kimball's right, confronting the enemy, who occupied a strongly intrenched position on Pine Mountain. The 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th were spent in skirmishing, to ascertain the enemy's strength and exact position, and in fortifying the ground gained by pushing the enemy to their main works. During the night of the 14th instant the enemy retired from their works, and at 4.30 o'clock the following morning my skirmishers advanced and took possession of them. Advancing cautiously we soon developed the enemy, strongly intrenched in his new position. My brigade was formed in column of regiments in mass, sup-

ported by General Kimball's brigade, Harker having three regiments deployed as skirmishers in my front. We found the enemy too strongly intrenched behind works that had been constructed for some time, to be attacked with reasonable hope of success. I immediately threw up works, where I remained that night and until evening of the next day, when we advanced our lines, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, throwing up barricades within easy musket-range of the enemy's main works. The night of the 16th instant the enemy again evacuated their works, which we occupied early on the morning of the 17th, when pushing forward we found the enemy again strongly fortified behind heavy works. The Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers, and the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, under the command of Col. John Q. Lane, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers, were deployed as skirmishers, and gallantly charged the enemy's skirmish-pits, capturing a number of prisoners, and maintained their position under a continuous and heavy musketry fire from the enemy's main line of works during the night. The loss of the Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers in the charge was 9 enlisted men wounded; that of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, 4 enlisted men killed and 12 wounded. The regiments were relieved on the following morning by the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and One hundredth Illinois Volunteers, under command of Colonel Bartleson, One hundredth Illinois Volunteers, who was ordered to charge and take the enemy's main line of works, if possible. This charge was made during one of the most terrific rain storms of the season, and, notwithstanding the men were compelled to wade two creeks, both of which were waist deep, under a terrible fire from the enemy, they succeeded in taking the works, capturing a number of prisoners, and driving the enemy to their rear line of works. Colonel Bartleson notified me that his left was in danger, having no connection, and being enfiladed. I ordered up the remainder of the brigade, sending Captain Tinney, assistant adjutant-general, with the Fortieth Indiana Volunteers to the left of the line, asked and obtained a regiment, the Third Kentucky Volunteers, from General Harker, which made the connection complete with General Baird. My entire line was within easy musket-range of the enemy, who kept up a heavy and incessant fire upon us from artillery and infantry when we would slacken our fire sufficient for them to look over their works. It was, therefore, necessary for our own safety to keep up a constant fire, and thus keep the enemy down in their works, and away from their artillery. In this charge my brigade sustained a loss of 1 commissioned officer and 13 enlisted men killed, and 8 commissioned officers and 86 enlisted men wounded. Lieut. Benjamin F. Beitzell, the officer killed, was a gallant and meritorious officer, and his loss deeply felt by his regiment and regretted by the entire command. My command maintained its position until after dark, when I was relieved by General Kimball's brigade. The enemy evacuated their works during the night of the 18th, and at 7 o'clock the following morning my command moved out to join in the pursuit. Moving forward the distance of a mile, the enemy were again found, strongly intrenched at the base of Kenesaw Mountain.

On the morning of the 22d, in accordance with orders, I relieved General Harker's brigade with my command, throwing forward the Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. Milton Barnes, as skirmishers, who was ordered to make a dem-

onstration on that part of the enemy's works confronting my lines. Moving forward they encountered the enemy in heavy force strongly posted behind works. Having no protection from the galling fire poured upon them, this regiment lost very heavily in both officers and men, but gallantly held and fortified all the ground they so nobly battled for. The losses of this regiment alone were 11 enlisted men killed and 7 commissioned officers and 80 enlisted men wounded. The 23d instant I was ordered to further demonstrate in my front, and relieving the Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers with the Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, throwing the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers on their right, the two regiments, under command of Colonel Bartleson, One hundredth Illinois Volunteers, were ordered to move forward and take the enemy's rifle-pits, if possible. The regiments moved forward at a double-quick and succeeded in taking the enemy's pits, capturing a number of prisoners in same, but losing heavily in the charge. It was found impossible to hold the captured works on the left of my line, as the enemy had a converging fire upon the same, therefore the left of the Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers fell back in good order to the position they started from in making the charge. My losses in this charge were 2 commissioned officers and 13 enlisted men killed, and 2 commissioned officers and 36 enlisted men wounded. Colonel Bartleson, One hundredth Illinois Volunteers, in command of line, and Captain Stidham, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, both very gallant and tried officers of superior ability, were killed whilst nobly performing their duty. Colonel Bartleson lost one arm at Shiloh, was captured at Chickamauga whilst gallantly leading his regiment on a charge, and had returned from Libby Prison but a few days before his death. The 24th, 25th, and 26th were spent in skirmishing with the enemy in front of their position at Kenesaw Mountain. On the morning of the 27th I received orders to have my command in readiness at daylight to take position behind a portion of the works occupied by General Stanley's division for the purpose of charging the enemy's works. After being relieved by troops from General Wood's division, I moved my command to the rear of the outer line of works occupied by Colonel Grose's brigade, of General Stanley's division, and, agreeably to orders, massed them in column by division, left in front, in the following order: The Fortieth Indiana Volunteers in advance; the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers following; the One hundredth Illinois, Twenty-sixth Ohio, and Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers in the order named; the Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers deployed as skirmishers. The Fortieth Indiana and Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers were under the command of Col. John W. Blake, Fortieth Indiana Volunteers; the One hundredth Illinois, Twenty-sixth and Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers under command of Col. John Q. Lane, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers; the skirmishers under the direction of the division officer of the day. General Harker's brigade was formed on my right, leaving sufficient interval to admit my deploying to the right, and forming connection with his left. General Kimball was formed to my left and rear. At a given signal the skirmishers on my front moved forward, and soon became heavily engaged, and soon thereafter my entire command moved up to and scaled our outer line of works. As soon as the head of my column began crossing our works the enemy opened a terrific and

deadly fire of artillery and musketry from their main line of works, but, nothing daunted, the column moved forward, charging th works of the enemy, unmindful of the terrific havoc in their ranks After repeated efforts of both officers and men to get to the enemy' works, the same being defended by heavy lines of abatis, as well a by artillery and infantry, the command fell back for shelter to ravine close to the enemy's works, and deployed into line. Abou this time I received an order to the effect that General Kimball brigade would charge in conjunction with mine, and I directed th regiments in my brigade to move forward with those of his. Th commands moved forward simultaneously, but met with such terrific fire from the enemy that they were compelled to fall back In falling back a heavy fire was poured into the right flank of m command, giving evidence that the troops on my right had failed t effect a lodgment in the enemy's works, and had fallen back to ou main line of works, and that the enemy were coming out of thei works and striking me on the flank. After my command wa repulsed in the last charge they fell back to the main line, and received orders to return to the camp I had left in the morning relieving those of General Wood's troops who had relieved me My losses in this assault were 4 commissioned officers and 35 enliste men killed, and 11 commissioned officers and 165 enlisted me wounded. The Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colone Leaming commanding, suffered terribly, they being in advance Captains Elliott and Kirkpatrick, Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, wer two of the finest officers in the service. The last I saw of Captai Kirkpatrick he was in front of his command with drawn swor waving them forward. As he passed me he simply asked m "where shall I strike the enemy's lines?" Captain Elliott was nc only fit to command a company or regiment, but was one of th most accomplished officers and gentlemen in the service. Lieuter ant Sharp, Fortieth Indiana, and Captain Berkshire, Ninety-sevent Ohio Volunteers, were both killed while gallantly leading thei companies in the charge. Nothing of importance occurred in m command until the night of the 2d of July, when the enemy evacu ated their strong hold at Kenesaw, and retreated toward the Cha tahoochee River.

On the morning of the 3d I was ordered to march to Marietta, an from thence in pursuit of the enemy, whom we found strongly in trenched some five miles distant, in a southerly direction. Th 4th of July was spent in skirmishing with the enemy, who wer driven into their main works, the same which they evacuated durin the night, retreating in the direction of Atlanta. We followed t Vining's Station, near the Chattahoochee River, where we remaine until the 9th instant. On the morning of July 9 the divisio marched to Roswell to take advantage of a lodgment that ha been effected by our cavalry on the south side of the Chattaho chee River. The day was excessively warm, and the march ver tedious, many of the men falling out of the ranks from sheer exhau tion. About 5 p. m. the brigade was massed about one-half mil northwest of Roswell, where the men prepared supper, and abou dark resumed the line of march through the town, and to the rive which was crossed after dark by fording, and we immediately pr ceeded to relieve Miller's cavalry brigade, which had secured position on the bluffs on the south side. Pickets were thrown out t

the front and the troops went into camp. The line occupied by this brigade conformed to the top of the bluff, and was partially protected by works hastily thrown up by the cavalry. On the morning of the 10th the line was somewhat changed by throwing forward the left to the next ridge in its front, and connecting with General Kimball's brigade, of this division. In this new position a line of works was constructed by felling trees and covering with earth. In the afternoon this command was relieved by General Sweeny's division, of the Sixteenth Army Corps, which occupied the line of works constructed in the morning. We encamped in their rear as reserves, and on the morning of the 11th recrossed the river on a bridge temporarily constructed by the Sixteenth Army Corps near the ruins of the one burned by the enemy, and encamped for the night near Roswell. On the morning of the 12th resumed the march and returned to our old camp near Vining's Station. On the 13th of the month again crossed the Chattahoochee River at Powers' Ferry, where the First and Third Divisions of this corps had already taken up position on the south side. We marched about one and a half miles from the river, and formed line on the right of the division, and connecting with General Wood's left, having one regiment in reserve. The position was well chosen on the summit of the river bluff, commanding all the ground to the front and affording an excellent camping-ground. Here we constructed a strong line of works and remained in camp for several days, the rest being needed by the troops. On the 18th of July, at 7 a. m., the line of march was resumed on the main Atlanta road, and at 4 p. m. camped in order of battle near Buck Head, the brigade being formed in two lines; commenced building works immediately, and by dark were strongly intrenched. Remained in this until 4 p. m. of the 19th, when we again went into position about two miles in advance upon the high ground on the north side of Peach Tree Creek, where we encamped. On the morning of July 20 crossed Peach Tree Creek and relieved Hazen's brigade, of Wood's division, who had effected a crossing yesterday, and built works, which we occupied. The works were on the brow of a hill on the bank of the creek, and commanded the ground for some distance on either flank, but to the front the hill was extended into a ridge, on the crest of which ran the main Atlanta road. About 300 yards distant on this ridge the enemy's skirmishers were posted in a wood, which protected them from view, while they were continually annoying us with their fire. About noon the skirmish line was advanced. Two regiments of this brigade, Ninety-seventh Ohio and Twenty-eighth Kentucky, acting as a support—they having been ordered to report to General Kimball—drove the enemy's pickets some distance, and halted our line on a narrow ridge running transversely to the main Atlanta road. At this juncture two more regiments of this brigade, Fifty-seventh Indiana and One hundredth Illinois, were by General Newton's order placed under command of the former, and sent on a reconnaissance toward the left of our skirmish line. As these two regiments did not rejoin the brigade, but were entirely separated from it, recourse will have to be had to the reports of the commanding officers for a knowledge of their operations during the remainder of the day.

The two regiments ordered to report to General Kimball this morning now returned to the brigade, and a line of battle was formed on the skirmish line, conforming to the crest of the above-

mentioned ridge, the right joining the left of the First Brigade, and the left flank refused, there being no connection. One regiment, the Twenty-eighth Kentucky, was held in reserve. The troops immediately began to build works, but had made but little progress, when the pickets were driven in and the enemy were upon us. The reserve regiment was immediately advanced to the front line, and the pioneers of the brigade, who had been working on the intrenchments, were withdrawn from the line and posted on the left flank in a line running perpendicularly toward the rear, making the form of our line of battle nearly semicircular. In this position the brigade repulsed repeated and desperate assaults of the enemy, inflicting severe loss, and sustaining but little injury. In the intervals of the enemy's charges the men continued work on their defenses, and by night-fall had completed a strong breast-work. The loss of the brigade during the entire fight was but 38 killed, wounded, and missing, while next morning 29 of the enemy were found dead in our front within twenty paces of the works. During the night the enemy withdrew to his main line of works, about three-fourths of a mile distant. The entire command, both officers and men, behaved with the utmost gallantry, and although the enemy marched in line past the flank, at one time gaining our rear and completely enveloping us, yet every one stood nobly to his work, and inflicted a signal defeat upon the foe. The brigade remained in the position of yesterday during the 21st, and in the morning of the 22d advanced to within two miles of Atlanta, the enemy having evacuated his works in our front the night before. We here took up position in a dense woods, about one-half mile east of the main Atlanta road, and commenced building works, the enemy occasionally throwing a shell into our midst from his fortifications around the city. The works in this position were not yet completed, when we were relieved by a portion of General Wood's division, and moved to the right as far as the Atlanta road and formed, with the right resting on the road and extending to a ravine on the left, and again built works. This was about 3 p. m., and until dark the enemy kept up a fierce cannonade in the position, throwing shells into our midst and exploding them everywhere around, killing 1 man and wounding 4. On the 23d the Ninety-seventh Ohio was posted on the opposite side of the ravine, on our left, and built a work extending across to a second ravine. A portion of this work was afterward occupied by a regiment of General Wood's division. On the night of the 24th a second work was built in advance and to the right of the one built by the Ninety-seventh Ohio, and was occupied at first by a portion of that regiment and afterward by the One hundredth Illinois Volunteers. From the 10th of July until this time I was sick, and the brigade was commanded by Col. J. W. Blake, Fortieth Indiana, who is now absent, and has made no report. My report is, therefore, derived from others—mainly from Lieutenant Cox, aide-de-camp, acting assistant adjutant-general at the time, including the account of the battle of the 20th of July. I, therefore, cannot hope to do justice to the regimental commanders and others during that time from my own observation, but must leave their actions to speak for them; and I am under many obligations to Colonel Blake for the manner in which he commanded the brigade during my absence. In the position above given, having one regiment, Twenty-sixth Ohio, in reserve, the brigade remained during the investment of Atlanta,

lmost continually on their intrenchments and in placing entanglements in front, rendering them impregnable to a ck. Nothing worthy of note transpired in this position ıst 3, when the skirmish line, which consisted of details ifferent regiments, was re-enforced by the One hundredth ıd advanced against the enemy's works. As soon as our as discovered he opened furiously with grape and shell, ıued a heavy fire of musketry and artillery until dark, skirmishers were withdrawn to their old position. Our wounded. With the exception of an occasional demon- this kind, nothing worthy of note transpired while the ıained in this position. On the night of August 25, prep- aving been made for a grand *coup*, our position on the l and Atlanta road was abandoned. The movement began . m. from the left, regiments being moved out in succes- d the right until the whole line was withdrawn. We hed by a circuitous route to a position about three-quar- ıile in the rear of the lines built by the Twentieth Corps, up a line of works, which were not yet completed when was resumed, and we passed to the rear through General vision and marched to near Utoy Post-Office, where we r the night. Marched at 3 p. m. of the 27th some five went into position after dark on the right of General vision.

ıorning of the 28th formed the brigade in single line with ınt in reserve between the First and Third. Built a line connecting with these two brigades, behind which we re- til about 3 p. m., when the command moved back about a ıe road followed yesterday, and turned to the east and bout three miles in the direction of the Atlanta and Mont- ıilroad, and went into position on the right of the division g General Kimball's left. The 29th of August was spent cting works in the position taken last night, and on the hed at 6.30 a. m. to about three and a half miles from d Ready Station, on the Macon and Atlanta Railroad, brigade was formed in semicircular form, built works, into camp. On the 31st of August marched about two took up a position separated from the rest of the division k of Mud Creek, where we built works and went into camp ght. About 2.30 a. m. September 1 the pioneers of this ere sent forward to tear up the railroad. At 7 o'clock and marched, reaching the Macon and Atlanta Rail- ; 9, and immediately commenced tearing up and burning we continued at until reaching Jonesborough, where the ı Corps and Army of the Tennessee were engaging the ıt 4 o'clock formed on the left of the First Division in two ı the Fifty-seventh Indiana deployed as skirmishers. ly advanced and with our skirmish line drove the enemy open fields, about one-third of a mile each, and capturing ne of rifle-pits, taking 6 prisoners, and losing in killed, and missing 1 commissioned officer and 17 enlisted men. prevented a farther advance, and the night was spent in orks, and afterward in preparing to charge the enemy's ylight. September 2, 1864, at daylight, it was discovered nemy had abandoned his position. We immediately

marched on after for about six miles to near Lovejoy's Station, where we found a strong line of works. Went into position on the left of the division, connecting with General Wood's right. We here remained confronting the enemy, the pickets constantly skirmishing until 8 p. m. of September 5, when we abandoned our position, and withdrew to our old camp near Jonesborough. We here remained until 7 a. m. September 7, and then resumed the march, camping near Rough and Ready Station, having traveled about eight miles. Broke up camp on the morning of the 8th and marched to Atlanta and through the town, going into camp about one mile out on the Decatur road.

The casualties in each regiment during this campaign are as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Headquarters of brigade	3	2
26th Ohio Volunteers	10	107
97th Ohio Volunteers	17	201
100th Illinois Volunteers	10	73
40th Indiana Volunteers	10	217
57th Indiana Volunteers	16	144
28th Kentucky Volunteers	3	78
Total	69	822

The fighting strength of my command at the beginning of the campaign was 137 officers and 1,870 enlisted men; aggregate, 2,007. Losses from battle, 69 officers and 822 enlisted men; aggregate, 891. Losses from expiration of term of service, 2 officers and 40 enlisted men; aggregate, 42. Strength of brigade on arriving at Atlanta, 75 officers and 940 enlisted men; aggregate, 1,015.

I am under great obligations to Colonels Blake and Lane, who frequently commanded lines of two and three regiments, but particularly on the 27th of June, when their action was particularly worthy of commendation; also, to Lieutenant-Colonel Blanch, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond, One hundredth Illinois Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Boone, Twenty-eighth Kentucky, who was wounded at Kenesaw, but refused to leave the field; Major Barth, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, who has commanded the regiment since Lieutenant-Colonel Boone was wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Squires, Twenty-sixth Ohio; Major Peatman, Twenty-sixth Ohio, who has had command of his regiment much of the time; Lieutenant-Colonel Leaming, Fortieth Indiana, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, Ninety-seventh Ohio, both of whom have had command of their respective regiments during the absence of the colonels; and to the many officers and men of my command, whom want of space will not permit me to mention, but who have conducted themselves with a heroic and patriotic valor worthy of the holy cause in which they are engaged.

The command was under fire about ninety days during the four months of the campaign.

To my present staff I am under great obligations for their faithful and intelligent service during the campaign. Capt. H. C. Tinney, assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. D. Royse and L. L. Cox, aides-de-camp, I desire particularly to commend as officers deserving promotion, and not less faithful is Dr. Glick, who has been my brigade surgeon for the last two years until within the last few

days, and is succeeded by Dr. Tillson, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, a competent officer; Captain Howard, provost-marshal; Capt. G. A. Lemert, topographical engineer; to Captain Munger, acting commissary of subsistence, and Lieutenant Sterne, acting assistant quartermaster, who had but few equals in their departments; Lieutenant Sterne should be promoted for long and faithful service of nearly three years. Capt. John W. Aughe, inspector, deserves commendation. Lieut. George W. Rouse, who was my inspector until the 30th of July, while inspecting the picket-line in front of Atlanta a cannon ball took off his leg, from which he died. He was one of the most correct young men it was my fortune to know, as well as an accomplished officer. To know him was to love him, and had he lived would have been a man of worth. Lieutenant Royse was twice wounded at Resaca, with shell in the arm, and at New Hope Church by minie-ball in the head, severely, but is on duty. Lieutenant Cox was slightly wounded at New Hope Church.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Fourth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Dallas, Ga., June 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following as a report of casualties of my command for the month of May:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	3
26th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	2	19	.....	.....	2	19	21
97th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	.....	1	1	29	.....	.....	1	30	31
100th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.	1	2	1	9	.....	.....	2	11	13
40th Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	3	.....	22	.....	1	.....	26	26
57th Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	1	3	2	28	.....	.....	3	31	34
28th Regiment Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Total	2	9	8	109	.....	2	10	120	130

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES S. RANSOM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., 4th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Marietta, Ga., June 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of ca ualties in my command from June 4 to June 24, inclusive:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
26th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	1	4	4	32	.....	.....	5	36	
97th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	.....	13	8	91	.....	1	8	105	
100th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.	1	1	1	13	.....	.....	2	14	
40th Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	10	3	47	.....	.....	3	57	
57th Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	2	15	3	34	.....	1	5	50	
28th Regiment Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	5	.....	17	.....	2	.....	24	
Total	4	48	19	234	.....	4	23	286	

Very respectfully,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. S. RANSOM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., 4th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., July 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following as the repo of casualties of my command for the month of June:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
26th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	1	9	7	53	.....	.....	6	62	
97th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	1	17	7	106	.....	.....	8	123	
100th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.	1	4	1	34	.....	.....	2	38	
40th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.	3	26	7	133	.....	11	10	170	
57th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.	2	18	4	52	.....	.....	6	70	
28th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.	.....	9	2	43	.....	2	2	54	
Total	8	83	26	421	.....	13	34	517	

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES S. RANSOM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., 4th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following as the report of the casualties of my command for the days of July 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1864:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
26th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
97th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	5
100th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
57th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
28th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Total	.....	1	3	7	.....	.....	3	8	11

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Fourth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following as the report of the casualties of my command for the month of August, 1864:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
26th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
97th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6
100th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	3
40th Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	7	7
57th Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
28th Regiment Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	5	5
Total	1	.....	.....	20	.....	3	1	23	24

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Fourth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Lovejoy's, Ga., September 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following as the report of the casualties of my command in the action of September 1, 1864:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
26th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
97th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
100th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	
40th Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	
57th Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	1	1	4	.....	1	1	6	
Total	.....	1	1	15	.....	1	1	17	1[illegible]

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Fourth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Lovejoy's, Ga., September 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following as the report of the casualties of my command in the action of September 2, 1864:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
26th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
97th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
28th Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Fourth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following as the report of the casualties of my command to September instant:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
26th Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3
97th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5
100th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	6
40th Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6
57th Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	1	5	6
28th Regiment Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	.....	1	1	....	.....	1	1	2
Total	.. ...	2	2	24	.....	.....	2	26	28

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Fourth Army Corps

No. 44.

Report of Lieut. Col. Willis Blanch, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-SEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent campaign of May, June, July, August, and September, 1864:

On its return from veteran furlough in Indiana the regiment joined the brigade at Catoosa Springs, Ga., on the 4th day of May, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lennard, from whence on May 7 it moved with the brigade to Tunnel Hill, which place was then in possession of the enemy, but was evacuated upon the approach of Federal troops. On May 9 we were moved with the other regiments of the brigade to the top of Rocky Face Ridge, a most rough and difficult ascension, lying to the north and west of Dalton, where at the time slight skirmishing was going on with the enemy. Near nightfall of the 9th this brigade was formed in line on the east side of the ridge, this regiment occupying a position in the front line, and with this arrangement an advance upon the enemy was ordered by Brigadier-General Wagner. Skirmishers were thrown out and the advance was made as ordered. The enemy's position was of quite an elevation above the ground over which we were compelled to pass, being at the top of the ridge, and he was strongly fortified. When

we moved forward he opened a brisk fire, which, with the difficulty of ascending the rocky side of the ridge, greatly increased as we advanced. From a combination of these oppositions the regiment was compelled to halt, and soon after doing so an order was received from General Wagner to remain in same position and await orders. Subsequently we were ordered to a retired situation at the top of the ridge, which was occupied during the night. On May 12 this regiment was assigned a position to the east of the ridge in a valley, where works were erected and where during the day our skirmishers were lightly engaged with the enemy's cavalry. Early on the morning of the 13th we were ordered to march, and taking the road to the east of Rocky Face moved through the formidable works of the rebels and also passed through Dalton, the enemy having evacuated that place, and their position near it, during the night immediately preceding. Continuing our march southward the rebels were met on the 14th at Resaca, where they were found to be in a fortified position. While the lines were being formed the enemy used his artillery very freely, and at about 3 p. m. of that day Lieutenant-Colonel Lennard was struck with a fragment of shell, which inflicted so severe a wound that he died from its effects at about 9 p. m. of the same day. Immediately after Colonel Lennard was wounded I assumed command of the regiment and have retained it since. During the 15th the regiment was engaged most of the day. On the morning of the 16th it was discovered that during the night previous the enemy had withdrawn from his position and taken up his line of retreat southward. Pursuit was made and we came up with the rebels at Adairsville, where the regiment, though not actively engaged, was for some time exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery. On the 19th the regiment was engaged in pursuit of the enemy from Adairsville, and passed through Kingston on the same day, near which a respite of three days was had.

On the 23d we moved southward from Kingston, and on the 25th found the enemy again confronting us near Dallas at New Hope Church. On the 27th, after our lines had been formed and works erected, I was placed on picket with my regiment, and had been posted but a short time when General Wagner ordered me to advance my line and develop the strength and position of the enemy and to establish a skirmish line to the advance of that now occupied. The advance was made as ordered. The ground over which I had to advance was in plain view of the line of main works of the enemy and also of their rifle-pits, in consequence of which my men were very much exposed and I suffered heavily. The enemy were driven from their skirmish line, and my line was established 300 yards to the front of the one occupied when the advance commenced. This line was held by me during the whole day under a heavy and destructive fire from the enemy at close range. I was relieved at night-fall. We remained here occupying works within quite easy range of the enemy's infantry arms until the 5th of June, on the night previous to which the enemy evacuated their position. Followed the rebels from here with occasional skirmishing until the 11th, when they were met in force near Pine Mountain. On the 14th, the enemy's left flank being turned, my regiment took part in pursuit of him to a position where his line rested on Pine Mountain. During the night of that day he evacuated again. The 15th was occupied assuming another line after coming up with the enemy, during which some skirmishing was done. On the morning of the

17th the rebels were found to have evacuated, and they were followed immediately and found to have given back in the direction of Kenesaw Mountain.

On the following morning my regiment was placed on picket at 2.30 a. m., and at 8 a. m. I was ordered by Colonel Bartleson, One hundredth Illinois Volunteers, to advance the line, he being in command of the picket force from the brigade, and to drive the enemy from his rifle-pits, which were located 300 yards to our front, and just at the skirt of a light wood, between which and our line was an open field. In the midst of a terrific rain-storm, after having the men prepare their arms as well as possible, I ordered my regiment forward and moved it on a double-quick until the rifle-pits of the enemy were occupied. This being the extent of my orders, I halted and formed a line. To the front of this, about 300 yards, was a short line of heavy earth-work occupied by the picket reserve of the enemy, from which they had most perfect range of our position, while they were entirely protected from the least danger from our fire. Seeing this I at once determined to push forward and drive the enemy from the work, although a very difficult passage was between my line and them, all the small timber being cut down as an obstruction, and there being a creek that from the excessive amount of water that had fallen was quite difficult to cross. At the order to advance the line moved in a very enthusiastic manner, and the works were wrested from the enemy. This gave me a position of security, and from which I commanded a view of the main line of works of the enemy. About 12 m. my regiment was relieved from the front line, and remained in reserve until nearly night-fall, when we were returned to the front. In this engagement Lieutenant Beitzell, of Company C, one of the most efficient officers of the command, fell.

On the morning of the 19th the enemy was gone from our front and we again engaged in pursuit. They were overtaken near Kenesaw Mountain, where our lines were formed on the 21st, and where works were erected. On the 23d my regiment was placed on picket at early dawn, and I was ordered by Colonel Bartleson, officer of the day, at 3 p. m., to advance the line. About one-half of my regiment was in reserve. I conveyed the order to the officer of the skirmish line, giving them the proper time to move, when the advancement was made in a very satisfactory manner. As soon as the front line had left the pits I took the reserve to them, and at what I thought a proper time pushed it forward, and the whole regiment then engaged in a charge on the rifle-pits of the enemy, taking them, meeting, however, with a determined resistance and losing quite heavily in doing so. The enemy discovering us in possession of his pits threw a heavy force on our left, and there being no advance of the line at that point beyond that of my regiment, they forced me to retire that flank, no support coming up in time to render it possible to hold our position there. Just before retiring Colonel Bartleson was shot dead from his horse at the extreme front of the line. Also at this juncture Capt. J. S. Stidham, of my regiment, was killed while giving evidence of heroism rarely exhibited. At about 4 p. m., my left having retired, I withdrew the entire line to the rifle-pits occupied when the advance commenced, and soon after received an order from General Wagner to remain in them. On the 27th my regiment, with the others of the brigade, was moved to the right about one-half mile, and I was informed by General Wagner that an assault was to be made upon the enemy's works, and was ordered by

him to deploy my entire regiment as skirmishers and at a signal advance the line, when I would be followed by the assaulting columns. The deployment was made, the signal given, and we moved, drawing as we did so a very heavy fire from both the main line of works and rifle-pits of the enemy. In a short time after becoming engaged I was overtaken by the assaulting columns, and during the remainder of the battle my regiment operated with and as a part of this, the deployment, however, remaining complete. I remained on skirmish line after the assault had been abandoned until nearly night-fall, when I rejoined the brigade at its situation of the morning by order of Colonel Opdycke, division officer of the day. The position remained unchanged until July 3, on the night of which the enemy again evacuated his position, giving the Federal troops possession of Marietta. On July 5 I took part in pursuit of the rebels to within one mile of the Chattahoochee River, near which place we were put regularly in camp. July 9, my regiment with the other troops of the division moved to Roswell, fourteen miles above the railroad bridge over Chattahoochee, where we crossed to south side of same.

On July 12, being relieved by the troops of General Dodge's command, moved back to the camp from which the march had been made on the 9th. Crossed to south side of the river on the 13th and joined the corps, which had crossed during the day previous, and erected works. On July 18 the advance toward Atlanta was begun, in which my regiment participated, moving on the Buck Head road. The day following we were moved forward to Peach Tree Creek, where on the south bank the enemy was occupying his works in strong force.

On July 20 my regiment with the others of the division crossed the creek and occupied light works constructed by a brigade of the Third Division that had secured a lodgment on the evening of the 19th on the south side of the creek. My regiment was here placed as reserve to the skirmish line. During the fore part of the day the lines were advanced and the enemy driven back, giving us possession of the ground nearly a half a mile in front of the morning's location. The enemy not making his appearance sufficiently to develop his position, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Newton to deploy the whole of my regiment as skirmishers and, facing my line to the east and starting at the Buck Head and Atlanta road, to reconnoiter the ground between that road and Pea Vine Creek. The deployment completed I advanced the line until the designated point was reached, but with a small party continued the reconnaissance still farther, but found no enemy. My line, after the brigade had moved into position and began the construction of works facing the south, was about 600 yards disconnected from that of the brigade. At about 3.30 p. m. while the lines remained in this position a desperate assault was made upon them by the enemy coming in massed columns, coming from the south. This assault struck my right flank squarely, and in consequence I was forced to change my line to the rear on its left. By so doing I occupied the crest of a slight elevation of ground from which a deliberate fire was given the still advancing foe by the whole line. Having but a thin skirmish line, and being advanced upon by a massed column of the enemy, with my right flank entirely unprotected, I retired my line a second time to a line of rifle-pits formerly used by the enemy, probably twenty yards, where I formed and where the regiment delivered a second fire. At this place I remained until on the right I was thoroughly flanked, when I gave the order to fall

back again. This retirement brought me to Peach Tree, and owing to a bend in the creek it was absolutely impossible for a part of the regiment to escape capture unless they waded it. For this cause the regiment was here divided, a part going to the north side of the creek, where during the engagement it rendered valuable service in aiding to repel two advances of the enemy from the east, while the other part remained south side of the creek where it defended a point against the advances of the enemy. On the 22d, the enemy having evacuated our front, pursuit was instituted to within two miles of Atlanta, where it was ascertained that the enemy was occupying the defenses of the city, from which they shelled us freely during the day. Fortifications were erected here, and we remained in the same position, with no engagements or exercises excepting frequent demonstrations on the picket-line and continual strengthening of our lines of fortifications, until the night of August 25, when a movement of the army was made to the south and west of Atlanta, in which my regiment took a part.

August 30, we crossed the Montgomery railroad at a point seven miles from East Point and marched in the direction of Rough and Ready. On September 1 this regiment assisted in the destruction of the Macon railroad from New Station to a point within one mile of Jonesborough, where we were taken with the other troops of the brigade off the road and formed in line to its east at about 5 p. m. I was here ordered by General Wagner to deploy one-half of my regiment as skirmishers, holding the remaining half in reserve, and advance, resting my right with the left of the First Division and my left with the right of the First Brigade. In this condition I advanced the line and soon found the enemy occupying his rifle-pits, which were occupied by us and he driven to a second and similar line of picket works constructed of rails. This gave the line possession of a small and thin wood on one side of an open field on the opposite of which was the enemy's second line. Their second line of pits was taken by a similar advance to the first. By this time darkness had set in and General Wagner ordered me to remain where I then was. The enemy gave us no further evidence of being near, though we remained on picket during the whole night, and in the morning he was found to have evacuated his works along the whole line of the army. Pursuit was instituted immediately, and the enemy was followed to within two miles of Lovejoy's, where he was found to be occupying his works. My regiment was ordered in the second line as a demonstration was made on the rebel position. On the evening of the same day I was assigned a position in line within easy range of the enemy's rifle-pits, from which he annoyed us very much in our camp. Information was communicated to us on the 2d that Atlanta had been evacuated on the night of the 1st and had been occupied by the troops of General Slocum's command. We remained in this position until the night of the 5th, when a movement was commenced in the direction of Atlanta. On the 8th September we marched into Atlanta from the southward.

During the entire campaign the officers and men of the regiment without exception have conducted themselves with distinguished gallantry, and to them I am under obligations for whatever of success has attended us. When it joined the brigade at Catoosa Springs on May 4 there were in the regiment 30 commissioned officers and 311 men. Of that number we have to deplore the loss of 3 commissioned officers killed and 13 wounded, and 23 enlisted men killed and

104 wounded, making a total loss of 146, nearly half the number with which we commenced the campaign. This number does not include many who have been struck and slightly injured, but not disabled from duty.

Fifty prisoners and one stand of colors were captured by the regiment.

In the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Lennard, we most deeply mourn the loss of as heroic an officer as has ever drawn sword in defense of his country, and one whom all acknowledge a most estimable gentleman. In his the fates of war terminated a career which had it been extended must have continued successful, as it was pleasant to all under his command.

Very respectfully submitted.

WILLIS BLANCH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant COX,
Aide-de-Camp, Second Brig., Second Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 45.

Report of Maj. Norris T. Peatman, Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFTY.,
Near Atlanta Ga., September 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent campaign of the army under General Sherman, commencing May 3, 1864, and ending on the 8th instant:

On the morning of the 3d of May the regiment, numbering 314 enlisted men, in command of Lieut. Col. W. H. Squires, left Cleveland, Tenn., and marched with the brigade and division in the direction of Dalton, Ga. Arrived near Catoosa Springs on the 4th and bivouacked there until the 7th, when we advanced to Tunnel Hill and again bivouacked until the 9th. Advanced on that day with the brigade to the top of Rocky Face Ridge to the support of General Harker, who after our arrival made a charge upon the enemy's works. During the charge the regiment was under a brisk fire of musketry, but met with a loss of only 2 men wounded. On the 10th commenced moving slowly upon the enemy, and on the 14th and 15th had engagements with him near Resaca. Had 1 man mortally wounded. On the 16th moved forward, and found the enemy at Adairsville on the 17th, and had an engagement with him. Loss, 13 wounded, 2 mortally. Moved on from Adairsville and arrived at Kingston on the 20th; encamped at the latter place until the 23d. After leaving Kingston we found the enemy in force near Dallas on the 25th. Commenced skirmishing on the 26th, continuing it more or less until the 5th of June. Losses near Dallas were Lieutenant Platt, Company G, killed; Lieutenant Renick, Company F, wounded, and 5 enlisted men wounded. June 6, arrived at Acworth and remained there until the 10th. Kept maneuvering and skirmishing from that date almost continually until the 15th, and drove the enemy in the mean time some three miles to one of his strong positions near Pine Mountain. In this advance Lieutenant Hoge, Company H, was wounded. Here the regiment lay in reserve for

two days with the brigade. On the 18th, at 2 a. m., the regiment was ordered to the front on the skirmish line, and during the day in a heavy rain-storm we made a charge on the rebel skirmishers and drove them to their main works, capturing some prisoners. Losses that day were Captain Baldwin, Company G, wounded, and 17 enlisted men wounded, 3 mortally. On the 19th Lieutenant-Colonel Squires went back to the hospital sick, and I succeeded him in command of the regiment. Moved forward on that day some two miles, being in reserve, and halted in close proximity to Kenesaw Mountain. Regiment in the evening was ordered to the skirmish line in front of the Fourteenth Corps and remained there until 7 a. m. the next day. Skirmishing was brisk during the night, but no casualties occurred. Moved on the 21st with brigade and division two miles to the right, lying a part of the time in reserve. On the 22d had 3 men wounded, 1 mortally. On the 23d the regiment was sent to the skirmish line in front of General Kimball's brigade, when we were ordered to make a charge on the enemy's skirmishers, causing them to fall back to their main line. Losses that day 4 men killed and 9 wounded, 3 mortally. June 27, we participated in the charge made that day on the enemy's works, occupying position in the second line of battle, and lost in killed 3 enlisted men and 21 wounded, 2 mortally. Lieutenant Foster, Company A, was also wounded. I was wounded myself in this engagement and was succeeded in command of the regiment by Captain Adair, Company I.

July 3, after the enemy had evacuated their works near Kenesaw Mountain, the regiment moved forward, with the column five miles, via Marietta. July 4, had some skirmishing with the enemy and built works for defense. Loss in the skirmish, 1 man. On the 5th marched to the Chattahoochee, near Vining's Station. Lieutenant-Colonel Squires returned from absent sick and took command of the regiment. On the 7th moved up the river about two miles, where the regiment was put on picket and remained until the 12th, while the most of the division went on a raid across the Chattahoochee. On the 13th crossed the Chattahoochee, advanced some two miles and went into camp, remaining there until the 17th. Two commissioned officers and fifty-six enlisted men were sent to Chattanooga to be mustered out, their term of service being about to expire. On the 18th moved to Buck Head, distance six miles. On the 19th moved to Peach Tree Creek. Crossed that stream on the 20th and was engaged in the battle of that day, suffering a loss of but 3 men wounded, but inflicting a heavy loss on the enemy. Advanced on the 22d to a position in front of the enemy's works, two miles north of Atlanta. That night a line of works was thrown up in the reserve line of the brigade, where we remained until the 25th of August, doing in the mean time considerable skirmishing; also fatigue duty in erecting fortifications. Losses while in front of Atlanta were only 3 men wounded. I had returned for duty from absent wounded July 27. August 24, Lieutenant-Colonel Squires, on account of sickness, was carried back to the hospital, when the command again fell to me. On the night of August 25 we were ordered to march, starting about midnight. We moved with the intention, as it was evident afterward, of striking the Macon railroad, and thereby cut off communication between Atlanta and the south. On the 31st we crossed the Montgomery railroad, and on the 1st of September reached the Macon railroad and spent a considerable portion of the day in destroying it. About 6 p. m., having come up with the enemy

intrenched on the railroad near Jonesborough, we were formed in line and maneuvered under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and skirmishers until after dark, when we bivouacked for the night and threw up works of defense. Regiment lost 1 man mortally wounded. That night the enemy fell back to near Lovejoy's Station. We followed him up on the 2d and fortified in his front. The regiment was exposed more or less to the fire of the rebel skirmish line and artillery until 8 p. m. of the 5th. Our loss while in front of Lovejoy's Station was 2 men mortally wounded. On the night of the 5th we fell back with the division to Jonesborough. On the 7th took up march for Atlanta, where we arrived on the 8th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. T. PEATMAN,
Major, Commanding Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

Lieut. L. L. COX,
Aide-de-Camp, Second Brig., Second Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 46.

Report of Brig. Gen. Luther P. Bradley, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade during the recent campaign from the 3d of May to the 8th of September, 1864, inclusive. The report is incomplete in many respects, as I have not kept the run of the operations of the entire brigade for the whole campaign, having been in command since the 27th of June:

The brigade—composed of the Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Fifty-first, and Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry, and the Sixty-fourth and One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and the Third Kentucky Infantry, numbering about 2,000 muskets, under the command of Brig. Gen. C. G. Harker—left Cleveland, Tenn., with the division at 1 p. m. May 3, 1864, marched to Red Clay, ten miles, and camped. We broke camp at 6 a. m. of the 4th, marched about twelve miles, halted at 3 p. m., and went into camp about dark near Catoosa Springs. On the morning of the 5th instant we adjusted our lines and built a strong line of earth-works. The Forty-second Illinois Infantry and Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry joined the brigade on return from veteran furlough on the 6th instant, and we remained in the same position until the morning of the 7th instant, when we marched for Tunnel Hill, reaching camp near that place about 3 p. m. The brigade numbered to-day 2,325 muskets. On the morning of the 8th we marched at 6 a. m., and halted about one and a half miles out, near the mountain named as Rocky Face. General Harker directed Colonel Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, to scale the side of the mountain and try and effect a lodgment on the ridge, supposed to be in possession of the enemy. Colonel Opdycke carried the ridge very handsomely, after an hour or two of severe skirmishing, and drove the enemy half a mile along the ridge into his defenses, which were too strong to be carried. The Sixty-fifth Ohio ascended the mountain with the One hundred

and twenty-fifth Ohio as a support, and the Fifteenth Wisconsin, of General Willich's brigade, was sent up after we had carried the ridge and were put into position by Colonel Opdycke to protect his flank. At noon the brigade moved on the mountain and relieved the regiments occupying it. On the 9th the brigade was under arms at 4 a. m. and skirmishing briskly. We brought up two 3-inch rifle guns, the men dragging them up the mountain, and opened upon the enemy's fort, but their sharpshooters prevented their being worked with any effect. Heavy skirmishing continued all day. At 5 p. m. an assault was ordered, the regiments engaged being the Third Kentucky Infantry, Sixty-fourth and One hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and Twenty-seventh and Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry. After a severe struggle they were repulsed with heavy loss. At dark the brigade was relieved by General Wagner's brigade, and retired about half a mile, where it bivouacked. We lay in the same position during the 10th and 11th. The Twenty-second Illinois, which was detailed at Cleveland as train guard, rejoined the brigade to-day. On the morning of the 12th moved off the ridge with division and marched to the left to occupy a pass from which the Twenty-third Corps had retired, formed, and went into camp. About noon threw up works, expecting an attack; lay under arms all day, and camped at dark. Marched for Dalton early on the morning of the 13th, the enemy having evacuated in the night. Halted at Dalton an hour at noon, and marched about eight miles in afternoon and camped. May 14, marched at 5.30 a. m.; halted at 9 and formed in line of battle; brigade in reserve; moved to the front and left, and about 5 p. m. were ordered to relieve a portion of the Twenty-third Corps, then engaged in front. Advanced in two lines, coming under fire of the enemy's guns several hundred yards before going into action, and suffered severely. We relieved a brigade of Cox's division, and immediately became hotly engaged. General Harker was severely wounded soon after going in, and turned over the brigade to me. I directed Colonel Opdycke to take charge of the front line, and he put his own regiment into action, very gallantly going over the breast-works to a rise of ground nearer the enemy, and getting severely wounded, obliging him to retire from the field. We held the position until 5 p. m., our ammunition being exhausted, even that in the boxes of the dead and wounded, when we were relieved by Sherman's brigade, and went to the rear to replenish ammunition. At dark we took up position on the ridge, in rear of the battle-ground, and camped. On the morning of the 15th instant we changed our lines to connect with General Wood's line, and fortified. May 16, advanced at 6 a. m. and took possession of the enemy's works, and at 8 a. m. marched for Resaca. Reached there at 10 a. m., and halted three hours to repair the bridge over the Oostenaula, partially burned by the enemy. Continued the march in afternoon with heavy skirmishing, having the Twenty-seventh and Forty-second Illinois in the skirmish line, supported by Third Kentucky and Sixty-fourth Ohio. Reached Calhoun at 6 p. m. and camped. Marched at 6 a. m. of the 17th and reached neighborhood of Adairsville at 4 p. m., formed line of battle on left of division, and bivouacked in same order at dark. Left camp at 6 a. m. of the 18th instant in advance, the Twenty-second Illinois as skirmishers. Reached Adairsville at 10 a. m., and halted until noon. Marched down the railroad about six miles and camped. May 19,

marched at 7 a. m. and reached Kingston at noon. Halted two hours, when we marched out and formed line of battle on a range of hills looking south. Moved from here about 4 p. m. and formed about two miles from town, where we camped. On the 20th we moved back to the mill on Movine Creek and camped, remaining here until 1 p. m. of the 23d, when we marched south, crossing the Etowah at dark, and camping about six miles south of the river late in the night. May 24, marched seven miles and camped on Raccoon Creek. Left camp at 8 a. m. on the 25th and reached the crossing at Pumpkin Vine Creek at 4 p. m. Advanced to the support of the Twentieth Corps, which was engaged with the enemy. Formed line of battle and advanced half a mile, then moved in column to position on left of Twentieth Corps, near New Hope Church, and bivouacked. At daybreak of the 26th we adjusted our lines, and after driving back the enemy's skirmishers, advanced the lines and built two lines of strong breast-works. From this date to the 5th of June we occupied this position, with some immaterial changes, being constantly engaged in heavy skirmishing and sham attacks.

The enemy having evacuated the position at New Hope, we moved on the 6th to within two miles of Acworth and camped, remaining until the morning of the 10th, when the brigade moved with the division in the direction of Lost Mountain, and after halting through the afternoon, formed on the right of the Fourteenth Corps and fortified. The Twenty-second Illinois Infantry left for the rear to-day to be mustered out of service. On the 11th instant we moved two miles to the left and formed on the right of Baird's division, Fourteenth Corps, and fortified, and the 12th, 13th, and 14th were passed in skirmishing. On the 15th we marched at 8 a. m., and halted some hours near Pine Mountain. At 2 p. m. formed with the division in column of attack, expecting to assault the enemy's works, some distance in front. I was ordered by General Newton to form a strong skirmish line, advance, and develop the enemy's line. The Forty-second Illinois Infantry and Fifty-first Illinois Infantry were put on the skirmish line, with the Third Kentucky in support. This work was done very successfully, capturing 2 very strong lines of rifle-pits, and driving the enemy inside the main works. The brigade camped within half a mile of the enemy's works, and fortified. On the 16th that part of the brigade on the front line was relieved by regiments of the First Brigade, and moved a short distance to the left, where it rested for the day. June 17, advanced and occupied the enemy's works at 8 a. m.; camped, and afterward moved forward a mile with sharp skirmishing; formed line of battle and bivouacked. On the morning of the 18th moved out in line of battle and crossed Mud Creek in a very severe storm; heavy skirmishing in front by Second Brigade. Relieved Second Brigade, occupied a line of rebel works, and had heavy skirmishing all day. June 19, advanced at 8 a. m., the enemy having left his works; formed line of battle about one mile out, and changed position from one to another until 3 p. m., when we formed in front of Little Kenesaw. On the 20th we adjusted our lines and fortified; had heavy skirmishing all day, and suffered from the fire of the enemy's batteries; at dark were relieved by Carlin's brigade, Fourteenth Corps, and retired about a mile to the rear, where we bivouacked. June 21, marched at 5 a. m. one and a half miles to the right and relieved a brigade of the Twentieth Corps; advanced the lines at 2 p. m., Third Kentucky skirmishing, and took up new

lines near the enemy and fortified. From the 21st to the 27th we occupied this position, having constant skirmishing and losing heavily. On the morning of the 27th the brigade moved out at 6 a. m. and formed in column of attack in front of Stanley's division; between 9 and 10 were ordered forward to assault and carry the enemy's works in our front. The brigade advanced steadily and attacked with spirit, but found the works too strong for them. After a short and sharp fight, and the loss of a large number of officers and men, the brigade was retired by me, bringing off most of our wounded. General Harker, the very gallant commander of the brigade, was shot in the endeavor to carry the men up to a second charge. The brigade retired to its position behind the works, where it remained without material change until July 2, when we moved 500 yards to the left and occupied the ground vacated by one of General Wood's brigades. On the morning of July 3 advanced the skirmish line at daybreak, and took possession of the enemy's works, which we found deserted. At 7 a. m. marched for Marietta, and after a short halt, then continued the march about six miles, camping in front of a new line occupied by the enemy. July 4, we moved out about 9 a. m., and took possession, after considerable skirmishing, and commenced fortifying. Discovered signs of the enemy withdrawing in the night; we advanced the picket at daylight in the morning, and found the works deserted. Marched at 8 a. m. of the 5th and took the line of railroad, following Wood's division. The enemy crossed the Chattahoochee, and we camped near Vining's Station, where we lay until the morning of the 7th, when we moved two miles to the left and camped. On the 9th marched at 6 a. m., in advance of the division, fourteen miles to Roswell; after a short halt forded the Chattahoochee River and relieved Minty's brigade of cavalry. Next day, 10th, formed connection with the First Brigade and fortified. Were relieved this p. m. by a brigade of the Sixteenth Corps, and on the 11th crossed the Chattahoochee and camped.

July 12, returned to old camp near Powers' Ferry, and on the morning of 13th crossed the river at Powers' Ferry and camped about three miles out, putting brigade in position in two lines and constructing works. From this time to the 18th remained in this position, sending regiments to the river every day for fatigue duty. On the morning of the 18th marched at 6 a. m. on the Atlanta road, having the advance of the corps; met a brigade of rebel cavalry with four pieces of artillery, on the road, and skirmished all day. Colonel Opdycke, with the Sixty-fifth and One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio and Third Kentucky, drove them all day, crossing Nancy's Creek under fire, and pressing them back to Buck Head, where we went into camp. July 19, sent out Sixty-fourth Ohio and Seventy-ninth Illinois to picket roads, and marched about dark, and camped on Peach Tree Creek. On the morning of the 20th we moved at 6 a. m. and crossed two regiments over the creek, relieving a part of Hazen's brigade, and occupying their works. About noon crossed over the balance of the brigade, and at 2 p. m. advanced, following the First and Second Brigades on the Atlanta road, where they formed across the road about half a mile from the creek. My brigade was massed in column of regiments in rear of Kimball's brigade, the men resting. About 3 p. m. the enemy made a furious attack on the front and left flank of the division. I formed immediately and sent three regiments to re-enforce the front line, one to General Kimball and two to Colonel Blake, directing Colonel Opdycke, with the

remaining four regiments of the brigade, to move into the timber on the east side of the road and protect the left flank. Returning from the front line soon after I found the enemy working around to our left, and immediately withdrew Colonel Opdycke and formed on the Atlanta road, facing east. We had a sharp fight here of half an hour's duration, and successfully repulsed the attack on our part of the line. The Twenty-seventh Illinois, which had been sent to the First Brigade, and the Forty-second and Fifty-first Illinois sent to the Second Brigade, remained with those brigades until next day and did good service. We remained in position until the morning of the 22d, when we advanced toward Atlanta, and came on to the enemy's works on the north side of the city, formed line of battle, and made breast-works of rails. In the p. m. I was ordered by the general commanding to occupy a high ridge on the right of the road and fortify. We took position connecting with the Twentieth Corps on the right, and commenced building a strong line of works; we were under a heavy fire of artillery from the enemy's forts all day. From this time to the 25th of August we were confronting the enemy in his works, strengthening our own defenses, and having frequent demonstrations on the lines. At midnight of August 25 the brigade marched out with sixty rounds of cartridges and three days' rations, moving to the rear and right, being on the left of the corps. The Twenty-seventh Illinois went to the rear to-day to be mustered out of service. After a tedious night's march, we halted about daybreak for breakfast. Formed line of battle at 8 a. m. and commenced fortifying. Moved to the right soon after; marched eight miles and camped on Utoy Creek. August 27, marched at 2 p. m. as rear guard, made about five miles and crossed Camp Creek, going into position on right of General Wood's division; occupied two hills in advance of the line and fortified. Marched at 4 p. m. of 28th about four miles, and camped near Montgomery railroad.

On the 29th advanced our lines about half a mile and fortified. August 30, marched at 6 a. m. and crossed the Montgomery railroad near Red Oak. Moved east about six miles and formed line of battle on left of Kimball's division. On the 31st advanced several miles toward Macon railroad, formed line, and fortified three times. About dark [took] position on right of Grose's brigade, and camped. September 1, marched at 7 a. m. and struck Macon railroad near Battle Station; commenced tearing up track and burning rails. Continued at this until afternoon. At 4 p. m. moved on toward Jonesborough, and at 6 p. m. took position on the left of the division, forming in three lines; in accordance with instructions from the general commanding, advanced, and made connection with First Brigade. Just before dark I was ordered to move forward to attack, keeping connection with Colonel Opdycke. Advanced about one-quarter mile my front line, capturing a rebel hospital, with 2 surgeons, and about 150 wounded. It being now dark, I was ordered to halt and fortify. Moved up the rear line to supporting distance, and fortified.

On the morning of the 2d went into Jonesborough and halted until 10 a. m., when we marched south, striking the railroad a few miles out, and following until afternoon, when we came on the enemy strongly fortified near Lovejoy's; formed line of battle on left of First Brigade, and advanced half a mile. At 5 p. m. the general commanding ordered me to advance to the attack, in connection with the First Brigade, and to go forward till I could go no farther. I advanced,

with General Wagner on my left, passed General Wood's line, but, as the First Brigade did not come up on the right, and as General Wood did not advance, I did not think it prudent to go farther. September 3, changed position to connect with First Brigade, and fortified. Third Kentucky left for the rear to-day to be mustered out of service. Remained in same position until the night of the 5th, when we withdrew at 8 p. m., and retired to Jonesborough, camping soon after midnight. Left position near Jonesborough on the morning of the 7th and marched ten miles, camping near Rough and Ready. September 8, marched to Atlanta, and camped two miles east of the town.

The total loss of the brigade during the campaign is 1,040, as per the accompanying report. I regret that I cannot give the losses by date, but I have no record of those details.

The brigade has captured and turned over 148 prisoners during the campaign.

I cannot close this report without paying a word of tribute to the memory of the late gallant General Harker, who commanded the brigade for the first half of the campaign, and who fell in trying to retrieve one of its disasters. No more gallant soldier has fallen in the war. Conspicuous for gentleness and generosity as well as courage, he won the confidence and respect of all who knew him, and was everywhere recognized as a true gentleman and soldier.

I desire to return my thanks to the officers of the brigade for their ready and cheerful performance of duty during the late arduous campaign, and especially to Colonel Opdycke, of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, for the very gallant and skillful manner in which he has performed the various duties devolving upon him since the opening of the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. BRADLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Fourth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties during the recent campaign, commencing May 3 and ending September 7, 1864.

Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
May	5	76	16	386	.....	9	21	471	492
June	11	64	32	330	.....	19	43	403	446
July	1	9	3	47	.....	5	4	61	65
August	1	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	1	14	15
September	1	2	1	11	.....	7	2	20	22
Total	19	151	52	778	.....	40	71	969	1,040

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.

ADDENDA.

Report of casualties of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, during the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
27th Illinois Infantry	.....	10	1	54	.....	.....
51st Illinois Infantry	1	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
42d Illinois Infantry	1	11	1	31	.....	1
79th Illinois Infantry	.....	4	1	25	.....	.....
65th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	.....	3	2	30	.....	1
64th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	3	22	3	68	.....	2
125th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	.....	17	4	78	.....	.....
3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry	.....	6	2	43	.....	.....
Total	5	73	14	354	.....	4

L. P. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1864.

Report of casualties in Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, from May 3 to June 3, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
22d Illinois Infantry	.....	4	.....	19	.....	.....	23
27th Illinois Infantry	.....	10	1	54	.....	.....	65
42d Illinois Infantry	2	8	2	34	.....	2	48
51st Illinois Infantry	1	2	1	24	.....	.....	30
79th Illinois Infantry	.....	6	1	23	.....	.....	30
64th Ohio Infantry	3	22	3	69	.....	.....	97
65th Ohio Infantry	.....	3	2	29	.....	.....	34
125th Ohio Infantry	.....	15	5	95	.....	.....	115
3d Kentucky Infantry	.....	7	2	46	.....	.....	55
Headquarters	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	6	77	18	395	.....	2	498

C. G. HARKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
June 3, 1864.

Capt. H. C. TINNEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., 4th Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
June 25, 1864.

ist of casualties in Third Brigade, including June 5 and June 24: ed, officers, 3; men, 24; total, 27. Wounded, officers, 6; men, ; total, 151. Aggregate, 178.

C. G. HARKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

apt. J. S. RANSOM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., 4th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
June 27, 1864.

APTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of casuies in my brigade:

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
h Illinois Infantry	1	4	5	2	28	30	....	9	9	44
l Illinois Infantry	.....	3	3	2	19	21	.....	2	2	26
t Illinois Infantry	1	3	4	3	33	36	.....	7	7	47
h Illinois Infantry	.....	1	1	1	12	13	.....	.....	.....	14
h Ohio Infantry	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	6
h Ohio Infantry	1	2	3	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....	10
h Ohio Infantry	1	5	6	7	30	37	....	.....	.....	43
l Kentucky Infantry	.....	4	4	4	26	30	.....	5	5	39
adquarters brigade	1	....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	5	23	28	21	158	179	.....	24	24	231

L. P. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. S. RANSOM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

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port of killed and wounded in Third Brigade in engagement with the enemy, July 20, 1864.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
h Illinois Infantry	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	4
l Illinois Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
t Illinois Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
h Illinois Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
h Ohio Volunteers	.....	1	1	.....	5	5	6
h Ohio Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4
h Ohio Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky Volunteers	.....	1	1	1	5	6	7
Total	.....	3	3	1	20	21	24

L. P. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

DQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

Report of casualties of Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, for the month of August, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
64th Ohio Infantry	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
125th Ohio Infantry	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
42d Illinois Infantry	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	3
51st Illinois Infantry	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
79th Illinois Infantry	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
3d Kentucky Infantry	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Total	1	.....	.....	14	1	14	15

GEO. I. WATERMAN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
September 11, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 47.

Report of Maj. Frederick A. Atwater, Forty-second Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 12, 1864.

SIR: In regard to the operations of the Forty-second Illinois Infantry, I beg leave to report as follows:

The regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. E. D. Swain, rejoined the brigade on the 6th of May last, after marching from Nashville, Tenn., on its return from veteran furlough, and reported for duty to General C. G. Harker, then commanding the brigade. On the following morning we resumed our march and entered upon a very eventful campaign, known as "The Georgia Campaign of 1864." When we rejoined the brigade we numbered 20 commissioned officers and 238 enlisted men. On the 8th of May we skirmished a part of the day and participated in the capture of Rocky Face Ridge, and went on picket in the evening, and were not relieved in time the next day to take part in the bloody and unsuccessful assault upon the enemy's fort on Buzzard Roost or Rocky Face, where our brigade lost so many of its brave officers and men. On the 13th we marched to the front with the balance of the brigade, the enemy having left our front during the past night. We found him again strongly posted near Resaca, where we engaged him in the afternoon of the 14th, relieving the Third Kentucky Regiment and holding our ground for one hour, when we were relieved to replenish our ammunition. Our loss in this short engagement was 3 officers severely wounded, 2 of them mortally, and 7 enlisted men killed and 24 wounded. On the 16th we were the second regiment to cross the Oostenaula River, and again placed upon the skirmish line, which resulted in a loss of 2 enlisted men killed and 1 wounded.

occupied Calhoun that night, from which time to the 26th ning of note occurred, at which time we arrived in front of New pe Church, where the enemy had posted himself in a very strong ition, and for the following ten or twelve days our duty was stant and dangerous, being under fire all of the time, and having or two men wounded every day. On the 3d day of June Lieu- ant-Colonel Swain was wounded, and the command of the regi- nt then devolved upon Capt. J. W. Richards. On the 10th the erans of the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, fifty-three in mber, were assigned to the Forty-second Illinois. On the 15th Fifty-first Illinois and the Forty-second were ordered forward skirmishers to find the enemy's works, which we did in handsome le, driving them into their works and holding them there. Our s was slight, being only 1 killed and 7 wounded (enlisted men) and officers, and on the 18th we were again engaged, with a loss of 6 unded and 2 killed. The next morning we discovered the fact at the enemy had left our front, and we were obliged to follow up retreating foe; were again deployed as skirmishers, and lost 2 n wounded. On the 26th had 1 man wounded. On the 27th went into a fight, and upon a charge or into an assault upon the emy's works, closed in mass by divisions, and as a result were successful and suffered severely in more than one respect. In the st place, we were forced to witness the fatal fall of our beloved mmander, Brig. Gen. C. G. Harker, who fell mortally wounded the very midst of our ranks, and then we were forced to fall back thout having accomplished our object, and with a loss of 1 officer d 3 enlisted men killed, and 20 enlisted men wounded and 2 officers. e remained in camp until the 3d of July, when we again com- enced our pursuit of the fleet-footed foe, passed through Marietta the 3d, and followed the enemy four miles south, and on the next y we celebrated the glorious 4th of July by skirmishing nearly l day, and succeeded in capturing some rifle-pits and several pris- ers; had 6 of our men wounded during the day. The enemy fall- g back in the night, compelled us to follow them the 5th, in order at Johnston might get Sherman just where he wanted him, viz, the north side the Chattahoochee River, and himself on the uth side, and the (of course) bridges burned.

On the 9th we marched with the brigade and division to Roswell, small manufacturing town, sixteen miles up the river, and there forded the river and camped and threw up works about one mile uth of the river; were relieved on the 11th and recrossed the ver, and the 12th marched back to our camp at Vining's Station. the 13th we crossed the river and bivouacked until the 18th, when ere was another general movement upon the enemy, driving him, course. On the 20th we crossed Peach Tree Creek and had gone a short distance before the enemy came down upon us like a nderbolt, and attacking while we were unprepared and trying to e a little rest; they made several unsuccessful assaults upon us. e Forty-second was stationed in several different positions during fight, but at no time had they any works to fight behind with exception of an occasional tree that had been felled for the pur- e of building works. Our loss, however, was very slight, being r 2 men wounded. We were temporarily detached from our bri- e and ordered to report to Colonel Lane, of the Ninety-seventh o, to assist in holding his line, he being hard pressed, and the nel complimented the Forty-second very handsomely for the ely assistance. On the 22d we moved with the brigade a few

miles to the front and took position in front of Atlanta, and there we threw up some very good earth-works and remained in camp behind our works, occasionally making demonstrations upon the enemy's works and doing picket duty, &c., until the 26th of August, occasionally losing a man killed or wounded. Had 1 man killed in our advance of the 22d of July, and on the 26th while on picket; and on the 3d of August were ordered to drive in the rebel pickets and take their pits, which was done in splendid style, and yet we sincerely regret that in so doing we had to lose such a true patriot and brave officer as Capt. Charles A. Seaver, besides 4 enlisted men; but we held the pits until after dark, when we were relieved by the Seventy-ninth Illinois. On the 8th the command of the regiment was turned over to Maj. F. A. Atwater. On the night of the 26th of August the regiment was withdrawn from the picket at about midnight and followed up the rear of the army on a movement to the southwest, and on the 1st of September we struck the Macon and Atlanta Railroad and spent part of the day in tearing up and burning it, but just before dark and a little too late to commence much of a fight we came upon the enemy near Jonesborough and drove in his pickets, the Forty-second, however, being in the second line. The enemy left again during the night following, and as the day follows the night so we followed them, but they halted us near Lovejoy's Station, and we remained there two or three days, losing 1 man killed and 4 wounded during the time, and on the 4th we learned that Atlanta was held by our forces and the campaign was ended, and on the 5th instant, with the balance of the army, we took up our line of march toward Atlanta, a tired yet a happy set of men. We encamped one night in Jonesborough on our way back, and reached the captured city of Atlanta noonday of the 8th instant and went into camp one mile north of the city.

A general summary of the casualties of the regiment during the past eventful campaign is as follows: Commissioned officers killed, 4; wounded, 5. Enlisted men killed, 13; wounded, many of them mortally, 97. Total, 119.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

F. A. ATWATER,

Major, Comdg. Forty-second Illinois Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Captain WATERMAN,

A. A. A. G., Third Brig., Second Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 48.

Report of Capt. Albert M. Tilton, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following condensed report of operations of my command during the late campaign:

Left Cleveland, Tenn., May 3, and commenced skirmishing on the 5th at Buzzard Roost, where, on the 9th, part of the regiment participated in an unsuccessful charge on the enemy's works. Had 2 men wounded at this point. The enemy fell back on the night of the 12th, and we passed through Dalton on the 13th in pursuit, and engaged them at Resaca on the 14th, losing Captain Lester, killed, and 20 men wounded. The enemy evacuated his works on the night of the 15th, and we followed, skirmishing continually until the 19th,

when we halted, and the whole army rested for three days near Kingston. Resumed the march on the 23d, and found the enemy on the 25th near Dallas. After eleven days skirmishing they retreated, and we rested three days near Acworth. The casualties here (near Dallas) were 1 officer and 11 men wounded. Moved forward on the 9th of June, and on the 15th, being on the skirmish line, lost 1 officer and 12 men killed and wounded. On the 17th the enemy decamped to their intrenchments at Kenesaw, where nothing except changes of line and light skirmishing occurred till the 27th, when we participated in an assault on the enemy's line, losing 4 officers and 39 men. The losses from the 15th to this time were 11 men killed and wounded. The enemy left this line on the night of the 2d of July, and we marched to the Chattahoochee without further hinderance than a show of resistance on the 4th. On the 10th marched to Roswell, eighteen miles up the river, and crossed, returning to our position in the corps on the 13th, and again crossed the river on the 14th, and rested three days. Marched on the 18th in support of the skirmish line. On the 20th supported and reenforced the Eighty-eighth Illinois, First Brigade. Afterward formed line, facing to the rear, and built breast-works. Casualties, 5 wounded. On the 22d confronted the enemy in their fortifications around Atlanta, where we remained until the night of the 25th, when we started on a raid, which resulted in the evacuation of Atlanta, on the night of the 1st of September. In the skirmish near Jonesborough on the 1st lost 2 men wounded, and on the 2d near Lovejoy's, 3 men wounded. Remained at Lovejoy's till the 5th; commenced a retrogade movement in the evening, regiment on picket, and marched in triumph into Atlanta on the 8th.

This is a brief outline of operations, and somewhat imperfect, owing to the fact that I have been in command since June 27 only.

I append a list of casualties during the campaign: Officers killed, 3; wounded, 5; total, 8. Enlisted men killed, 22; wounded, 79; captured, 4; missing, 1; total, 106. Aggregate, 114.

I am, captain, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. M. TILTON,
Captain, Comdg. Fifty-first Illinois Infantry.

Captain WATERMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 49.

Report of Lieut. Col. Terrence Clark, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my regiment during the campaign:

On the 9th day of May my regiment was thrown forward on the skirmish line at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga. In the evening we were ordered, with other regiments, to assault fort at that point, which we did, but were driven back, losing in killed and wounded as follows: Col. Allen Buckner, severely wounded; 1 enlisted man killed, and 9 enlisted men wounded. Lieut. Col. H. E. Rives took command, and at dark we were relieved and retired to the rear. On the 14th of May we reached a *point* near Resaca, and were again

ordered in line of battle, relieving a part of the Twenty-third Army Corps. My regiment here gained a point near the enemy's works, and were hotly engaged for a period of three hours, until we were relieved by the Second Brigade. We here lost 2 enlisted men killed, and 14 enlisted men wounded. On the 27th, at New Hope Church, while building breast-works, we had 1 enlisted man killed and 2 wounded. On the 18th of June, at Muddy Creek, while supporting battery, 2 enlisted men were wounded. On the 21st of June my regiment was ordered out to support the skirmishers (Third Kentucky Volunteers); we had 1 enlisted man wounded. On the 23d, near Kenesaw Mountain, in camp, 1 enlisted man wounded; also, while in camp, on the 26th, 1 enlisted man wounded. On the 27th, in the memorable charge made on the enemy's works near Kenesaw Mountain, my regiment was ordered in double column at half distance on the third line of battle, Capt. O. O. Bagley, temporarily commanding. He advanced the regiment to the front line, when he on account of the troops on the right falling back, was compelled to retire, losing, in commissioned officers, 1 wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, and 11 enlisted men wounded. On the 4th of July my regiment was again thrown out on the skirmish line, advancing and driving the enemy before them, the Forty-second Illinois as support losing 2 commissioned officers wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, and enlisted men wounded. On the 20th of July the regiment was on picket to the left of the battle-ground. We took no part in the fight 1 of our stretcher-bearers was wounded, being with the brigade. On the 22d, in front of Atlanta, had 2 enlisted men [wounded]. On the 28th, while on the picket-line, we had 1 enlisted man killed and 1 enlisted man wounded. August 3, we were ordered to support the Forty-second Illinois in making demonstrations by advancing the picket-line. In doing this we had 1 enlisted man wounded. September 1, on the skirmish line, near Jonesborough, we lost 2 enlisted men wounded. September 2, thrown on front line of battle in the advance toward the enemy's works near Lovejoy's Station, we were met with heavy fire, losing 2 enlisted men wounded.

(I omitted to mention that I took command of the regiment June 8.)

I will merely state in behalf of my officers and men that during the extended campaign, its marches, numerous battles and skirmishes, they have done their duty, ever cheerful and active in the performance of every duty required of them at my hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TERRENCE CLARK,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventy-ninth Illinois Vol. Infantry.

Capt. G. I. WATERMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 50.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert C. Brown, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FOURTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a summary and partial statement of the part taken by my regiment in the campaign just ended.

Early in May, 1864, the regiment, with 23 commissioned officers and 316 enlisted men for duty, left Cleveland, Tenn., Col. Alexander McIlvain commanding, and on the 8th instant secured a position on Rocky Face Ridge, closely confronting the enemy and overlooking Dalton; here bivouacked for the night. On the following day the brigade closed en masse, this regiment in advance, charged the enemy's works on the crest of the ridge, which proved disastrous to our forces, and especially my regiment. Upon that occasion fell the ever-memorable Col. Alexander McIlvain, a brave and energetic officer, also the high-toned and spirited gentleman and officer, First Lieut. Thomas H. Ehlers, together with 19 enlisted men killed and 3 commissioned officers and 49 enlisted man wounded. The attempt to carry the works proving a fruitless one, the regiment withdrew to its former position on the ridge, where it remained until the morning of the 12th instant, when it was removed to a gap in the ridge four miles from Dalton, which position it held at the time the enemy evacuated the city the morning of the 13th instant. Passing through Dalton with the army we followed on in pursuit of the retreating enemy; met and engaged him successfully near Resaca on the 14th instant. The casualties in that day's engagement were 3 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 14 enlisted men wounded. I was on the skirmish line with my regiment skirmishing with the enemy most of the following day and up to the time of their retreating the night of the 15th instant. On the following morning crossed the Oostenaula River at Resaca, skirmishing with his rear guard; pressed on to High Tower, two miles from Kingston, where the army stopped a few days that the soldier might recruit and cleanse his clothing. Crossing the Etowah River on the 23d instant, moved off in a southern direction, leaving the Allatoona Mountain and the railroad to the left. The enemy, observing this movement of the army, threw himself in front near New Hope Church, where he was met on the evening of the 25th instant, strongly fortified. On the morning following the general line was designated and strong rifle trenches prepared within easy range of the enemy's works. My regiment was on the skirmish line and met with the following casualties on the 27th instant: First Lieut. George C. Marshall and 2 enlisted men killed and 5 enlisted men wounded. In the evening, being relieved from the skirmish line by the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, I removed the regiment to the rifle trenches prepared the day previous. I continued with my regiment in this position during the following eight days, meeting many casualties, the position being much exposed to stray shots from the enemy. The enemy having withdrawn from our front, on the 6th of June we marched to near Acworth, and there encamped. On the 10th instant the army again moved out and met the enemy's skirmishers near Pine Knob, a place commemorated by the death of the rebel General Polk. Here met with a loss while on the skirmish line of 2 enlisted men wounded. Having discovered the enemy to be in force and fortified, pressed back his skirmishers till our main line had neared his fortifications, and there adjusted new rifle trenches, which position we held but a few days, when the enemy withdrew from Pine Knob, taking a new position a mile in rear. The following day our line was as much advanced and again fortified. From this we shifted our position to the right and gained some distance to the front. My regiment was sent to support the Fifty-seventh Indiana, then on picket, and on the following morning by day, taking ad-

vantage of a severe rain-storm, charged the enemy's skirmishers, taking a number of prisoners, at the same time their picket pits and first line of works, where we remained until evening, sharply skirmishing with the enemy. The casualties of the regiment on this day (June 18) were 2 commissioned officers and 5 enlisted men wounded. From this position the enemy withdrew on the following night, taking a new one in front of and near Kenesaw Mountain, near which our line was formed on the following day, where we again erected strong works. Thus the campaign progressed to the 27th instant, when a general assault was made upon the enemy's works, in which the regiment, commanded by Maj. S. L. Coulter, took an active part, but the assault proved fruitless, no part of the works being gained. The casualties in the regiment in this assault were 1 enlisted man killed and 4 enlisted men wounded. On the 2d of July the enemy withdrew from Kenesaw Mountain, and the day following, passing through Marietta, again confronted the enemy west of and near the Chattahoochee River. While the army was in this position the regiment accompanied the brigade and division to Roswell, sixteen miles up the river, and again on its return to Vining's Station, near which it crossed over and fortified on the eastern bank of the river, July 13. We again moved to Buck Head on the 18th instant, where a new line of works was completed. From this moved forward across Peach Tree Creek; had advanced but a short distance from the stream when the enemy made a sudden and violent attack. Two companies, H and K, Capt. S. M. Wolff commanding, were thrown forward as skirmishers in a piece of dense woods, in which they came upon the enemy in force, when they were withdrawn. The enemy was handsomely repulsed, losing heavily. My regiment lost in that engagement 1 enlisted man killed and 5 enlisted men wounded, and took from the enemy 1 lieutenant and 17 enlisted men prisoners. On the 22d instant, the enemy having fallen back, our line advanced within two miles of Atlanta and met with a loss on that day of 1 lieutenant and 2 enlisted men wounded. Took position near the Buck Head road, where strong rifle trenches were formed. This position we held until the commencement of the movement on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, losing several wounded.

My regiment accompanied the army on its late move south of Atlanta and labored in the perfecting of the many works completed by the army. On the night of the 31st instant received orders to report my regiment near Battle Station, on the Macon railroad, which being done by 3 a. m. the following morning, I assisted in tearing up and burning the track southward from that point till near Jonesborough, a distance of eight miles, near which place the enemy was discovered to be in force. The army being in position we moved forward, driving his skirmishers, when darkness overtook and stopped our progress. During the day our loss was 2 enlisted men wounded. During the night the enemy withdrew to Lovejoy's Station. Next day the army pursuing. My regiment in moving in position met with the loss of 1 enlisted man killed and 3 wounded. Learning that the enemy had evacuated Atlanta the morning of September 2, that being the objective point of the campaign, the army on the evening of the 5th instant withdrew from Lovejoy's Station and commenced its march to Atlanta. I entered the city with my regiment September 8, 1864, with 13 commissioned officers and 161 enlisted men for duty.

Recapitulation.—Commissioned officers killed, 3; wounded, 8. Enlisted men killed, 28; wounded, 97. Aggregate loss, 136.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. BROWN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE I. WATERMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 51.

Report of Col. Emerson Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 3–14.

HEADQUARTERS 125TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of submitting the following report of my regiment from May 3 to May 14, 1864, at which time the command fell upon Lieut. Col. D. H. Moore, I having since then been in command of a demi-brigade or a brigade:

May 3, I moved with the brigade at 12 m. from Cleveland, Tenn., toward Dalton, Ga., with an aggregate of 500 officers and men, fully equipped for an active campaign. We bivouacked at 7.30 p. m. after a march of about fourteen miles. May 4, the march was resumed at 6 a. m. As we were near the enemy the march was slow. Halted at about seven miles from Tunnel Hill and commenced throwing up works, but after dusk we changed positions and occupied a ridge that led down to Catoosa Springs. May 5 was spent in throwing up defensive works along the crest of the ridge. May 6, we received orders to be ready to move at any time. 7th, marched at 5.30 a. m., and at 2 p. m. arrived at Tunnel Hill. 8th, at daylight I reported to brigade headquarters, when General Harker showed me a map of the surrounding country, gave me a guide, and desired me to effect a lodgment on Rocky Face Ridge with my regiment, and he would support me with the remainder of the brigade. This ridge runs north and south and is exceedingly abrupt, especially the western side of it. Huge bowlders lay thickly along its steep sides, which, with the severe angle of ascent, rendered our task very difficult. I saw but one practicable place of ascent on the western side, and the eastern was commanded by the enemy, who could move a heavy force readily up at almost any place. The ridge is 500 or 600 feet high, and the crest so narrow and rocky as to render it impossible for more than four men to march abreast upon it. I was informed that the enemy held the southern portion of it in force and could re-enforce their northern posts with easy facility. But as it was an important position, a foothold was very desirable. I moved to the northern point of the ridge and made a demonstration against the enemy's skirmishers, as if I intended to pass round to the eastern side and go up there; then suddenly withdrew my men and left other portions of the brigade to continue the skirmish while, under concealment of trees, I commenced to ascend obliquely the western side. We pushed up with all possible celerity, hoping to be quick enough to effect our purpose before the enemy could ascertain and meet my intentions. We met but feeble resistance until we reached the crest (which was at 8.30 a. m.) and commenced moving south, when we

met an advancing force. The skirmishers we first engaged escaped down the eastern side of the ridge, they having been cut off by the movements above indicated. The fire was severe, the rocks affording ample covering. I got a company front up and poured in several volleys and then charged and drove the enemy a third of a mile and behind a strong stone work, which was musket-proof. My left flank was greatly exposed and I had stone works thrown up to make my position as safe as possible. I then received orders from General Harker to proceed no farther until directed by him.

The Fifteenth Wisconsin, Major Wilson, of General Willich's brigade, came up to my rear at 10.30 a. m., and I detained him to protect my rear left flank until he could be relieved by troops from our own brigade. At 11.30 a. m. I relieved him, the Sixty-fifth Ohio having reported to me. A signal station was soon established, which communicated with headquarters at Tunnel Hill. From this position we had a plain view of the enemy's works and batteries, and could see Dalton. The importance of it as a point of observation was apparent. I lost 5 men killed, 3 mortally wounded, 1 officer wounded, and 16 men. May 9, heavy skirmishing until 5.30 p. m., when an assault was made along the crest of the ridge by the flank, the Seventy-ninth Illinois as skirmishers, then the Sixty-fourth Ohio, followed, respectively, by the Third Kentucky and One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio. We could only move by the flank, and the rough surface made it impossible for troops to keep ranks even in that formation. The regiments in my front were soon in disorder, under severe musketry from behind complete protection. Numbers of my men were pushed off of rocks and fell six to ten feet. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore rushed ahead with about thirty brave men and got close to the enemy's works, but could not carry them. They had to remain there until darkness relieved them. Greater bravery than they exhibited could not be shown. Capt. E. P. Bates was cool and able amidst the greatest excitement and under the severest fire. Adjt. R. C. Powers behaved with conspicuous gallantry and good judgment. I lost 4 men killed and 21 wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was hit three times, but seemed to be miraculously preserved. General Wagner's brigade relieved ours after dark, and my regiment bivouacked on a descending tongue that reached a few hundred yards perpendicularly from the eastern side of the ridge. May 10 and 11, no movements were made on the ridge. 12th, my regiment descended the ridge with the brigade and took up position on a smart rise, which seems to prolong the north end of Rocky Face. My right connected with the left of Colonel Sherman's brigade. The Sixty-fourth Ohio was next on my left, facing east. We threw up defensive works. No fighting in my front. Adjt. R. C. Powers captured a lieutenant and ordnance sergeant of the Thirty-sixth Georgia Regiment. 13th, enemy evacuated last night, and we pursued early in the morning. Rested in Dalton; at 12 m. moved on about eight miles south of that place and bivouacked in battle order. 14th, marched at 5.30 a. m.; about 9 a. m. our brigade was placed in reserve, and fighting soon commenced. Our brigade remained in reserve less than an hour, and it was then moved to relieve a brigade of General Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, then heavily engaged and nearly out of ammunition. I was the left of the front line, the Sixty-fifth Ohio on my right. We moved in line over an open field, which was exposed to a severe artillery fire. The men kept ranks almost per-

fectly, and we soon reached and relieved the brigade, as directed. We had tolerable breast-works, from which General Cox had driven the enemy. The enemy's main works were about 300 yards to our front, and they partially enfiladed ours on the right. General Harker having received a severe wound from a hostile shell, Colonel Bradley assumed command and directed me to move forward to relieve what was thought to be one of General Cox's regiments, which was holding a parallel crest a few rods to the front. My line passed quickly, under a severe fire of artillery and small-arms, and occupied the crest, although there were only a few skirmishers there to relieve. I soon after received a severe flesh wound in my arm, which, from the loss of blood, obliged me to turn the command over to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore. I remained near it, and when it was relieved retired with it. Since then I have either been in command of a demi-brigade or a brigade. My losses in this engagement were 5 men killed and 51 wounded, 6 of them mortally.

My whole losses, 2 officers wounded, 14 men killed, and 91 wounded, 10 of them mortally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. OPDYCKE,
Colonel 125th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. E. G. WHITESIDES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 52.

Report of Lieut. Col. David H. Moore, One hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 14–September 8.

HEADQUARTERS 125TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers from the 14th day of May, when I took command (Colonel Opdycke having been severely wounded), to the 8th day of September, 1864, when it went into camp near Atlanta, Ga., at the close of the summer's campaign:

May 15, the regiment having been heavily engaged yesterday, retired to a commanding position in rear of the front line, and threw up strong earth-works. May 16, the enemy evacuated during the night. The One hundred and twenty-fifth joined in the pursuit at daylight, passed through Resaca at 9.30 a. m., pressed the enemy closely, and bivouacked at dark near Calhoun. May 17, recommenced pursuit at 7.30 a. m., and moved forward rapidly till 5 p. m., when a brisk skirmish ensued with the enemy's rear guard, which lasted till after dark. May 18, marched at 9 a. m. one mile to Adairsville, rested till 1 p. m., marched three miles toward Kingston, and bivouacked, the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers having captured 4 prisoners during the day. May 19, marched two and a half miles beyond Kingston, encountered the enemy in force, and rested on arms during the night. May 20, went into camp three miles southeast of Kingston, where we were allowed to remain, the men resting, washing clothes, &c., during the 21st and 22d ultimo. As

every available team was ordered into the supply train, baggage was sent to the rear and the regiment was restricted to one team during the remainder of the campaign. May 23, marched at 12 m., leaving the enemy to our left, crossed the Etowah River shortly after dusk, and bivouacked two miles farther on at 8 p. m. May 24, moved at 8 a. m., crossed Euharlee Creek at Barrett's Mill, passed through Stilesborough, and bivouacked at dusk, after a march of thirteen miles under a scorching sun. May 25, moved to within one and a half miles of Dallas, and bivouacked in such position as to support the Twentieth Army Corps, which had engaged the enemy in strong force, and suffered a repulse during the afternoon. May 26, Companies B, F, G, H, and K were placed on picket, and the remainder of the regiment stood to arms during the day and threw up breastworks at night. May 27, the regiment remained behind works until 7 p. m., when it was ordered on picket. May 28, on picket; a continual firing with the enemy was kept up during the day. May 29, 30, and 31, regiment lay in the trenches. From the 1st to the 4th of June, inclusive, the regiment was constantly under fire of the enemy, occupying nearly the same position in the trenches. June 5, the One hundred and twenty-fifth having been on picket during the night advanced as skirmishers at daybreak and found that the enemy had evacuated his works. June 6, moved at 6 a. m. eight miles toward the railroad and bivouacked at 4 p. m. near Lost Mountain. June 7, 8, and 9, remained in same place, men washing and resting. June 10, marched at 11 a. m. through mud and rain three miles and confronted the enemy near Pine Mountain. June 11, occupied in getting into positions, rain falling in such quantities as almost to prevent operations. June 12 and 13, active operations are suspended on account of excessive wet weather. June 14, regiment on picket, nothing of importance transpiring. June 15, the enemy evacuated our front; followed two miles, when we again encountered him behind strong works.

June 16, heavy artillery firing, but no movement on our part. June 17, advanced our lines a short distance. June 18, the lines are extended, the One hundred and twenty-fifth moves a short distance to the right and fortifies. June 19, the enemy having evacuated during last night, our lines are advanced two miles, when we again encountered him at the base of Kenesaw, on the northeast side of the mountain. Heavy cannonading is opened. Lieut. Freeman Collins is killed by a fragment of shell, 2 men are wounded. Threw up strong works at night. June 20, the brigade being relieved by a brigade of the Fourteenth Army Corps, at dark the regiment marched one mile to the rear and bivouacked in open field. June 21, moved half a mile to the right, relieving Twentieth Army Corps in the trenches. At 4 p. m. advanced our lines 400 yards and fortified. June 22, regiment was in reserve line. June 23, it being ordered to advance the pickets, the One hundred and twenty-fifth was ordered to support the skirmish line; Companies B, E, and K were deployed and advanced with great determination, drove the enemy from his pits, but received such a severe fire from his main works as to be unable to hold the ground gained. Capt. Sterling Manchester and 2 men were killed, and 12 men were wounded. Strengthened our advanced works at night. June 24, remained in position as support to the picket-line. June 25 and 26, were in rear line of trenches, resting. June 27, it having been determined to charge the enemy's works to the right of Kenesaw Mountain, the Third Bri-

gade was designated to form one of the charging columns to assault the enemy in front of works occupied by the extreme right of the Fourth Army Corps, Colonel Opdycke, in charge of the skirmish line for the division, selected the One hundred and twenty-fifth for skirmishers, ordering that it should push ahead at all hazards, scaling the enemy's works with the head of the column, in case the charge was successful, or protecting the rear if repulsed. I deployed the regiment in rear of our works, at intervals of four feet, placing Major Bruff in charge of the right wing, while I directed the movements of the left. Between our main works and those of the enemy there was an interval of not to exceed 400 paces. Fifty paces in front, and running nearly parallel to our works, was a ravine, which was the only place between the lines where men were not exposed to fire from the enemy's main works. At the sound of the bugle, fifteen minutes before 10 a. m., the line sprung over the works and moved forward in quick time without firing. We passed the enemy's advance pits, capturing almost his entire line of pickets, and sent them to the rear in charge of wounded men, or without guard when there were not wounded men at hand, as I would not spare well men from the ranks.

As the line advanced beyond the enemy's rifle-pits it was exposed to a more withering fire, but it moved forward in splendid style till it encountered the abatis in front of his main works, when I halted and lay down to await the charging column. The head of the column no sooner reached the abatis than it, too, was unable to stand the fire, and the men immediately threw themselves flat on the ground; all attempts to again rally them were unsuccessful, although several men struggled through the dense abatis and were cut down while climbing the outer slope of the enemy's works. There was no concerted action, and after maintaining its position fully fifteen minutes the column was forced to fall back. The One hundred and twenty-fifth retired to the pits occupied by the enemy during the morning, and held them half an hour after the column had withdrawn, and until after relieved by fresh troops. The entire loss of the regiment during the engagement amounted to 1 officer killed, 2 mortally wounded, and 8 officers more or less severely wounded; 6 men killed, 8 mortally wounded, and 33 men more or less severely wounded. June 28, 29, and 30, remained in trenches resting. July 1 and 2, remained quietly behind works. July 3, the enemy having evacuated his works during the night, the One hundred and twenty-fifth joined in the pursuit at 6 a. m. and bivouacked at five miles below Marietta near the railroad, confronting the enemy. July 4, changed position and fortified; the enemy withdrew during the night. July 5, marched at 7 a. m. and bivouacked at night near Vining's Station. July 6, 7, and 8, rested in bivouac, men washing, &c. July 9, 10, and 11, moved with the division to support McCook's cavalry, which had effected a crossing of the Chattahoochee River at Roswell, twelve miles above Vining's. July 12, 13, and 14, returned to Vining's Station, crossed the Chattahoochee River at Powers' Ferry, and constructed breast-works at a point two miles farther south. July 15, 16, and 17, remained quietly in camp; no enemy appeared in our immediate front. July 18, the entire command moved at 5 a. m.; the One hundred and twenty-fifth was deployed as skirmishers, and was supported by the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Ohio, and Third Kentucky Infantry. Encountered Wheeler's cavalry, dismounted, supported by a 4-gun battery. At

9 a. m. at Nancy's Creek charged him from his temporary intrenchments and drove him six miles, bivouacking early in the afternoon at Buck Head. Lost during the day 1 man killed and 5 wounded. July 19, remain in bivouac. July 20, marched at 6 a. m., crossed Peach Tree Creek at 12 m. and assisted in repulsing a severe attack of the enemy, which resulted very disastrously to him. July 21, rested in bivouac. July 22, marched at 10 a. m. and drove the enemy into his intrenchments about Atlanta after severe skirmishing. Went into position late in the afternoon, and worked all night at throwing up breast-works. July 23, changed position farther to the right of Peach Tree Creek road and constructed strong breast-works.

From the 24th day of July to the 24th day of August, inclusive, occupied nearly the same position, strengthening works, doing picket duty, &c. August 25, the grand flanking movement commencing, the regiment marched all night to our right. August 26, continued the movement began last night until 4 p. m., when the regiment bivouacked for the night. August 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, were occupied in trying to get possession of the Macon railroad between Rough and Ready Station and Jonesborough. September 1, struck the railroad three miles below Rough and Ready Station, and assisted in tearing up and burning the track between that point and Jonesborough. The Army of the Tennessee having engaged the enemy at the latter place early in the day and gained advantage over him, the Fourth Army Corps was ordered to its assistance, but arrived too late in the day to be available. The One hundred and twenty-fifth, in the front line on the extreme left, went into position at dark after slight skirmishing with scattering cavalry, extended our pickets so as to inclose a rebel hospital containing three surgeons, several nurses and attendants, and 150 rebel wounded. September 2, pursued the enemy to Lovejoy's Station, confronted him on the 3d and 4th, and marched to Atlanta on the 5th, 6th, and 7th. September 8, went into camp two miles northeast of the city near the Augusta railroad.

Casualties since May 14, 1864: Killed, commissioned officers, 5; enlisted men, 27. Wounded, commissioned officers, 9; enlisted men, 107. Aggregate, 148.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. H. MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE I. WATERMAN,
A. A. A. G., Third Brig., Second Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 53.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

SIR: The opening of the grand campaigns in the spring of 1864 witnessed a new phase in our military combinations. Previously dispersion of our troops, and of course of our efforts, had been the order of the day; for the campaigns of the spring and summer of

1864 concentration of our troops had been wisely resolved on. In conformity with this principle of concentration large masses of troops were concentrated in and near the northwestern angle of Georgia in the latter part of April for the summer campaign into this State. The division which I have the honor to command, being the Third Division, of the Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, constituted a part of the troops so assembled, and it is the object of this report to present a faithful history of the part it bore in the grand campaign, which, extending over the long term of four months of continued effort and struggle, finally resulted most gloriously to our arms in the capture of Atlanta.

At 12 m. on the 3d of May ultimo the division broke up its encampment at McDonald's Station, near Cleveland, on the East Tennessee railroad, and marched southward toward Catoosa Springs. On the 4th of May the divisions of the Fourth Corps were concentrated at the Springs. As the troops approached the Springs a light party of hostile cavalry was encountered, but it fled immediately before the onward movement. May the 5th and 6th the division, with the other divisions, remained in camp. May the 7th the onward movement was resumed, the First Division of the corps leading. A few hours' march led to Tunnel Hill. This is a strong position, and it had been supposed the enemy might attempt a serious opposition to our farther progress; but it was found to be occupied only by cavalry, which was quickly driven off by the light troops of the First Division. The hill was soon occupied by the First and Third Divisions, the former on the right, the latter on the left. During the evening of the 7th an order was received directing the First and Third Divisions, of the Fourth Corps, to make a demonstration at 6 o'clock the following morning against Rocky Face Ridge, to cover and facilitate the operations of other troops against Buzzard Roost Pass and the northeastern flank of the ridge. Rocky Face is a bold ridge rising some 500 feet above the general level of the country, and running from a little east of north to west of south. The crest of the ridge is a sheer precipice of solid rock, varying in height from twenty to sixty feet. To carry the crest by a direct movement, when occupied by the enemy, was an impossible undertaking, hence the demonstration was ordered to be made with a skirmish line, supported by solid lines. Buzzard Roost Pass is a gap in Rocky Face Ridge, through which the Western and Atlantic Railway passes. It is a very formidable position from its topographical features, and these had been strengthened by heavy intrenchments. The enemy held the northern entrance to the pass in force, and had the remainder of his troops disposed thence through the pass to Dalton, on the crest of the ridge, and on the roads passing east of the ridge to Dalton. The entire position, with its strong natural advantages, strengthened by defensive works, was impregnable against a direct attack. The demonstration commenced by the division on the 8th was continued throughout the day and almost continuously on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and to noon of the 12th, and although it was intended simply as a diversion, and was made with the skirmish line, a considerable number of casualties attested the vigor with which the demonstration against the rugged height was made. The impregnability of the enemy's position against a direct attack having become thoroughly patent, during the afternoon and night of the 11th a movement was commenced by all the forces in front of the enemy, less the Fourth Corps, to unite with

the Army of the Tennessee and pass to the south and rear of the enemy. Having discovered the withdrawal of our forces, the enemy, on the afternoon of the 12th, commenced a counter movement, the object of which was to turn our extreme left, then held by the cavalry, under General Stoneman, and the Second Division, of the Fourth Corps (General Newton). The movement was early discovered by the signal officers on the northeastern point of the crest of Rocky Face Ridge. General Newton reported his position as perilous and asked for assistance. I immediately moved with the First and Third Brigades of the division to his support; but the reenforcement was not in the end needed, as the enemy, after a bold display of force, and apparently inviting a movement, which if boldly pushed, might have seriously interfered with our plans, drew off without bringing matters to an issue. During the night of the 12th the enemy evacuated Buzzard Roost Pass, the crest of Rocky Face Ridge, his defensive works on the roads east of the ridge, and at Dalton. Early in the morning of the 13th I moved with the First and Third Brigades, following the Second Division, into Dalton, by the roads east of Rocky Face Ridge. The Second Brigade followed the First Division through Buzzard Roost Pass. Thus was the enemy forced from the first of the series of strong defensive positions which he had occupied to resist the progress of our arms into Georgia. Halting a brief time in Dalton to unite all its parts, the Fourth Corps soon continued its march southward, and camped for the night several miles south of that place. The march of the day was made without any serious opposition.

A few of the enemy's stragglers were picked up and some light parties, covering his retreat, encountered. The forward movement was resumed early the morning of the 14th. A march of a few miles effected a junction between the Fourth Corps and the remainder of our forces. It had been discovered that the enemy occupied a strongly intrenched position in the vicinity of and north and west of Resaca. Dispositions were at once made to attack. The First and Second Brigades of my division were deployed in order of battle in two lines, the former on the right, the latter on the left. The Third Brigade was placed in reserve. Thus arranged, at the order the line grandly advanced. By the contraction of our entire front as it closed on the enemy's position, the First Brigade of my division was forced out of line and took position immediately in rear, but followed up the movement. In the advance the Second Brigade soon encountered the enemy's first line, which was rudely barricaded with logs and rails. This was handsomely carried and the brigade pushed boldly on until it confronted, at not more than 250 yards distance, the enemy's second and far more strongly intrenched line. It was problematical whether this line could be carried by even the most determined assault, such was its natural and artificial strength. The assaulting force would have been compelled to pass for 250 yards over an open field, without the slightest cover, exposed to the most galling and deadly direct and cross fire of artillery and musketry. To hold out the least hope of a successful assault, it was necessary that it should be made simultaneously throughout the line. With a view to making these necessary dispositions the Second Brigade was halted, and to guard it against the dangerous consequences of a counter attack in force (such as fell the same afternoon on a brigade of another division of the corps), its front was at once rudely but strongly barricaded. About 4 p. m. I received an order from Major-

General Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, to relieve the brigade of Colonel Reilly, of General Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Army Corps. This was promptly executed by the First Brigade (General Willich) of my division. This disposition brought the First Brigade into line immediately on the right of the Second Brigade, and in like proximity to the strongly intrenched position of the enemy. The brigade immediately barricaded its front securely. The Third Brigade remained in reserve in an intrenched position, whence it could afford support to the front as well as checkmate any movement of the enemy to swing into our rear by turning our extreme left. This position was maintained during the remainder of the afternoon and the night of the 14th. During the afternoon good roads were cut to the ammunition train in rear and fresh supplies of ammunition brought to the front. Early in the morning of the 15th an order was received for a grand advance of the whole line at 8 a. m. The two brigades in line were at once instructed to be fully prepared for the movement, but the order for it never came. Later in the forenoon an intimation was received from Major-General Howard, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, that an attack was to be made on the extreme right of the enemy's position by the Twentieth Corps, accompanied by an order to observe closely its effect on the enemy's center, nearly opposite to which the First and Second Brigades were posted, and if any weakening or shaking of his lines were observed to attack vigorously. Whatever may have been on the enemy's extreme right no material effect therefrom was perceivable in his center. But, with a view to determining more certainly and satisfactorily the condition of the enemy directly in front of my two brigades in line, about 4 p. m. they were advanced against the enemy's line, but the very first indication of our intention was greeted with such a terrific direct and cross fire of musketry and artillery, sweeping over the open field which divided the hostile lines, as to show most conclusively that, wherever else the enemy might be weak, there certainly he was in full force. Fortunately, the condition and strength of the enemy was discovered before the brigades were deeply or dangerously committed to the assault, which enabled them to be withdrawn without the very heavy loss which at one time seemed so imminent. A short time after this movement Brigadier-General Willich, commanding First Brigade, was seriously wounded by a rebel sharpshooter, and was borne from the field. He has never since rejoined the command. I was thus early in the campaign deprived of the assistance of a gallant and energetic officer.

During the night of the 15th the enemy evacuated the position in and around Resaca and retreated south of the Oostenaula. This was the second strong position from which the enemy had been forced. The many small-arms and other articles of military use abandoned showed that his retreat was precipitate. The casualties of the command from the opening of the campaign to the evacuation of Resaca were: Killed, 81; wounded, 348; total, 429.

Pursuit was made early the morning of the 16th, and during the day the whole of the Fourth Corps passed the Oostenaula (having repaired for this purpose a part of the partially destroyed bridge), and encamped for the night near Calhoun. The pursuit was resumed early the morning of the 17th. My division moved along the railway. Throughout the march a continued skirmish was kept up with the parties covering the enemy's rear, but these were rapidly

driven before the steady and solid advance of the skirmish line of the division. At Adairsville, however, the enemy was met in heavy force; indeed it was subsequently learned that his entire army was assembled there. My division had advanced on the western side of Oothkaloga Creek, and in the vicinity of Adairsville met a heavy force of the enemy strongly and advantageously posted, while the remainder of the corps, which had advanced on the other side of the creek, had earlier met a still heavier force and been checked. A stiff skirmish at once occurred along the entire front of the division, which was kept up till night-fall. During its progress, however, I had bridges constructed across the creek with a view to forcing a passage the following morning, but during the night the enemy retreated. The position in the vicinity of Adairsville is not naturally very strong, but it was very well intrenched, and was the third fortified position abandoned by the enemy. Pursuit was made the following morning (the 18th), my division leading. A light opposition was made to our advance by light parties of cavalry, but these were readily scattered. The pursuit was continued on the 19th, the First Division of the corps leading, followed by my division. The line of march lay through Kingston, and immediately south of this village the enemy was overtaken in force, apparently arrayed for battle. The First Division of the corps was at once deployed into order of battle across the road by which we were marching, and my division deployed on its right. Batteries were posted in eligible positions to play on the lines of the enemy displayed in the open fields in our front. The artillery fire was evidently effective, for the enemy very soon began to withdraw. Our advance was immediately resumed. Within a mile and a half of Cassville the enemy was afresh encountered in an intrenched position. Our order of battle was promptly reformed, and the advance resumed with a view to forcing our way into Cassville, but darkness falling suddenly upon us rendered it necessary to desist from a farther advance against an intrenched position over unexplored ground. The Seventeenth Kentucky was deployed as skirmishers to cover the advance of its brigade, and suffered quite severely in the advance late in the afternoon, more than 20 casualties in the skirmish line bearing unmistakable evidence of the sharp fire to which it had been exposed. During the night of the 19th the enemy evacuated his works in the vicinity of Cassville, being the fourth intrenched position abandoned, and retired across the Etowah. Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, the 20th, 21st, and 22d of May, the troops rested quietly in camp, but it was a busy period for commanding generals and staff officers preparing for the grand flank movement for turning the enemy's position at the railway gap in the Allatoona Hills. Taking twenty days' subsistence in wagons, the entire army defiantly cut loose from its line of communication, crossed the Etowah River, and pushed boldly southward through a most abrupt and difficult range of hills. The movement was commenced on Monday, the 23d. On that and the following day my division led the Fourth Corps, but on the 25th it was in rear. Three days' marches carried the army through the Allatoona range. Late in the afternoon of the 25th of May the enemy was encountered in force by the Twentieth Corps, when a sharp affair followed; it was not, however, participated in, owing to the lateness of the hour of its arrival in the vicinity of the action, by the troops of the Fourth Corps.

ute and critical examination of the enemy's intrenchments ed it evident that a direct front attack would be of most ul success, and would certainly cost a great sacrifice of life , it was determined to attempt to find the extreme right of the 's position, turn it, and attack him in flank. In conformity his determination my division was moved entirely to the left line and formed, by order of Major-General Howard, com- ng the corps, in six parallel lines, each brigade being formed lines. The order of the brigades in this grand column of at- as, first, the Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Hazen com- ng; second, the First Brigade, Colonel Gibson, Forty-ninth commanding; third, the Third Brigade, Colonel Knefler, y-ninth Indiana, commanding. When all the dispositions ompleted (and these required but a short space of time), the ficent array moved forward. For a mile the march was nearly uthward, through dense forests and the thickest jungle, a y whose surface was scarred by deep ravines and intersected icult ridges. But the movement of the column through all lifficulties was steadily onward. Having moved a mile south- nd not having discovered any indication of the enemy, it was ed we had passed entirely to the east of his extreme right. is hypothesis the column was wheeled to the right and ad- l in nearly a westerly course for nearly a mile and a half. The of the country passed over in this movement was similar in pects to that already described. After the westerly movement ogressed nearly a mile and a half the flankers discovered that lumn in wheeling to the right swung inside of the enemy's It was necessary, to gain the goal, to face to the left, file left, a flank movement conduct the column eastward and south- round the enemy's right flank. When all these movements, l calculated to try the physical strength of the men, were con- , and the point gained, from which it was believed that the n could move directly on the enemy's flank, the day was ent. It was nearly 4 p. m. The men had been on their feet

exposed to the sharpest direct and cross fire of musketry and artillery on both flanks, the leading brigade, the Second, moved (followed in close supporting distance by the other brigades) right up to the enemy's main line of works. Under the unwavering steadiness of the advance the fire from the enemy's line of works began to slacken and the troops behind those works first began perceptibly to waver and then to give way, and I have no hesitation in saying that so far as any opposition directly in front was concerned, though that was terrible enough, the enemy's strongly fortified position would have been forced. But the fire, particularly on the left flank of the column, which was at first only *en écharpe*, became, as the column advanced, enfilading, and finally took the first line of the column partially in reverse. It was from this fire that the supporting and covering division should have protected the assaulting column, but it failed to do so. Under such a fire no troops could maintain the vantage ground which had been gained, and the leading brigade, which had driven everything in its front, was compelled to fall back a short distance to secure its flanks, which were crumbling away under the severe fire by the irregularities of the ground. (It is proper to observe here that the brigade of the Twenty-third Corps which was ordered to take post so as to cover the right flank of the assaulting column by some mistake failed to get into a position to accomplish this purpose.) From the position taken by Hazen's brigade when it retired a short distance from the enemy's works it kept up a deadly fire, which was evidently very galling to the foe. The brigade was engaged about fifty minutes. It had expended the sixty rounds of ammunition taken into action on the men's persons; it had suffered terribly in killed and wounded, and the men were much exhausted by the furiousness of the assault. Consequently I ordered this brigade to be relieved by the First Brigade, Col. William H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio, commanding. So soon as the First Brigade had relieved the Second Brigade I ordered Colonel Gibson to renew the assault. I hoped that with the shorter distance the brigade would have to move after beginning the assault to reach the enemy's works, and with the assistance of the knowledge of the ground which had been gained, a second effort might be more successful than the first had been. I also trusted some cover had been provided to protect the left flank of the column. This had been partially, but by no means effectually done.

At the signal to advance the First Brigade dashed handsomely and gallantly forward up to the enemy's works. Men were shot down at the very base of the parapet. But again the terrible fire on the flanks, and especially the enfilading fire from the left, was fatal to success. In addition, the enemy had brought up fresh troops and greatly strengthened the force behind his intrenchments. This fact had been observed plainly by our troops, and was subsequently fully corroborated by prisoners. The First Brigade, after getting so near to the enemy's works and after almost succeeding, was compelled, like the Second Brigade, to fall back a short distance, some seventy to eighty yards, to seek shelter under cover of the irregularities of the surface. Thence it maintained a sturdy contest with the enemy, confining him to his works, till its ammunition was expended. (I must observe that owing to the circuitous route through the woods, with no road, pursued by the division, it was impossible to take any ammunition wagons with the command. After the point of attack had been selected a road was opened and ammunition brought up,

t it did not come up until after night-fall.) The First Brigade d suffered very severely in the assault. This fact, connected with e expenditure of its ammunition, induced me to order this brigade be relieved by the Third Brigade, Colonel Knefler, Seventy-ninth diana, commanding. Colonel Knefler was simply ordered to reeve the First Brigade, and hold the ground, without renewing the ssault. The purpose of holding the ground was to cover bringing ff the dead and wounded. Colonel Knefler's brigade at once enaged the enemy sharply and confined him to his works. Meanhile every effort was being made to bring off the dead and wounded. his was a work of much difficulty. The ground was unfavorable or the use of the stretchers, darkness was coming on apace, and the hole had to be done under the fire of the enemy. Of course, under uch circumstances, the work could not be done with that comleteness so desirable, and the subsequent evacuation of the enemy howed, from the numerous, extensive places of sepulture outside of is lines, that many who were at first reported missing were killed n the terrific assaults. (It is proper to remark that when the Second Brigade was relieved by the First Brigade, a portion of the former etained their position near the enemy's works. So also when the First Brigade was relieved by the Third Brigade a portion of the ormer held on near to the enemy's works.) These gallant officers nd soldiers remained on the field, bravely keeping up the conflict, ill the Third Brigade was drawn off at 10 p. m. About 10 p. m. he enemy, rushing over his works, pressed forward rapidly with demoniac yells and shouts on Colonel Knefler's brigade. In the ong conflict which the brigade had kept up it had expended its mmunition to within the last two or three rounds. Reserving its fire ill the advancing foe was only some fifteen paces distant, the brigade oured in a terrible and destructive volley, and was then handsomely nd skillfully withdrawn, with the portions of the other brigades hat had remained on the field, by its gallant and most sensible comander. The enemy was brought to a dead halt by the last volley. Not the slightest pursuit was attempted. Thus ended this bloody onflict. It was opened precisely at 4.30 p. m. and raged in the light f its fury till 7 p. m. From this hour till 10 p. m. the conflict was till kept up, but not with the unabated fury and severity of the first wo and a half hours of its duration. Fourteen hundred and fifty-even officers and men were placed hors de combat in the action. It ay be truly said of it that it was the best sustained and altogether he fiercest and most vigorous assault that was made on the enemy's ntrenched positions during the entire campaign. The attack was ade under circumstances well calculated to task the courage and rove the manhood of the troops. They had made a long and fatiguig march of several hours' duration on that day immediately preeding the attack. The assault was made without any assistance or over whatever from our artillery, as not a single piece could be arried with us, on a strongly intrenched position, held by veteran roops, and defended by a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. et, at the command, the troops, under all these adverse circumances, moved to the assault with a cheerful manliness and steadiess; more, warming up with the advance, moved with a gallantry nd dash that nearly made the effort a complete success. After the oops had all been drawn off, and between 10 o'clock in the evening nd 2 o'clock of the following morning the entire division was comrtably encamped, and by daylight securely intrenched. This pre-

caution was the more necessary to protect the division against a sudden attack of overwhelming numbers, as it was in some measure isolated from the greater part of the army. The division remained in this position from the 28th of May to the 6th of June, varying it slightly by changes in the lines. Constant skirmishing was kept up the whole time.

On the 31st of May the rebel division of General Loring made a decided movement against the front of my division, but it was readily repulsed by the intrenched skirmish line. From prisoners captured it was learned that the rebel division had suffered severely in this demonstration.

Saturday night, the 4th of June, the enemy abandoned his position in the vicinity of New Hope Church and moved eastward. This was the fifth strongly intrenched position evacuated. Monday, the 6th of June, my division, with the rest of the corps, moved eastward to the neighborhood of Mount Morris Church. June 7, 8, and 9, the division remained in camp. June 10, the division moved with the corps southward and took position in front of Pine Top Knob. June 11, 12, 13, and 14, remained in this position, constantly skirmishing, with a few casualties daily. Tuesday night, June 14, the enemy evacuated Pine Top Knob, retiring to his intrenched lines half a mile south of it. Wednesday, June 15, the Second Division of the corps was ordered to assault the enemy's works, and my division was ordered to support it. However, the assault was not made, and the corps remained in the position of Wednesday afternoon throughout Thursday, June 16, carrying on the usual skirmishing with the enemy. Thursday night the enemy evacuated his lines, crossed Muddy Creek, and swung back toward Kenesaw Mountain. Thus was he forced from his sixth strongly intrenched position. Early Friday morning the Fourth Corps followed up the enemy, my division leading. The day was spent in driving the enemy's skirmishers and outposts across Muddy Creek. Saturday, June 18, was spent in heavy skirmishing. Saturday night the enemy evacuated his seventh intrenched position and retired to his works around Kenesaw Mountain. Sunday morning the pursuit was renewed and the enemy pressed in on his works. Here the division remained from Sunday, June 19, to Sunday, July 3. Sharp skirmishing was kept up during the whole of this time, and the period was also enlivened with some brilliant affairs and other more serious operations. Some of these affairs are worthy of special mention. Late Monday afternoon, June 20, a portion of the First Brigade, of the First Division, lost an important position which it had gained earlier in the day. At noon on the following day the corps commander arranged an attack, embracing a part of the First Brigade, of the First Division, and a part of the First Brigade (the Fifteenth and Forty-ninth Ohio) of my division. The Fifteenth Ohio dashed gallantly forward, carried the hill which had been lost, and intrenched itself on it under a heavy fire of the enemy; while the Forty-ninth Ohio, moving forward to the right, carried and intrenched another important position still farther in advance. This brilliant success cost the two regiments quite heavily; but it was useful in enabling us to swing up our lines to the right and circumscribing the enemy to a narrower limit of action. The remainder of this week was passed in pressing the enemy's outposts on his main lines; affairs which, estimated by their casualties, rose to the dignity of battles. On the 27th of June the Second Division, of the Fourth Corps, was ordered to assault

the enemy's intrenchments, and two brigades of my division were ordered to be in readiness to support the assaulting column and follow up any success that might be gained. Unfortunately, the attack was not successful, and as a consequence no part of my division was engaged. Constant skirmishing wore away the second week in front of Kenesaw Mountain, and brought us to Saturday night, July 2. On that night the enemy evacuated his position around Kenesaw Mountain, being the eighth strong line of works abandoned, and retreated south of Marietta. Sunday morning, July 3, saw a renewal of the pursuit. Passing through Marietta, the enemy was found again strongly intrenched some five miles south of the town. July 4 was passed in the usual skirmishing with the enemy and driving his pickets with our skirmishers. During the night of 4th the enemy abandoned his ninth line of works and retreated toward the Chattahoochee River. Pursuit was made early in the morning of the 5th, my division leading the Fourth Corps, and such was the vigor of the pursuit on the road we followed that the portion of the enemy retreating by this road was driven across the river and so closely followed that he was unable to take up or destroy his pontoon bridge. He had cut it loose from its moorings on the north side, but was unable to cut it loose on the southern side. Being under the guns of our skirmishers, the enemy was not able subsequently to get possession of the bridge.

Although the enemy had been driven across the river in front of the Fourth Corps on the 5th of July, he remained strongly intrenched lower down the river on the north side in front of other portions of our troops till Saturday night, July 9. Yielding that night his tenth intrenched position, the remainder of his force passed to the south side of the river. Tuesday, July 12, my division crossed the river at Powers' Ferry. Having reached the south side of the river it remained quietly in camp and enjoyed a much needed rest until Sunday, July 17. On that day it performed a critical and dangerous movement in moving down the river three miles from its supports (with a heavy force of the enemy in two and a half miles of it, having good roads to move on) to cover the laying down of a bridge and the passage of the Fourteenth Corps. Happily the whole operation was a success. Late in the afternoon the division returned to its camp, three miles up the river. Monday, July 18, the advance was resumed, and my division encamped for the night with the corps at Buck Head. Tuesday, July 19, I was ordered to make a reconnaissance with two brigades of my division to Peach Tree Creek. Taking the First and Third Brigades I pushed rapidly to the creek, driving in the light parties of the enemy. The opposition was inconsiderable, and on approaching the stream it was found the enemy had previously burned the bridge, which must have been a considerable structure. The enemy was found intrenched on the opposite bank of the creek. About noon I received an order to force a passage of the stream and secure a lodgment on the southern side. I detailed the Third Brigade (Colonel Knefler) for this service. The average width of the creek is about thirty feet and the average depth about five feet. The crossing was effected in the following manner: 100 picked men (50 from the Seventy-ninth Indiana and 50 from the Ninth Kentucky) were selected to go over first and deploy rapidly as skirmishers to drive back the enemy's skirmishers seen to be deployed on the opposite bank. The brigade was moved down the stream some distance, to

a point below the enemy's intrenchments on the opposite bank. A this point a ravine leads down to the creek in such a way as to hid troops moving down it from the view of the opposite shore. The pio neers of the brigade were each provided with a long pole, about thirt feet long, to be used as sleepers for the construction of the bridge and the 100 picked men each took a rail. Thus provided these par ties moved quietly down the ravine to the water's edge and quickl threw the bridge over. The 100 men passed rapidly over, deployed and drove back the enemy's skirmishers. The brigade followe quickly, deployed, moved to the left, flanked the enemy's intrench ments, forced him out, and captured some prisoners. As soon a the Third Brigade had got across, the First Brigade, higher up th stream, threw over a bridge, crossed, and joined the Third Brigade The two brigades immediately intrenched themselves strongly, an the lodgment was secured. The enemy resisted the crossing wit artillery as well as musketry, but our artillery was so disposed o the north bank as to dominate the enemy's. Owing to the manne in which the stream was crossed, as well as the rapidity with whic the whole was accomplished, the casualties were small. Consider ing that half of the rebel army might have been precipitated on th troops which effected the crossing, and that the passage was reall made in the presence of a considerable force, it may be trul asserted that no handsomer nor more artistic operation was mad during the campaign. The Second Brigade (General Hazen) wa ordered up from Buck Head during the afternoon, and so soon as th lodgment was made on the south bank the brigade was put to wor to construct a permanent bridge. The work was nearly finished b night-fall, and the remainder, by order of Major-General Howard was turned over to General Newton's division for completion Leaving General Hazen's brigade to hold for the night the in trenchments constructed by the First and Third Brigades on th south side of Peach Tree Creek, I returned to the camp at Buck Hea with these two brigades to get their camp equipage, which had bee left there when they moved out in the morning to make the recon naissance. Wednesday, July 20, my division was ordered to follo the First Division by a road crossing the branches of Peach Tre Creek above the junction which forms the principal stream. Dur ing the day the brigades were deployed (two on the northern sid of the main stream, the third on the southern side) for the purpos of closing up the gaps in our general line. Thursday, July 21, wa passed in constructing intrenchments and in forcing the enemy bac into his line of works intermediate between Peach Tree Creek an Atlanta. The day was marked by some very sharp skirmishing which fell particularly heavy on the Third Brigade. Thursday nigh the enemy abandoned his eleventh line of intrenchments and retire within his defensive works around Atlanta. Early Friday mornin my division was pressing closely on the heels of the retiring enemy Pressing closely up to the enemy's main line of works my divisio took a strong position in the forenoon of July 22, and intrenched i securely. This position, varied slightly by changes growing out o pressing the enemy more thoroughly into his defensive works, wa maintained till the night of the 25th of August. During the whol period sharp skirmishing was kept up on the picket-line, and through out the whole time the division was exposed to a constant fire of shot shell, and musketry, which bore its fruit in numerous casualties During the period, also, many important demonstrations were mad

by the division, with the double purpose of determining the strength and position of the enemy's works and of making a diversion in favor of the movement of other troops. In some of these demonstrations the casualties, for the number of troops engaged, were quite severe. Several of them were graced with brilliant captures of the enemy's picket intrenchments.

On the 27th July Major-General Howard relinquished command of the Fourth Corps to assume command of the Army of the Tennessee, made vacant by the death of the lamented McPherson. Replete with professional knowledge, patriotic zeal, and soldierly ambition, General Howard's administration of the Fourth Corps was a happy combination of energy, zeal, and prudence, of enterprise and sound military views. He came among us personally a stranger, known only to us by his professional reputation. He left us regretted by all, respected as a commander, esteemed as a friend, and loved as a comrade in arms. The casualties in my division during that part of the campaign in which General Howard commanded the Fourth Corps amounted to 2,603 officers and men. Brigadier-General Hazen was transferred on the 17th of August to the Army of the Tennessee. By this transfer I lost the services and assistance of a most excellent brigade commander. Though General Hazen no longer belongs to my command, I deem it my duty, as it certainly is a pleasure, to bear testimony to the intelligent, efficient, and zealous manner, in which he performed his duties while in my division. During the late campaign his brigade was always ably handled, and rendered valuable service. In the battle of the 27th May, leading the assault, it particularly distinguished itself.

At 9 p. m. on Thursday, the 25th of August, my division, with the other divisions of the Fourth Corps, withdrew from its lines in front of Atlanta to participate in the bold but dangerous flank movement which terminated most brilliantly in compelling the enemy to evacuate Atlanta. Silently and quietly the troops drew out from the immediate presence of the enemy undiscovered. No suspicion of our designs or the nature of our movements seems to have reached him. The movement was continued nearly all night, when the troops were allowed to rest till daylight and to get their breakfast. About 7 a. m. Friday, the 26th, our pickets reported some movement among the enemy, which was supposed might indicate an intention to attack, but it resulted in nothing important. At 8 a. m. our movement was continued and kept up throughout the day. Saturday, the 27th, the movement was resumed, and the troops moved steadily around the enemy's left toward his rear. Sunday, the 28th, the West Point railway was reached. Monday, the 29th, my division was engaged in destroying the West Point road. Tuesday, the 30th, the movement was resumed to reach the Macon railway. It was considered certain that the destruction of this last line of his rail communications must inevitably compel the enemy to evacuate Atlanta. Wednesday, the 31st, my division, leading the Fourth Corps, and in conjunction with a division of the Twenty-third Corps, made a strong lodgment on the Macon railroad. Early Thursday morning, September 1, the work of destroying the road was commenced, but it was soon discontinued, by an order to move by the Griffin road in the direction of Jonesborough. It was understood that two corps (Hardee's and Lee's) of the rebel army were concentrated there. My division being in reserve for the day and in charge of the trains of the corps, did not reach Jonesborough till

made as quickly as possible, and at the order the division
forward. The ground over which the advance was made v
most unfavorable that can possibly be conceived. Abrupt a
deep ravines, treacherous morasses, and the densest jungl
encountered in the advance. Having arrived near the e
works, and while the troops were halted to readjust the l
became satisfied that the most favorable point for attack in f
my division was in front of my left (or Third) brigade. I
ordered the brigade commanders to prepare to attack. Th
we arrived at or near the right flank of the enemy's line,
toward the left to concert with the two brigade commanders
my left for a simultaneous attack. To reach them I had to pa
an open space which was swept by a sharp fire of musketry fr
enemy's works. I crossed this space safely in going over, s
two brigade commanders, and made the necessary arrange
As I was returning across the dangerous space I was struc
by a rifle-shot. I immediately dispatched a staff officer to t
gade commander to proceed with the attack. This was ga
made under a sharp fire of musketry and grape and canist
the first position of the enemy carried, and about 20 prisone
tured; but the failure of the troops on the left to come up, w
the brigade was exposed to a flank as well as a direct fire, re
a farther advance impossible, though the effort to do so was
The front line of the brigade intrenched itself in advance of t
tured line of the enemy's works, and held this position till t
withdrawal of the army. The brigade suffered quite severel
assault, especially in the loss of some valuable officers. (
Miller, assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, was killed ins
He was a most gallant, intelligent, and useful officer. His u
death is mourned by all who had the pleasure of his acquai
Colonel Manderson, Nineteenth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel
Ninth Kentucky; Captain Colclazer, Seventy-ninth India
other valuable officers, were wounded in the assault. I rema
the field till I had seen my division securely posted, and

labor, be considered; if the number and extent of its actual battles and separate conflicts and the great number of days the troops were in the immediate presence of, and under a close fire from, the enemy be remembered; if the vast amount of labor expended in the construction of intrenchments and other necessary works be estimated; if the bold, brilliant, and successful flank movements made in close proximity to a powerful enemy be critically examined, and if the long line of communication over which vast and abundant supplies of every kind for the use of this great army were uninterruptedly transported during the entire campaign be regarded, it must be admitted that the late campaign stands without a parallel in military history. The campaign was long and laborious, replete with dangerous service, but it was brilliant and successful. No adequate conception can be formed of the vast extent of labor performed by the troops except by having participated in it. Whether by day or by night this labor was cheerfully performed, and it affords me high satisfaction to bear official testimony to the universal good conduct of the officers and men of the division.

For the numerous instances of good conduct of officers and men deserving special commendation, I must refer to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders. To the various brigade commanders who served in the division during the campaign, my thanks are specially due for zealous and intelligent performance of duty and hearty co-operation throughout. I have already noted that Brigadier-General Willich, commanding First Brigade, was severely wounded at Resaca. The command of the brigade devolved on Col. William H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio, who performed the duties with zeal and ability till the expiration of his term of service on the 24th of August. Colonel Hotchkiss, Eighty-ninth Illinois, succeeded Colonel Gibson in command of the brigade and performed the duties well to the termination of the campaign. Col. P. Sidney Post succeeded Brigadier-General Hazen in the command of Second Brigade on the 17th of August, and thence to the end of the campaign performed all the duties of the position most zealously, intelligently, usefully, and gallantly. Since my injury Colonel Post has attended to all the field duties of the division commander and performed them well. Early in the campaign Brigadier-General Beatty, commanding Third Brigade, was disabled by sickness from exercising command of his brigade, and it devolved on Colonel Knefler, Seventy-ninth Indiana, and well and ably has he performed all the duties of the position. Cheerful and prompt when labor was to be performed, ready with expedients when the necessities of the service demanded them, gallant and sensible on the field of conflict, he has so borne himself throughout the campaign as to command my highest approbation.

It is due to the members of my staff that I should commend their good conduct and confide them to the kindly consideration of my seniors in rank. To them, by name, I return my sincere thanks. Capt. M. P. Bestow, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. George Shaffer, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Maj. A. R. Z. Dawson, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, chief of outposts and pickets; Capt. J. R. Bartlett, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, inspector-general; Capt. C. R. Taft, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, provost-marshal; Second Lieut. H. H. Townsend, Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, topographical engineer; Capt. L. D. Myers, assistant quartermaster; Capt. H. C. Hodgdon, commissary of subsistence, and First Lieut. P.

Haldeman, Third Kentucky Volunteers, ordnance officer, all performed their duties well. Capt. Cullen Bradley, Sixth Ohio Light Battery, was chief of artillery till the consolidation of the artillery into a corps organization. For the intelligent manner in which he performed his duties, I offer to him my thanks. Would that I could include in the foregoing list of my staff the name of one other, who commenced the campaign with us, but whom the inscrutable ways of Divine Providence early called away from us—the name of Maj. James B. Hampson, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers. Preparatory to the attack which was to be made on the 27th of May, it had been ordered that all the guns should be placed in position during the night of the 26th, and open on the enemy's works the next morning. One of my batteries was slow in opening, and I ordered Major Hampson to go to the battery and hasten the work of preparation. While so employed the fatal shot of the sharpshooter was sped on its murderous errand, and Major Hampson fell mortally wounded. He expired at 4 p. m. of that afternoon, happy in the consciousness of dying in his country's service. Young, ardent, intelligent, graceful, gentle, and gallant, he fell in the early bloom of his manhood a victim to an atrocious rebellion, a martyr to his devotion to his country.

During the campaign my division in the various conflicts captured 16 commissioned officers and 666 enlisted men, for whom receipts were obtained. Two million four hundred and twenty-eight thousand rounds of small-arms ammunition were expended during the campaign. Taking the mean strength of the division during the campaign, this number would give an average of 421 rounds per man.

A report of casualties, amounting to 2,792 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing, is herewith appended.

Including so long a period of active operations, which were spread over so broad a field, this report is necessarily quite protracted; but it could not be compressed into narrower limits without doing injustice to the division whose services it is designed to commemorate.

The reports of brigade and regimental commanders are herewith transmitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps.

Statement of casualties showing losses in Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, during the months of May, June, July, August, and September, 1864.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
First Brigade, Col. C. T. Hotchkiss.	10	172	182	40	889	929	3	150	153	1,264
Second Brigade, Col. P. Sidney Post	14	155	169	32	670	702	.....	52	52	923
Third Brigade, Col. Fred. Knefler..	7	66	73	28	415	443	3	60	63	579
Total.....	31	393	424	100	1,974	2,074	6	262	268	2,766

In addition to the above, the following casualties occurred in the artillery battalion of my command: One commissioned officer killed, 4 enlisted men killed, 17 wounded, and 4 missing, making an aggregate of 2,792 killed, wounded, and missing in the entire command during the campaign.

I visited the battle-field of Pickett's Mills, or New Hope Church, twice after the evacuation of the enemy, and examined it closely. The numerous single graves and several lines of trenches (capable of containing from twenty-five to forty bodies) on the battle-field outside of the enemy's intrenchments explain where most of the 255 missing of that day went to. It is known that many of the wounded and killed, owing to the close proximity of the places they fell to the enemy's works, could not be brought away. It is also certain from other facts that only a small number of uninjured men and officers—perhaps 20—became separated, in the darkness of the night and the denseness of the woods, from their commands when the field was abandoned at 10 p. m. The rebels in their accounts, while admitting the severity of the attack, have never pretended they made any material capture of prisoners.

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Battle-field near Dallas, Ga., May 30, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit report of casualties in this command in action of 27th instant:

Command.	Officers.			Men.			Total.			Aggregate.	Commander.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.		
First Brigade	5	21	2	97	405	151	102	426	153	681	Col. W. H. Gibson.
Second Brigade	8	21	....	79	305	54	87	326	54	467	Brigadier-General Hazen.
Third Brigade	2	9	2	19	160	109	21	169	111	301	Col. Fred. Knefler.
Artillery Battalion	....	....	....	2	6	.....	2	6	....	8	Capt. C. Bradley, Company A.
Total	15	51	4	197	876	314	212	927	318	1,457	

Some of those reported missing may yet return, but it is probable that by far the larger part were either killed or wounded and fell into [the] hands of the enemy when the position gained by the attack was abandoned in the night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 14, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward for the information of the corps and department commanders the reports of my brigade commanders of the advance of yesterday afternoon:

Proper preparations having been made by strengthening the picket-line and ordering out a regiment from the main line of each

brigade as a support, at the proper moment the whole moved forward handsomely together. The skirmishers of the Second and Third Brigades quickly carried the enemy's skirmish pits, and held them for nearly an hour, but in front of the First Brigade (where the enemy's skirmish pits are much nearer to his main line, more perfectly commanded by it, and where the pits themselves are much stronger and more nearly continuous) much heavier opposition was met. The advance of this brigade encountered a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and, although the skirmishers succeeded in getting to the enemy's first line, they were compelled to fall back. Even if they had succeeded in carrying the first line they could not have held it, as it is perfectly commanded by a second and stronger line immediately in rear of it. The skirmishers of the Second and Third Brigades were finally compelled to abandon the pits they had carried by a combined front and flank attack, but not a single foot of ground held before the advance yesterday afternoon was lost. The advance of last week (on Thursday, the 28th ultimo), in which we carried the enemy's entire line of skirmish pits in our front, and captured a good many prisoners, compelled him to establish his line of skirmish pits so near his main line as to make it nearly as difficult in some places to carry the former as the latter, and when carried renders it nearly impossible to hold them. Shortly after our advance yesterday afternoon the enemy was seen to re-enforce his main line by troops brought from the rear. The troops engaged behaved in the handsomest manner, and although all the success hoped for was not achieved, we succeeded in developing fully the enemy's means of defense in our front. I take pleasure in communicating the intelligence and zeal exhibited by my brigade commanders, General Hazen and Colonels Gibson and Knefler.

I append a summary of casualties:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Captured.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Brigade	.....	4	1	10	.....	2	.....	.....
Second Brigade	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Third Brigade	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	1	6
Total	.....	7	1	17	.....	2	1	9

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Colonel FULLERTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. HDQRS. 3D DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, near Dallas, Ga., June 2, 1864.*

The general commanding desires to express to the division his high appreciation of their good conduct in the battles of the 27th ultimo, and to thank the officers and soldiers for their heroism displayed on that occasion. Ordered to assault a strongly intrenched position, the troops advanced to the attack with a vigorous, decided

arnestness and heroic determination which covered all engaged ith the highest honor, and would have insured success if their anks could have been properly supported.

Advanced to within fifteen paces of the enemy's intrenchments, he troops were compelled to desist from the attack by the flank fire f artillery and musketry, not by the direct ones.

For the heroism displayed, the commanding general expresses the armest thanks.

By command of Brigadier-General Wood:

M. P. BESTOW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS, *Near Buck Head, Ga., July* 19, 1864.

The commanding general congratulates the division on the very rilliant success it achieved to-day. The forced passage of a stream n the presence of an intrenched enemy is justly regarded among nilitary men as one of the most difficult feats of arms. This the livision did to-day, effecting a permanent lodgment, with compar-tively small loss. Though the Third Brigade enjoyed the good ortune of being the most prominent in the day's operations, the irst and Second Brigades are entitled to the credit of a prompt and earty co-operation.

The commanding general is happy to believe there will never be ny other feeling among the brigades of the division than a noble ivalry and a generous appreciation of each others good deeds. He enders his thanks to the division for its good conduct, and expresses is sympathy for the officers and men who have on this occasion ealed their devotion to their country with their blood.

By command of Brigadier-General Wood:

M. P. BESTOW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 54.

eport of Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FOURTH CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the following port of the operations of this brigade in the late campaign, com-ncing at McDonald's Station, near Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 3d y of May, and ending at Lovejoy's Station, twenty-eight miles th of Atlanta, Ga., on the evening of the 4th instant, embracing eriod of 123 days, and resulting in the constant defeat and press-g back of the rebel army—first under General J. E. Johnston, en General Hood—from Tunnel Hill, a distance of 150 miles, and e occupation of Atlanta, with the intervening country, by the S. forces:

This brigade at 12 m. on the 3d day of May moved with the divis-n, on a road leading through Catoosa Springs, to Tunnel Hill, hich point was reached about 12 m. of May 6, where the enemy was

met in force, occupying a strong position on and about Rocky Face Ridge. On the morning of May 7 the brigade was put in position about 300 yards to the left of the railroad and formed in two lines, with the Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry deployed as skirmishers. The brigade was then moved forward down the hill across an open field and into the woods close to the foot of the ridge, the skirmishers meeting with stubborn resistance, but steadily pressing forward close up to the palisades of granite on our right (from twenty to fifty feet in height), which formation is peculiar to and forms the crown of this ridge, the left of the line carrying and overlapping the crest of the ridge, which position was held under a heavy fire from the enemy until relieved an hour later by troops from Harker's brigade, of General Newton's division. Our line having been established along the northern slope of the ridge, the left rested on the crest of the same and connected with General Hazen's (Second) brigade on the right. It being impossible on account of the peculiar formation of the ridge, as before stated, to carry the same by assault, this position was maintained, we simply engaging the enemy on the crest of the ridge with our skirmishers, with no particular movements of the troops from their first position, until the evening of the 11th, when, leaving the Forty-ninth Ohio on the skirmish line, the brigade was moved with the division to the left about one mile and a half, and put into position on the left of General Newton's (Second) division, to meet a reported movement of the enemy in force in that direction, where we remained until the morning of the 12th, when it was found the enemy had the night before evacuated his position in and about Rocky Face Ridge and Dalton. The casualties at this point were: Killed, 5; wounded, 33; total, 38.

On the morning of the 13th the brigade, with the division, followed the enemy, passing through Dalton and moving on a road to the left and parallel to the railroad. On the 14th, the enemy having been found in force and intrenched at Resaca, covering the railroad crossing of the Oostenaula River, this brigade, about 11 a. m., was put into position on the left of General Newton's division, being formed with the Forty-ninth Ohio on the right and the Fifteenth Ohio on the left of the front line, the Thirty-second Indiana and Eighty-ninth Illinois, in line of battle, forming the second line, and the Thirty-fifth Illinois and Fifteenth Wisconsin, in double column closed in mass, in the third line, with two companies from each of the two leading regiments deployed as skirmishers, connecting on the right with Colonel Sherman's brigade, of General Newton's division, and on the left with General Hazen's brigade. The brigade moved forward over very broken country, covered with a dense and almost impenetrable undergrowth. After advancing about 600 yards, the enemy's skirmishers were encountered, driven in a gallant manner, and pressed back with such vigor that they were unable to offer serious resistance or rally until within their main line of works, our skirmishers (about 1 p. m.) gaining and holding a commanding position on the crest of a ridge between their rifle-pits (or first line) and main line of works—about 200 yards from the latter. The Forty-ninth Ohio was at once thrown forward to this ridge, and with their musketry fire silenced a battery of the enemy in their immediate front, holding the same until dark, when a strong parapet was built. The original front of the brigade having been reduced by the converging of the different columns moving into position, the Fifteenth Wisconsin and Fifteenth Ohio were successively sent

to the right to relieve a portion of Colonel Sherman's brigade, which was occupying a part of the enemy's first line of works, which had been previously carried by the Twenty-third Corps. About 4 p. m. the Eighty-ninth Illinois was thrown forward to relieve a portion of this line, which position it held until dark, when the left of the regiment was thrown forward into closer connection with the right of the Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry (which had been put in position on the right of the Forty-ninth Ohio) and strongly intrenched themselves on the line thus established. We engaged the enemy with a brisk musketry fire and succeeded not only in silencing his battery, but in completely commanding his works in our front. About 11 p. m. of the 15th the enemy made a vigorous but ineffectual charge upon our position, which we repulsed with great loss to him and but trifling damage to us. The same night the entire rebel army evacuated its position, crossing the Oostenaula River and retreating toward Kingston. On the afternoon of the 15th Brig. Gen. A. Willich, commanding this brigade, while observing the enemy from the parapet of the Thirty-fifth Illinois, was severely wounded in the arm and side by a rebel sharpshooter, and the command of the brigade was assumed by Col. William H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteers. Our casualties at this point were: Killed, 15; wounded, 72; total, 87.

On the 16th about 9 a. m. this brigade, leading the division, followed the enemy, passing through his abandoned works, crossing the Oostenaula River on the wagon bridge at Resaca Station, moving south along and on the line of the railroad, passing through Calhoun toward Adairsville, where, on the evening of the 17th, the enemy was met in considerable force, this brigade being put in position on the right of the railroad, its right resting on the same and connecting on the left with General Hazen's brigade, to meet a threatened flank movement of the enemy, but did not become engaged, the enemy having fallen back during the night. The brigade continued its march with the division along the line of the railroad, passing through Adairsville on the 18th and Kingston on the 19th, to a point about one mile from Cassville, when the enemy was met in force. This brigade, being reserve for the division, was moved to different points that were threatened, but did not become engaged. The enemy having fallen back from this position on the night of the 19th, the troops remained in camp, taking rest and receiving necessary supplies, until the afternoon of the 23d, when, with twenty days' rations in the supply train, it moved with the division and the entire army to the right, with a view to turning the enemy's position in the Allatoona Mountain, where he was strongly fortified. Moving nearly due west about seven miles, and crossing the Etowah River at Gillem's Bridge, thence moving on blind roads and over a broken country in a southerly direction toward Dallas, Ga., crossing Euharlee Creek on the 23d and Pumpkin Vine Creek on the 25th, where heavy firing at the front was heard, caused by the enemy having hastily abandoned his position at Allatoona Pass and by a hurried march thrown himself near Dallas upon the advance of General Hooker's Corps (the Twentieth), which was the leading column on this road, our troops were pressed forward as rapidly as possible, the road being partially obstructed by the troops of the Twentieth Corps, until 9 p. m., when this brigade bivouacked on either side of the road, being within less than a mile of the enemy's works, the men suffering from a drenching rain, which commenced falling about night-fall. May

26, the brigade moved at 4 a. m. to the front, and was put into position on the left of General Newton's division and formed two lines connected on the right with Harker's brigade, our left refused, and covered to a considerable distance with skirmishers, the front being nearly due east. In this position hasty but sufficient barricades were thrown up. The Thirty-second Indiana being deployed as skirmishers, about 9 a. m. became smartly engaged, and, in obedience to orders, advanced their left, making a wheel to the right of their entire line, routing in a handsome manner the enemy's skirmishers and supports, and pressing them with great vigor back close to their main line of works, the left of the line crossing and overlapping ——— Creek, ultimately halting on the crest of a ridge at the edge of an open field and within 300 yards of the enemy's works. The brigade at the same time moved in its first formation in close supporting distance on the line thus established, fronting a little east of south, and under heavy fire strong barricades were thrown up, the creek bridged for the passage of artillery, and possession was taken of the commanding crests secured by this advance. The fire of the thus advanced artillery relieved the front of General Hazen, and his brigade moved into position, connecting with our left at the creek. This movement secured also for two batteries the commanding position in which our first line had been formed. This division having been selected to develop the enemy to the left of the Twenty-third Corps, which was in position to the left and joining General Hazen, this brigade was relieved about 9 a. m. from our works, which we had constructed the day and night previous, by General Cruft's brigade, of General Stanley's division, of the Fourth Corps, and moved about one mile to the left, where it was formed in two lines in rear and support of General Hazen, with Knefler's brigade in rear of this, our formation being in two lines, with the Eighty-ninth Illinois on the right, Thirty-second Indiana on the left, and Fifteenth Wisconsin in the center of the first line; the Fifteenth Ohio on the right, the Forty-ninth Ohio on the left, and Thirty-fifth Illinois in the center of the second line. About 1 p. m. the brigade was put in motion, closely following Hazen's brigade. Moving to the left and front successively for a distance of about two and a half miles to a point near Pickett's Mills, we arrived there about 2.30 p. m., finding the enemy in considerable force, protected by barricades hastily but strongly built with logs on the crest of a considerable ridge and supported by artillery, planted so as to enfilade the approaches and ravines in his immediate front, over and through which a force attempting to dislodge him would have to pass. About 4 p. m. Hazen's brigade gallantly charged close up to the enemy's works, but being unable to carry them, in obedience to orders, the first line of this brigade, closely followed by the second line, moved forward in fine style and with its accustomed dash to his support, and we in turn by a portion of Knefler's brigade, but the enemy being unexpectedly found in force, comprising, according to his own statement, the veteran troops of both Cleburne's and Bate's divisions, it was impossible to dislodge him. Our troops, however, stubbornly maintained their position close up to his works, in some places we occupying one side of his barricade and he the other, giving a heavy and effective fire and receiving in return a heavy, direct, and enfilading musketry and artillery fire until dark, when our troops, under orders, fell back. This brigade being withdrawn, about 8 p. m. moved about 400 yards to the right, taking and strongly intrenching a position about 250 yards from the enemy's works, connecting on the

right with Knefler's brigade and on the left with Hazen's brigade, our front being a little west of south. On account of the constant heavy and effective firing of the enemy we were unable to bury our dead or bring off all of our wounded, consequently the dead and part of our wounded fell into his hands, together with a considerable number of prisoners, who were endeavoring during the darkness of the night to remove our wounded. This position was substantially maintained, we engaging the enemy only with our skirmish line and artillery until the morning of June 5, when, the enemy having evacuated his position the night previous, we, at daybreak, occupied his works. Our casualties at this point, particularly on the 27th, were very large, being: Killed, 105; wounded, 484; missing, 114; total, 703.

On the morning of the 6th the brigade moved with the division in an easterly direction a distance of about nine miles to near New Hope Church, where we went into camp (the Twenty-fifth Illinois, Colonel Nodine, rejoining us that day), remaining there with no particular movement of the troops until the morning of the 10th. At an early hour that morning the brigade marched with the division, moving south toward Marietta, near which place the enemy had taken a strong position, with his right resting on Kenesaw Mountain, his center on Pine Mountain, and his left on Lost Mountain, his line thus formed running nearly due east and west, fronting north. This brigade, being in support of other troops, did not become engaged until near Pine Mountain, on the 14th, where, having taken position the night previous (being formed in two lines, the right connecting with General Wagner's brigade, of General Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps, and on the left with Colonel Este's brigade, of General Baird's division, of the Fourteenth Corps), with the Thirty-second Indiana Infantry covering our front as skirmishers, the brigade moved forward about 9 a. m., gradually obliquing to the left to keep our connection with Colonel Este's brigade. The enemy stubbornly resisted our advance, but we steadily pressed him back about three-fourths of a mile, where, striking his first line of works on Pine Mountain, we halted within 300 yards of the same and strongly intrenched the position thus obtained, our line facing south. The enemy having abandoned his line of works on Pine Mountain during the night of the 14th, we took possession of the same at daylight on the 15th. At 12 m. of the same day our front was relieved by the divisions of Generals Stanley and Newton, they taking the advance. They established their line that night in front of the enemy's second line of works, about one mile and a half due south from Pine Mountain. This brigade being formed with the division in rear of and supporting these divisions, we did not become engaged. The enemy having abandoned his second line of works during the night of the 16th, at an early hour on the morning of the 17th our division relieved the division of General Stanley, then in the advance. This brigade being formed in two lines, our right connected with Knefler's brigade, and our left with Wagner's brigade, of General Newton's division, with the Eighty-ninth Illinois covering our front as skirmishers, we moved slowly forward, the skirmishers immediately engaging those of the enemy, but steadily driving them back for about one mile, where their infantry was found in considerable force on the opposite side of an open field and protected by rifle-pits. Our artillery having vigorously shelled their position for about half an hour, the Eighty-ninth Illinois gallantly charged across the open field which was here about 200 yards wide, capturing their pits, with

some prisoners, and pressed them back to their main line of works. It now being dark, the troops were moved forward and our lines established within about 400 yards of the enemy's third line of works, when, during the night, our first line built strong barricades, this position being about one mile and a half from the enemy's second line of works. The picket-firing on both sides during the night was very sharp, but inflicted no serious damage to us. At 4 a. m. on the 18th, the Thirty-second Indiana Infantry being on the skirmish line, that regiment was advanced to within 200 yards of the enemy's works, which position was held, and during the day barricades were built for our skirmishers under a heavy fire from both his skirmishers and troops in his main line of works. The enemy again falling back during the night of the 18th, at daybreak of the 19th we occupied his works. Advancing our skirmishers some distance, we captured 80 prisoners, including 2 commissioned officers—one man (Private Peter Cupp, H Company, of the Fifteenth Ohio) capturing alone and bringing in with their arms 17 men and 2 commissioned officers. At an early hour we were relieved by Generals Stanley's and Newton's divisions, the former taking the advance and establishing their lines that night in front of the enemy's fourth and last line of works, at the base of Kenesaw Mountain, the line thus established being a little south of west of Kenesaw, the general front being east and about two and a half miles from the enemy's third line ofworks at the point where we passed through in the morning. Our division being in reserve, the brigade did not become engaged during the day. At an early hour on the 20th this brigade relieved a brigade of the Twentieth Corps in the front line, connecting our right with General Harker's brigade, of Stanley's [Newton's ?] division. The enemy here occupied, protected by rifle-pits, the crest of a bald knob in our immediate front, about 250 yards from our main line of works, from which his fire did us considerable damage. About 2 p. m. the Fifteenth Ohio, at that time on the skirmish line, in obedience to orders, charged and gallantly carried the position, capturing some prisoners and losing 58 men killed and wounded. The Forty-ninth Ohio being immediately sent to their assistance, promptly formed on their right, and the two regiments advancing in concert drove the enemy into his main line of works, we at once establishing and strongly fortifying a line about 150 yards in advance of the bald knob, on the slope of a very considerable contiguous ridge, on the crest of which, and about 300 yards distant, was the enemy's main line of works. The capture of this knob by this brigade as a consequence relieved the front of the other divisions of the corps, enabling them to advance and establish their lines about 250 yards from the position assumed the night previous.

In this position the brigade (re-enforced on the 28th by the Eighth Kansas Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. John A. Martin) remained engaging the enemy only with skirmishers until the evening of July 2, when we moved with the division to the left to take the position of and relieve the Fifteenth Corps, this brigade relieving General Woods' brigade, of Osterhaus' division. The same night, the enemy having abandoned his position on and about Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta, at daylight on the 3d, our skirmishers occupied his works in our immediate front, and advancing as far as Marietta, secured 89 prisoners, including 3 commissioned officers. Our casualties during these operations about Kenesaw were: Killed, 35; wounded, 193; missing, 1; total, 229.

July 3, about 9 a. m. we marched with the division, moving toward Marietta on a road to the right of the railroad, passing through and to the south of the same for about two miles, when we crossed the railroad, taking and continuing on a road to the left of and parallel with it, passing through a line of parapets, built but not used by the enemy, and camping that night near Neal Dow Station, about five miles south of Marietta. Our division being a reserve, we did not become engaged this day. The enemy being found in force here in a strongly fortified position, about 12 m. July 4 this brigade was moved forward and to the left a distance of about one mile, where we formed on the left of Knefler's brigade, covering our front with skirmishers, connecting them on the left with General Garrard's cavalry force, which was covering the left flank of the army. The position thus taken being the extreme left of the army, our line was refused to that of the main line, our front being southeast, the general front south. At 7 a. m. July 5 we marched with and in rear of the division in close pursuit of the enemy, passing through his works, which he had abandoned the night previous, falling back to his fortifications at the Chattahoochee River, where the railroad crosses the same, we moving along the railroad to Vining's Station, where we turned directly to the left, going into camp on the bank of the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry, and about half a mile from the railroad, the enemy in our front being on the opposite side of the river, and on our right in his fortifications on our side of the river, confronted by the other corps of our army. We remained in this position, simply picketing our front and flank, until 12 m. July 10, when we moved with the division about seven miles up the river, going into camp at Edwards Ferry, supporting the Twenty-third Corps, who were in position on the opposite (Atlanta) side of the river. July 12, we moved with the division, this brigade being in the advance, about three miles down the river, crossing the same on a pontoon bridge about 1 p. m., and going into position on the crest of a ridge one mile from the ferry on the left of General Stanley's division, where we built strong barricades and remained until 8 a. m. of the 13th, when we moved about one mile and a half to the right, taking position on the crest of a very considerable ridge, our right nearly resting on the river, our left connected with General Hazen's brigade; this position we also barricaded and remained until the morning of July 18. July 17, without breaking up camp, this brigade (taking the advance) moved with the division to the right, crossing Nancy's Creek, and covered the crossing of the Fourteenth Corps over the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry. This accomplished, we returned to camp about 6 p. m., having met with but little opposition and no loss and taking a few prisoners. July 18, at 8.30 a. m. the brigade marched out in rear of the division, which followed the division of General Newton on the Powers' Ferry and Atlanta road to Buck Head, a distance of about seven miles, where, at 4 p. m., we went into camp. At 6 a. m. on the 19th this brigade, following the brigade of Colonel Knefler, which led the advance of the division, moved on the same road to Peach Tree Creek, a distance of about two miles, when the enemy was found in considerable force on the opposite side, protected by a chain of rifle-pits and prepared to make a determined resistance to our crossing. The brigade was massed in the rear of and in support of Colonel Knefler's brigade, which was in position on the right of the road. Flankers from all the regiments were moved *well out* on our left and the Twenty-fifth

Illinois Infantry sent forward and deployed as skirmishers on the left of the road, connecting their right with those of Knefler's brigade, advancing with them. About 2 p. m. they succeeded in crossing the creek under a heavy fire from the enemy. About 3 p. m. the Eighty-ninth Illinois, supported by the Eighth Kansas, relieved the Twenty-fifth Illinois, and advancing drove the enemy from his rifle-pits on the left of the road, and established our line, with the left (Eighty-ninth), resting on the creek (where it makes a bend, running nearly north and south), and the right (Eighth Kansas), on the crest of the ridge, connecting at the road with Knefler, who had previously crossed his brigade, capturing the enemy's pits in his front, together with a number of prisoners. This position was at once barricaded under a sharp fire from the enemy and held until dark, when we were relieved by General Hazen's brigade and returned to our camp of the night previous at Buck Head. Our losses at this point were: Killed, 4; wounded, 9; total, 13.

At 6 a. m. July 20 we moved with the division to the left, crossing Peach Tree Creek at a point about two miles from the Powers' Ferry and Atlanta road, and relieved the division of General Stanley, which was in position on the south side of the creek, with his right resting near the same, our front being about south. Here we occupied an extended front, every regiment being in the first line, with considerable intervals between, and each covering its front with skirmishers, leaving a large interval between the divisions, occupied only with a skirmish line. The skirmish fire on either side was unusually light during the day, until between 4 and 5 p. m., when the enemy attacked with his whole force the troops on our right, including the division of General Newton, of the Fourth Corps (occupying a position near the one we had fortified), all of the Twentieth and part of the Fourteenth Corps, his attack not extending far enough to the left to press the skirmishers occupying the interval referred to, consequently not finding the weak place in our extended lines which he was evidently in search of; on the contrary, he was repulsed with great loss. The enemy having fallen back during the night, at 6 a. m. of the 21st our skirmish line was advanced through the enemy's works and closely followed by the brigade, moving in a southwesterly direction for a distance of about one mile, when the enemy was found strongly intrenched in a position about three-fourths of a mile from the Peach Tree road. Here we took position 800 yards from the enemy's works, on the crest of a considerable ridge, and built strong barricades, this brigade forming the right of the division. There being no connection on our right, our front was extended by putting all the regiments (except the Fifteenth Ohio) in one line, and deploying to the right all of the Thirty-second Indiana as skirmishers, and at 12 m. the Fifteenth Ohio was sent about one mile to the right to support Bridges' battery, which had taken a commanding position in an open field and within effective range of the enemy. In this day's operations we took 9 prisoners, but suffered no loss.

During the night of the 21st, the enemy having again fallen back, our skirmishers at daylight occupied his works, capturing 9 prisoners, and at 6 a. m. the brigade moved forward without opposition on ——— road, passing through the enemy's works and striking the Peach Tree Creek road about three-fourths of a mile beyond, near which point the Thirty-second Indiana was deployed as skirmishers on either side of the road, along which we then advanced, meeting

eeble resistance, until arriving at ——— house, when, at obedience to orders, we halted, and sending the Forty- Infantry to the left of the Thirty-second, it was deployed hers, and pressing forward took position on the crest of which later in the day was occupied by this brigade. This as within one and three-fourths of a mile of the court- tlanta, and about 800 yards of the enemy's fortifications, of detached field-works for artillery, without any con- rtains, and which were apparently not held in strong force ie having massed his troops on his right, where, in the near the Decatur road, he attacked our left wing, con- the Army of the Tennessee, under General McPherson, ith greater disaster than on the 20th, when he attempted ur center. About 10 a. m., this brigade being relieved ision of General Newton (who established and fortified d line and occupied it during the subsequent operations ops before Atlanta), we moved to the left and rear and the rear of Knefler's brigade, who at that time joined the wton's division. At 2 p. m. we moved forward and to the relieved the first brigade of General Newton, on the crest about 600 yards from the enemy's works (the position y the Forty-ninth Ohio in the morning), which position ly fortified and held, with all the troops in a single line, stay of our army before Atlanta, our line in this posi- ing a crescent with the convex side toward the enemy, ewhat in advance and on a greater elevation than the lines side of us. As rapidly as possible we strengthened our made them impregnable to assault by the construction of of rough but substantial chevaux-de-frise and the arrang- tis work 100 yards in width along our entire front, also d traverses at frequent intervals for the protection of the osition being such that at all points our works were enfi- he enemy's musketry and artillery fire. Being ordered on develop the enemy's force in our immediate front, and, if arry and hold his skirmish pits, the men on our skirmish osed of detachments from the different regiments, and by the Eighty-ninth Illinois, at a given signal rushed for- out firing a gun, carrying the enemy's pits and capturing rs, including 4 commissioned officers, a few men on the n the Eighth Kansas and Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, to within a few yards of the enemy's main line of works. ie prompt assistance of the pioneers, the captured pits ce converted to our own use and occupied by our skirmish- them a position commanding the enemy's main line of the ground in rear of the same, from which we were ena- the enemy much damage during the balance of the siege. prises all operations, except occasional demonstrations -enforcing our skirmish line and giving a heavy musketry hort time during the siege. At this place, on the 1st of he Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry; August 2, the Thirty- liana Infantry, and on August 25, the Thirty-fifth Illinois were relieved from duty with the brigade and proceeded to ls of their respective States to be mustered out of service, is of service having nearly expired. August 25, Colonel H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding this fter three years of honorable and distinguished service in

the field, was relieved from duty and proceeded to his home to
mustered out of service, and the command of this brigade w
assumed by myself.

Our casualties at this point before Atlanta were: Killed, 2
wounded, 125; missing, 3; total, 152.

Orders having been issued to move the entire army to the sou
west of Atlanta, the same night, in concert with the other troo
we abandoned our works at 10 p. m., leaving the skirmishers in th
usual position until midnight, when we withdrew by regimen
commencing on the left, and joined the division on the Peach Tr
road, in rear of General Newton's division, and moved to the rig
and in rear of the Twentieth Corps, marching about four miles, a
resting in bivouac at 4 a. m. in a position near the railroad and
rear of the Sixteenth Corps, where the men left on picket on o
vacated lines joined us at daybreak. This movement was execut
without the enemy discovering our withdrawal until the next mo
ing, when awaiting in a defensive position until 9 a. m. we mov
with the division in a southwesterly direction, striking the Sar
town road, which we followed until 4 p. m., when we went into can
having marched about twelve miles. At 8 a. m. on the 27th
marched with the division, moving south on a neighborhood road
the direction of the West Point railroad to a point near Camp Cre
6 miles from East Point, where, the cavalry covering our moveme
meeting with considerable resistance, we halted for the night a
barricaded our front. At 6 p. m. on the 28th moved with the div
ion on a road crossing Camp Creek and intersecting the West Po
railroad near and north of Red Oak Station, bivouacking on bo
sides of the road, having marched about three miles. On the 29
the Second and Third Brigades having been detached for the p
pose of assisting in the destruction of the West Point railroad, t
brigade took position on the left of Newton's division, our left
fused, and built strong barricades. Later in the day the Twen
third Corps came into position on our left. August 30, at 6 a.
marched with the division, crossing the West Point railroad n
Red Oak Station and moving in an easterly direction. About 1
m. the brigade was detached from the division, for the purpose
guarding the corps' trains, which were moving on a road to
right leading toward the Fayetteville pike, rejoining and camp
with the division that night at ——— Church, southwest of Rou
and Ready and four miles from the Macon railroad. At 8 a. m.
gust 31 marched with the division in an easterly direction, cross
Flint River at ——— Mills, where, striking a by-road to the right
south of the main road, we moved in the direction of the Macon r
road, striking the same near Rough and Ready about 4 p. m. and
sisted in its destruction. Near night-fall we took position, front
south, on the right of the road, throwing up temporary works. N
morning at 7 a. m. marched with the division, following the m
Jonesborough road to a point four miles from the town, when, leav
the road to the right, over by-roads, we again struck the Macon ro
and, following its line south to a point about one mile from to
where we massed in an open field in rear of General Newton's di
ion, which, in connection with the Fourteenth Corps on its rig
had engaged the enemy toward night-fall, our division being in
serve, this brigade did not become engaged. The enemy having
treated during the night from his position at Jonesborough, ea
in the morning of the 2d we marched with the division, following

line of railroad toward Lovejoy's Station, where the enemy being found in force, this brigade, about 3 p. m., went into position on the left of the railroad, connecting our right with General Wagner's brigade, of Newton's division, Colonel Post's brigade connecting with our left. We advanced to within 300 yards of the enemy's barricades and threw up temporary works. The campaign being ended, we retired to Jonesborough on the 4th, rested there on the 5th, and leisurely marched to the position we now occupy, passing through Atlanta, and arriving here the following day.

The total casualties in the brigade during this period have been: Commissioned officers—killed, 9; wounded, 44; missing, 3; total, 56. Enlisted men—killed, 171; wounded, 869; missing, 150; total, 1,190. Total—killed, 180; wounded, 913; missing, 153. Aggregate, 1,246. For a detailed list I respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of regimental commanders. During the same time we have taken 301 prisoners, including 13 commissioned officers. The Twenty-fifth Illinois, Thirty-second Indiana, and Thirty-fifth Illinois having been relieved from duty before the close of the campaign, no reports were furnished by their commanding officers.

To Col. Frank Askew, commanding Fifteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Gray, commanding Forty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteers; Lieut. Col. William D. Williams, commanding Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry; Col. Frank Erdelmeyer, commanding Thirty-second Indiana Infantry; Col. R. H. Nodine, commanding Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry; Lieut. Col. W. P. Chandler, commanding Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry; Lieut. Col. O. C. Johnson and Maj. George Wilson, commanding Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry; Col. John A. Martin and Lieut. Col. James M. Graham, commanding Eighth Kansas Veteran Volunteer Infantry, all brave and competent officers, are due the thanks of their country.

To the brigade staff—Lieut. S. Green, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. C. A. Norton, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. J. A. Beeman, topographical engineer; Capt. C. H. Askew, provost-marshal; Lieut. Wallace McGrath, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. C. Fouke, commissary of subsistence; Lieut. T. A. Pesso, acting assistant quartermaster; and Lieuts. V. Koehler and L. G. Nelson, aides-de-camp—I render my personal thanks for their valuable aid and cordial co-operation, and bear cheerful testimony to their bravery, industry, and the good judgment with which they performed, under the several commanders of the brigade, the arduous and important duties necessarily imposed upon them.

Having now submitted the customary details, based upon the best data at my command, I should regard the report of operations in so great a campaign as the one just closed as incomplete did I omit to bear tribute to the excellent esprit de corps and veteran steadiness and bravery of the officers and men in the gallant old First Brigade. Tried on the fields of Shiloh, Stone's River, bloody Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, they could not fail, even when put to the severe test of 123 days of active field duty, unrelieved by a consecutive night of secure rest; no maneuvers, however self-evidently dangerous, have called forth dissatisfaction or a spoken doubt; no murmurs have come from them of necessarily imposed, but heavy, duty in storm or sunshine; no officer or enlisted man mars the records of our courts-martial with a cowardly charge against his name; no flag has received a stain or been lost because its keepers shrunk in the

hour of action; none of our brave boys have fallen dishonorabl or unregretted, and all our dead have received honorable sepultur even when in the hands of the enemy. Once only has the old Fir Brigade met repulse in these 123 days—the sad, yet glorious, 27th May—and the rude-made graves of 105 men on the slope of Cl burne's parapets give silent testimony to the pith of the old First regiments. For a year past it has passed into a proverb with that "any battalion can fight itself," not that the officers are le ened thereby in the scale of skill or bravery, but that the men a so disciplined as to preserve the unit in battle or associated acti in repulse or advantage. It is not for me to pass eulogy upon t First Brigade, of the Third Division. I only ask justice for a mention honorably of its works; for, under the skillful and wat ful eye of its division commander, it has performed all acts wort of honorable mention, and I, in all trustworthiness and cand leave the same in his hands.

Believe me, captain, though the month of September, enjoyed peace and glorious recollections in the empire city of the emp State of the South, finds the battalions of the First Brigade shorn half their numbers, yet the old unconquerable spirit is in the ran ready at all times and seasons to battle for national liberty, natio peace, national power, and the national unity of half a hemisphe

Respectfully submitted.

C. T. HOTCHKISS,
Colonel Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 55.

Report of Col. William H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantr commanding First Brigade, of operations August 2.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FOURTH CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit the following as to my advance yesterday:

The proper dispositions having been made, the whole skirmish li advanced in face of a heavy fire from the enemy's first line, and several places reached points within twenty yards of that line, whil on the right the skirmishers of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, Eight ninth Illinois, and Eighth Kansas gallantly swept forward a mounted the enemy's works. At this juncture a battery of fo guns, near a house on our extreme right, opened rapidly with sh and grape, completely enfilading our line. At the same time t enemy opened with musketry volleys from his second, or main, lin Our right was then withdrawn to a sheltered position, where it r mained until ordered to occupy its old position. In front of our ce ter the enemy opened with artillery posted in rear of his lines a beyond, but near our left he used a battery of two guns. The mov ment demonstrated, first, that there is no point to which our ski mish line could be advanced and placed in a tenable position; secon that the enemy's skirmishers are not in pits, but behind continuo

works, well constructed; third, that the enemy's main work is from 200 to 300 yards in rear of his first line, well located, and strongly built and protected; fourth, that his main line is on higher ground and completely commands the first; fifth, that a strong skirmish line only occupies the first line of works. When we advanced the enemy's troops appeared in the main line, clearing it for action, by throwing down the arbors and formed in line of battle. These troops, or two regiments, appeared to move up from the rear opposite our left, and, filing left at their works, took position on the double-quick. My advance was under the immediate direction of Major Kidder, Eighty-ninth Illinois, picket officer of the day, who exhibited most commendable prudence, skill, and energy.

My loss was 1 captain severely wounded. Enlisted men—killed, 4; wounded, 10; missing, 2. Total, 17.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. GIBSON,
Colonel Forty-ninth Ohio Vol. Infty., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 56.

Report of Lieut. Col. William D. Williams, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Near Atlanta, Ga, September 13, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report the operations of the Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers from May 3 to September 9, 1864, embracing a period of more than four months, on a line of operations of more than 160 miles in length directly in the heart of the enemy's country.

In obedience to orders from superior authority, the Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, under the command of Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss, marched from McDonald's Station, on the East Tennessee railroad, in company with brigade, division, and corps, on Tuesday, May 3, 1864, at 12 m. Arrived at Catoosa Springs and encamped for the night. Marched again on May 7, and arrived at Tunnel Hill May 8; encamped for the night. May 9, moved forward to near Rocky Face Ridge, and took position in support of the Thirty-Second Indiana Infantry; same day the Eighty-ninth relieved the Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry as skirmishers, and drove the enemy's skirmishers up the hill called Rocky Face Ridge. In this affair the Eighty-ninth Illinois lost 2 killed and 15 wounded. (For names, rank, and character of wounds, see schedule, marked A,* accompanying this report.) May 10, were relieved as skirmishers, and took position in reserve. May 10 [11], again deployed as skirmishers in front of Rocky Face Ridge; no casualties. May 12, marched to the left of Rocky Face Ridge, took position and built breast-works. May 13, took up line of march in pursuit of the enemy

*Omitted. It shows an aggregate during the campaign of 40 killed, 130 wounded, and 68 captured or missing.

(he having abandoned his intrenchments during the night of the 12th), passing Dalton. May 14, took up position near Oostenaula River and built breast-works. May 15, enemy again abandoned their works and we took up line of march, following him southward. May 16, continued the march. May 17, still following the enemy. May 18, took up position in front of the enemy; during the night of the 18th the [enemy] abandoned his intrenchments. May 19, took up line of march, passing through Kingston; overtook the enemy near Cassville intrenched; took up position, and built breast-works. May 20, 21, 22, remained in our works, the enemy in the mean time retreating southward; while remaining in our works near Cassville replenished our stores of rations, reduced baggage, and prepared to follow the enemy across the Etowah River to his stronghold at Atlanta. May 23, took up line of march southward, crossed the Etowah River. May 24, still going southward in pursuit. May 25, still in pursuit. May 26, deployed regiment as skirmishers; encountered the enemy's skirmishers. Casualties, 1 man wounded, since dead (see schedule, marked A). May 27, were relieved as skirmishers and immediately ordered to move to the left to form part of a column of attack on the enemy's works. We moved about five miles to the left to a place known as Pickett's Mill; were formed in a column of attack—the Eighty-ninth forming part of the first or front line, the Fifteenth Wisconsin and Thirty-second Indiana on our left; nothing on our right. Moved to the attack of the enemy's works at 5 p. m.; commenced the charge in fine order and good spirits; was met with a destructive fire from the enemy of musketry and artillery; advanced to within about twenty-five yards of the enemy's works up a steep hill; here the fire was so murderous that the column paused, wavered, and sought such shelter as they could find. After sustaining this terrific fire for about an hour were recalled, but did not withdraw until after dark, then withdrew beyond range, re-formed, and after sending out details to pick up the wounded, retired a short distance to the rear. Our casualties were large, and attest the terrible character of the assault. Killed, 16; wounded, 71; missing, 67; among them 4 commissioned officers, Capt. L. F. Dimick, Company F; Capt. S. C. Comstock, Company I; Lieutenant Arenschield, Company F, and Lieutenant Wood, Company B. (For names, rank, and wounds, see schedule, marked A.) After retiring to the rear about 600 yards, built breast-works, worked all night at them, and remained in them May 28 and 29, the enemy occasionally feeling our lines and eliciting spirited replies, which sent them speedily back to their works. May 30, advanced the line 500 yards to front and right; built breast-works and remained in them May 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. During the night of the 5th the enemy abandoned his works on our front. June 6, took up line of march in pursuit via Acworth. June 7, 8, 9, remained in camp waiting orders. June 10, marched forward three miles. June 11, took position in line of battle in front of Pine Mountain. June 12, 13, remained in position. June 14, advanced in line of battle and found the enemy's works on Pine Mountain abandoned. June 15 and 16, remained within enemy's works on Pine Mountain. June 17, advanced, deployed as skirmishers, about two miles, encountered the enemy's skirmishers and steadily drove them back to their rifle-pits on the south side of a large open field, then charged across this field and drove the enemy from their rifle-pits, and occupied them with the Eighty-ninth's

skirmishers. Casualties, killed, none; wounded, 7; 2 since dead. (See schedule, marked A.) This skirmish was a very gallant and spirited affair, and particularly honorable to the dash and spirit of the Eighty-ninth Illinois. It was then called Bald Mountain. The Eighty-ninth feel entitled to claim they were the first to cross the open field and drive the enemy from their admirably selected and well-constructed rifle-pits. This under the eye of the division commander. June 18, advanced about 600 yards and built breast-works. During the night of the 18th the enemy abandoned their works, and we advanced and occupied them. June 20, advanced, deployed as skirmishers. June 21, advanced as support of Forty-ninth and Fifteenth Ohio, deployed as skirmishers. These gallant regiments drove the enemy from a position known as Bald Knob. The Eighty-ninth relieved the Forty-ninth Ohio, which had taken an advanced position in the wood to the right of the knob. The enemy contested this advanced position with obstinacy, and our casualties were 2 killed and 14 wounded. (See schedule, marked A.) Here fell Lieut. William Harkness, Company H, an energetic and brave officer, a sincere Christian, and urbane gentleman. June 22 to July 2, occupying alternately the first and second lines of breast-works with the Fifteenth Ohio. During this time, from June 22 to July 2, eleven days, our casualties were 5 killed, 13 wounded. (See schedule, marked A, for names, rank, &c.) July 2, at midnight moved to the extreme left of the army to a point opposite Little Kenesaw. During the night of the 2d the enemy abandoned his intrenchments on our front, as well as all along the line of the Kenesaw, and at daylight, July 3, we beheld with delight the Stars and Stripes floating proudly and defiantly on the summit of Kenesaw Mountain. July 3, pursued the enemy southward, passing through Marietta, and encamping three miles south, at or near Station Neal Dow. July 4, remained in camp. During the night of the 4th the enemy retreated. July 5, advanced to the bank of the Chattahoochee River, and encamped at Pace's Ferry. Remained in [camp] July 6, 7, 8, 9. July 10, took up line of march to the left of the army, as a support to the Twenty-third Corps, crossing the river. July 11, crossed the Chattahoochee River on pontoons at Edwards Ferry. July 12, remained in camp on south bank of the river. July 13, moved to the right about one mile and built breast-works and skirmished with the enemy. Casualties, 1 man taken prisoner. (See schedule, marked A.) July 14, 15, 16, remained in our works. July 17, advanced to the right, to cover the crossing of the Fourteenth Army Corps at Pace's Ferry; built breast-works. July 18, moved forward in pursuit of the enemy. July 19, moved up to Peach Tree Creek, found the enemy at the creek, advanced across the creek, and built breast-works under a hot fire from the enemy. Skirmished all the afternoon with the enemy. Casualties, 1 commissioned officer wounded, Lieutenant Street, since dead. (See schedule, marked A.) July 20, moved to the left, to relive the First Division, Fourth Army Corps. July 21, advanced about three miles and built breast-works. During the night of 22d enemy abandoned his works; advanced and occupied them. July 23, advanced and found the enemy's works abandoned; advanced to within half a mile of the northern suburbs of Atlanta; encountered the enemy's skirmishers, built breast-works, and remained in them thirty-four days, or until the night of August 25, skirmishing every day with the enemy, and, during which time, drove the enemy from their front line of rifle-pits, and occupied

them with our own skirmishers. This carried our front line of rifle-pits to within 400 yards of the enemy's main line of works or forts. Our casualties from July 22 to August 25, inclusive, in front of Atlanta: Killed, 3; wounded, 21; missing, 1—supposed to be killed in one of the many advances on the enemy's works. (See schedule, marked A.) At 10 p. m. August 25 moved toward the extreme right of the army; marched all night. August 26, marched to the right and southwest, and camped near Utoy Creek. August 27, marched southward and west of Atlanta; built breast-works. 28th, marched eastward toward West Point railroad. 29th, remained in camp. August 30, marched eastward across West Point railroad toward Rough and Ready, on Macon railroad. August 31, reached Macon railroad and built breast-works. September 1, detailed pioneers, who, with the pioneers of the brigade, under charge of Major Kidder, of the Eighty-ninth, tore up and destroyed two miles of the Macon railroad; marched same day, September 1, for Jonesborough, 22 miles south of Atlanta, to participate in the expected battle at that point; reached there at 6 p. m., and went immediately into position. The enemy, having been severely handled and driven from their intrenchments by the Fourteenth Army Corps, retreated during the night of September 1. September 2, followed in pursuit, passing through Jonesborough, and overtook the enemy intrenched on heights in and about Lovejoy's, a station on Macon railroad, five miles south of Jonesborough. Deployed the Eighty-ninth as skirmishers on left of the entire army; drove the enemy to his main works on the heights. September 3, built breast-works. September 4, remained in our works. September 5, remained in our works until 8 p. m., then marched to the rear in company with brigade, division, and corps; marched all night northward toward Atlanta. September 6, remained in camp near Jonesborough and picketed left flank of division. September 7, marched northward. September 8, passed through Atlanta with colors flying and drums beating; went into camp about three miles eastward of Atlanta, where the Eighty-ninth is encamped at the date of this report.

I take the opportunity as the commanding officer of the Eighty-ninth to express my grateful acknowledgments to the rank and file of this regiment for their uncomplaining endurance and devoted bravery during this long, laborious, and eventful campaign. They have proved themselves patriots and soldiers of the highest type. Such men go far toward redeeming the era in which we live from the charge of degeneracy.

If war is a frightful calamity it develops some of the noblest traits of manhood and humanity, and Sherman's Atlanta campaign will stand out conspicuously in the annals of our country's history for skill, bravery, endurance, obedience, and unexampled patriotism. Where merit among the rank and file is so general, just discrimination is impossible. Could the brave dead be resuscitated, their names should be pre-eminent. Nor should the wounded, languishing in distant hospitals, be forgotten. Let us hope our country will not forget them or begrudge to them the empty, but still highly prized, homage of a nation's gratitude.

Of the commissioned officers of the Eighty-ninth I can speak with pride and pleasure. Not one of them ever faltered in his duty. Ever foremost in the charge, the record of the Eighty-ninth's dead and wounded tells the story more eloquently than tongue or pen. To the already illustrious dead can be added Lieut. William Harkness,

Company H, and Lieut. N. Street, Company D. To the wounded, Capt. L. F. Dimick, Company F; Capt. S. C. Comstock, Company I, and Lieut. O. C. Pease, Company E. Of the living and present I owe it to truth to say that whatever of credit may be due the Eighty-ninth for good conduct in front of the enemy or elsewhere, is mainly due to the judicious advice and sound example of Maj. B. H. Kidder; Capt. J. M. Farquhar, Company B; Capt. F. M. Hobbs, Company H; Capt. W. A. Sampson, Company K; Captain Warren, Company E; Captain Dimick, Company F; Captain Howell, Company G; Captain Comstock, Company I; Captain Robinson and Captain Rigney, Company C, and Lieutenants Walker, Arenschield, Copp, Greenfield, Beecher, Wood, Pease, Tait, Miller, Swickard, Phelps, and Hale, and last, but not least, Lieut. and Adjt. J. M. Grosh and Sergt. Maj. B. O'Connor.

I cannot let the occasion pass without bearing testimony to the zeal and efficiency of Surg. H. B. Tuttle and Assist. Surg. P. R. Thombs, both of whom freely exposed their lives to assist the wounded and assuage the pains of the dying. Surgeon Tuttle succumbed to the arduous toil and incessant devotion opposite Atlanta and is still sick in hospital. Surgeon Thombs continued to the final end and has won a name (with the Eighty-ninth) for skill and humanity second to none in the Army of the Cumberland.

I respectfully refer to the accompanying schedule, marked A, for all the particulars in reference to the names, rank, &c., of the killed, wounded, and missing.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

WM. D. WILLIAMS,
Lieut. Col. 89th Illinois Infty. Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. W. MCGRATH,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Third Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 57

Report of Lieut. Col. James M. Graham, Eighth Kansas Infantry, of operations June 28–September 8.

HDQRS. EIGHTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 18, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with circular orders dated headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, September 9, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eighth Regiment Kansas Veteran Volunteers in the late campaign against Atlanta:

The regiment returned from veteran furlough and joined the brigade at Kenesaw Mountain June 28, 1864, and was with the brigade during all the marches, skirmishing, and fighting from that time until the end of the campaign. The regiment did no special service during the campaign, but with the brigade did its regular turns of skirmishing, picketing, fatigue, and such other duties as were required of it. The regiment assisted the brigade in building nine lines of breast-works during the campaign, and was fifty-nine days under fire. Our loss during the campaign was 6 killed, 20 wounded, and 3 missing; total 29. The officers and men of the regiment all

behaved with conspicuous courage and gallantry during the c
paign. The aggregate strength of the regiment on this campa
was about 275.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the killed, wounc
and missing in the campaign.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. GRAHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Kansas Volunteers, Comd

Lieut. WALLACE MCGRATH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 58.

Report of Col. Frank Askew, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp near Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 186

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the
lowing report of the part taken by this regiment in the campa
just terminated by the capture of Atlanta:

From the time we broke up camp near McDonald's Station, Ter
on the 3d day of May until the 9th day of June, the regiment
under the command of Colonel Wallace, with the exception o
short time late in the evening of the 27th of May, and part of
next day, when Colonel Wallace was disabled by a fall, I took c
mand. During this time we had marched from McDonald's Stat
to near Acworth, Ga., participating with the brigade in the sl
mishing at Rocky Face Ridge, in front of Dalton; in the battl
Resaca, and in the march to and battle of Pickett's Mills, near I
las, Ga., on the 27th of May. Of the part we took in the skirmi
ing at Rocky Face Ridge, and in the battle of Resaca, I deem
unnecessary to mention further than that we relieved troops alre
in position, our losses being, at Rocky Face, 1 enlisted man kil
and 2 wounded, and at Resaca, 3 enlisted men killed and 15 wound
In the battle of Pickett's Mills, on the 27th of May, we occupied,
understand it, the right of the second line of the brigade in rea
the Eighty-ninth Illinois. Upon moving to the position to atta
about 5 p. m., the right wing of the regiment emerged from
woods into an open field directly in front of the position of the
emy, who immediately opened on us from a battery to our front
right. I immediately threw out Company A, Lieutenant Hanson
skirmishers to cover that part of our front and right flank, and s
word to Colonel Wallace, who was near the left of the regime
that our right was thrown out into an open field, with none of
troops in front, and nothing connecting with our right to protect
from an attack in that direction, and that the enemy were stron
posted in a line of works on the farther edge of the open field, on
ing ground, from us, and apparently enveloping our right flank.
soon received orders from Colonel Gibson, commanding the briga
to refuse our regiment to protect the right flank. This disposit
was partly made when the line was ordered forward. In the adva
the regiment was thrown into some confusion, as we were mov

*Omitted.

:he left flank at the time the order to advance came, and by some ans or other, to me unknown, the line was broken near the center, in moving forward the right wing, with the exception of Com- y A, moved in such a direction that it came to the attack to the of the left wing of the regiment. Upon receiving the order, rever, the men moved forward with spirit and determination, ler a terrible fire from the artillery and small-arms of the enemy ted behind their works. The fire was so hot and well directed, decimated our ranks so rapidly, that the advance was checked hin a short distance of the enemy's works, where we were com- led to seek such shelter from the storm of shot as the nature of ground afforded. It soon became evident that the attack had ed, and the recall was sounded by the brigade bugle about 6 n. As I could not find Colonel Wallace on the field (I learned erward that he had been injured by a fall, and had gone or been en off) I did not think it prudent to withdraw then, as it was l daylight, and an attempt to withdraw then would have exposed to great risks; besides, we would have been compelled to leave arly all our wounded in the hands of the enemy. I waited until rk, then sent out parties to gather up the wounded and carry them the rear. After we had carried off all we could find we quietly thdrew and joined the brigade. Our loss in this battle was Cap- in Updegrove, Company H, severely wounded; Lieutenant Davis, mpany C, wounded in foot; Lieutenant Leiter, Company I, lost ght hand. Color Sergt. Ambrose Norton, Company D, was killed, d 5 of the color guard successively killed or wounded with the lors. They were finally brought off by Sergt. David D. Hart, of ompany I, then one of the color guard. Our loss of enlisted men, cluding these, was 19 killed, 61 wounded, and 19 missing. The issing were mostly wounded, whom we were unable to find in the arkness. On the 28th and 29th of May we remained in about the me position that we took when withdrawn on the night of the 7th in the immediate vicinity of the battle-field. On the night of e 30th we moved forward a short distance, our position being on e left of the first line of the brigade connecting with the right of eneral Hazen's brigade, and fortified. The next morning the emy made a demonstration on our front with what I supposed to ave been a strong skirmish line. They advanced, cheering. Our irmishers came in, in obedience to orders, and we gave the enemy few volleys from our lines, which apparently satisfied him, as he mediately retired. We had 3 men wounded. We remained in is position without further incident of any importance until the h of June, when, in extending our lines, we were moved to the ght a short distance, and occupied works across the ravine from ir former position. We were in this position on the morning of e 5th of June, when it was discovered that the enemy had gone ring the night. On the morning of the 6th we marched to, and ent into camp near. Acworth, Ga. We remained here quietly in mp on the 7th, 8th, and 9th. On the latter day Colonel Wallace ft the command, on a leave of absence, and turned it over to me. e 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th we spent in camp, and in moving into sition, confronted the position of the enemy at Kenesaw and ne Mountains. On the 14th we were on the left of the first line the brigade, our left connecting with the right of General Baird's ision, of the Fourteenth Corps. We advanced during the day ut half a mile from the position we occupied in the morning, and

in the afternoon were ordered to relieve the skirmishers of the Thirty-second Indiana, covering the front of the brigade, which I did with Company A, Lieutenant Hanson. Our skirmishers drove the skirmishers of the enemy into a line of rail barricades directly in front of their main line of works, with a loss to us of Lieutenant Hadden, Company A, killed, and 1 enlisted man killed and 5 wounded, of same company. During the night we fortified our position, and in the morning discovered that the enemy had evacuated their works in our front and on Pine Mountain.

The 15th and 16th we rested with the brigade and division massed in rear of the corps, and on the morning of the 17th moved forward, passing through the line of works in rear of Pine Mountain, which the enemy had abandoned the night before, and relieved a part of General Stanley's division, our position being in the center of the first line of the brigade, a part of the Eighty-ninth Illinois covering our front as skirmishers. In this position we moved forward about half a mile, and were halted while the artillery was put in position along our front, and opened fire on the enemy. We fortified our position here during the night. On the 18th it rained incessantly all day. In the evening we relieved the skirmishers, consisting of the Fifteenth Wisconsin and Thirty-fifth Illinois, and had 6 men wounded, 2 of them by shells from our own batteries. Before daylight on the morning of the 19th we discovered that the enemy had evacuated their works directly in our front. Captain (now Major) Dawson, having gone out with three or four men, discovered that the works were unoccupied, and went into them and picked up 2 or 3 stragglers of the enemy, and sent them back under charge of Peter Cupp, a private of Company H. When Cupp was going back he discovered a company of men marching along in front of the enemy's works, and supposed them to be our men, but on a nearer approach discovered that they were of the enemy. Thereupon a conversation ensued, in which Cupp with great coolness and address explained to the captain commanding the company the condition of things; that his (the captain's) friends had left, and that four companies of ours had just entered their works, and were between him and his friends (which to say the least was something of an exaggeration), and that the best thing he could do was to surrender. Cupp's prisoners and his close proximity to the works corroborating his story, the captain concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and surrendered himself, Capt. S. Yates Levy, his lieutenant, and 17 men, Company D, First Georgia Regiment of Volunteers, prisoners of war, and Cupp placing himself at their head marched them into our lines. Company E, Lieutenant Du Bois, also picked up 35 prisoners, and Sergeant Scott, of Company G, and other men of the regiment, a number more, making in all about 80 prisoners that we got that morning. During the day we moved forward about a mile and bivouacked for the night, with the whole brigade massed in reserve just outside the abandoned rebel works. On the 20th we moved forward and to the right about one and a half miles, relieving a part of the Twentieth Corps, and completed works which they had just begun; had 2 or 3 men wounded during the day by the sharpshooters of the enemy. About noon on the 21st of June I was ordered by Colonel Nodine, of the Twenty-fifth Illinois, then temporarily commanding the brigade, to take four companies of my regiment, deploying two as skirmishers

and holding two in reserve, and to take and hold, in conjunction with Colonel Kirby's command, a bald knob in front of the left of our position and the right of Colonel Kirby's brigade, of the First Division, and which the enemy then held with a strong line of skirmishers, protected by rifle-pits. The position had been taken the day before by a regiment of Colonel Kirby's brigade, and they had been compelled to relinquish it. Under instructions from General Howard, delivered in person, I reconnoitered the position and satisfied myself that in order to hold it after it was taken it would be necessary to drive the enemy out of and hold the woods to the right of and front of the knob, which would afford him a good cover to rally under in case he was driven off the knob, or to mass any force with which he might attempt to retake the position. Accordingly, Company B, Lieutenant Smith, and Company G, Captain Dawson, were moved forward by the right flank under cover of a skirt of woods to a place as near the knob as they could get without exposing themselves, with instructions that on the signal from the bugle they should make a right wheel and dash rapidly for the enemy's rifle-pits on top of the knob without halting to fire. Company E, Lieutenant Du Bois, and Company K, Captain Carroll, were moved directly in rear of Companies B and G, with instructions that as soon as the movement was begun by Companies B and G, so that they would have room, to deploy as skirmishers, connecting the left to Company K with the right of Company G, and dash forward into the woods to the right of the knob. The other six companies were moved in column of company, left in front, directly in rear of Companies E and K. At the signal the front companies, B, G, K, and E, dashed forward in splendid style and with such rapidity that the astonished enemy had hardly time to get off, as we captured some 25 or 30 in their works, but in going to the rear some of them went into the lines of the First Division and we got no credit for them. As soon as the front companies had gained the top of the knob and driven the enemy back in the woods I deployed the other six companies by the right flank on the left company and moved them rapidly forward, so that the left of the left company (H) struck the top of the knob and the right extended out into the woods near the open field, near where the left of General Hazen's brigade afterwards rested. As it was General Howard's instructions that we should fortify and hold the knob at all hazards, I immediately set to work with three companies on the left, viz, H, Lieutenant Dorneck; C, Captain Byrd, and I, Capt. George W. Cummins, together with the pioneers of the brigade, who had been ordered to report to me for that purpose, to fortify the knob. This we did under a most terrific fire from two or three batteries of the enemy posted in their main line of works from 600 to 700 yards distant. At the same time the other seven companies of the regiment were engaged in a hard fight in the woods to the right of the knob, as the enemy had (as we learned afterwards from their newspapers) determined to retake the position, and had sent two regiments, the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, for that purpose. They approached through the woods to our right and were gallantly met by these seven companies, their advance checked, and, with the assistance of the Forty-ninth Ohio, which about this time came to our support, driven back with a very heavy loss, as they admit, leaving a number of their dead and wounded in our hands. We were then relieved for a short time, until we had gath-

ered up our dead and wounded, and were again put in the first line, covering our front with Company A, Sergeant Gardner commanding, and Company F, Lieutenant Glover, deployed as skirmishers, and during the night built a line of works. Our losses in this day's operations were Lieutenant Hanson, Company A, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Donner, Company E, severely wounded, and 9 enlisted men killed and 44 wounded. On the morning of the 22d we were relieved from the first line by the Eighty-ninth Illinois, taking their place in the second line. On the morning of the 23d we relieved the Eighty-ninth Illinois, in the first line, and in the afternoon were ordered to advance our skirmish line, which we did a short distance, with Company F, Lieutenant Glover, and Company D, Lieutenant Geiger, deployed as skirmishers, losing Lieutenant Geiger, slightly wounded, and 3 enlisted men killed and 17 wounded, principally from these two companies.

From this date, the 23d of June, until the 2d day of July, we were engaged in no important movement, merely holding our position, alternating with the Eighty-ninth Illinois in holding the front line. As we were so near the enemy, it required that the whole command should be kept on the alert and that the utmost vigilance should be exercised by officers and men when on the front line to prevent a surprise, and the command was very much harassed and fatigued. On the evening of the 2d of July we moved to the left and relieved a part of the Fifteenth Corps directly in front of Little Kenesaw Mountain, our position being in the works on the right of the front line of the brigade. During the night the enemy evacuated their works, and Company K, Captain Carroll, and Company E, Lieutenant Du Bois, which were on the skirmish line in our front, picked up some 25 or 30 of the enemy's stragglers. Sergt. Thomas Bethel, of Company K, was killed while reconnoitering the front early in the morning by the pickets of an adjoining command. Of the march to Marietta and Vining's Station and up the Chattahoochee, and the crossing of that river, it is unnecessary to go into details. On the 17th of July, in the movement of our division down the left bank of the Chattahoochee to a point opposite Vining's Station to cover the crossing of the Fourteenth Army Corps, this regiment occupied the extreme left of the first line of the brigade and division, covering that flank with skirmishers. On the 19th of July, in the crossing of Peach Tree Creek, we had 2 men slightly wounded by a stray ball.

On the 20th of July we moved to the front and left and relieved a portion of General Stanley's division, completing their unfinished works. During the morning had 2 men of Company K killed on the skirmish line, and in the evening Sergt. T. C. Cory, of Company I, wounded while advancing the skirmish line, making the third wound which the sergeant received during the campaign, the first two of which were not yet healed. He deserves special mention for his courage and fortitude. During the night of the 20th and morning of the 21st the enemy again evacuated their works in our front, and Company F, Lieutenant Glover, which was on the skirmish line, picked up 5 or 6 stragglers. During the day we moved forward and fortified a position on a high hill in support of Bridges' battery and in front of a line of works which was occupied by the enemy.

Early on the morning of the 22d it was discovered that the enemy had again evacuated, and Company C, Captain Byrd, on the skirmish line, picked up a few stragglers. During the forenoon we

moved forward toward Atlanta, and about noon went into position near the city, on the left of the first line of the brigade, and completed a line of works which some regiments of General Newton's division had begun. These works we occupied during the whole time of the siege of Atlanta, from the 22d day of July until the night of the 25th of August. While in this position, on the afternoon of the 28th of July, we were ordered to advance our skirmish line, and, if possible, take the enemy's rifle-pits in our front. The line was strengthened so that it was composed of Company C, Captain Byrd; Company H, Lieutenant Dorneck; Company E, Lieutenant Du Bois; Company K, Captain Carroll, and Company G, Lieutenant Doolittle. At the signal the whole line dashed forward without firing a gun, and captured in the pits 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 21 men, with a loss to us of but 1 man killed and 1 wounded. With the prompt assistance of the pioneers, under Lieut. J. A. Gleason, the pits were immediately converted to our use and occupied by our skirmish line, giving them a position commanding the main line of the enemy's works and the ground in the rear, and from which they were able to annoy the enemy very much during the remainder of the siege. I deem it unnecessary to describe at length the part we took in the late operations, beginning with our withdrawal on the night of the 25th of August from our position in front of Atlanta and ending with our return to Atlanta and encampment at this place on the 8th of September, as we were engaged in no important battles or skirmishes, either with or detached from the brigade, and the marches were made under the eye of the present brigade commander. Lieutenant-Colonel McClenahan, and Adjt. Alexis Cope, have been present with the command during the whole campaign, and while I have been in command of the regiment have given me their valuable aid and assistance, and have sustained their reputation as good officers and brave men. Dr. William M. Clark, assistant surgeon, has also been present with the command during the campaign, and deserves great credit for his untiring devotion to his duties and care for the sick and wounded.

In conclusion, it affords me great gratification to bear testimony to the universal good conduct of the officers and men of this command; to the cheerfulness with which they endured the hardships and fatigue of this most extraordinary campaign, and to the alacrity with which they obeyed orders, no matter with what risks their execution was attended.

Our losses during the whole campaign, which will be found in detail in the accompanying list of casualties, are as follows:

Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 6; total, 7. Enlisted men—killed, 43; wounded, 171; missing, 19; total, 233. Total—killed, 44; wounded, 177; missing, 19. Aggregate, 240.

To counterbalance this we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have taken of the enemy at least 160 prisoners and stragglers, including 5 commissioned officers, and put hors de combat in other ways quite a number.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ASKEW,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. W. MCGRATH,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Third Div., Fourth Corps.

No. 59.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Gray, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-NINTH OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the campaign just closed, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta:

From the time we broke camp on the 3d day of May, at McDonald's Station, East Tenn., until the 15th day of the same month, the regiment was commanded by Col. William H. Gibson, therefore it will not be expected of me to give more than a general account of its operations during that time. From McDonald's Station we marched with the brigade, commanded by General Willich, and with it went into position in front of Rocky Face Ridge on the 7th of May, and participated in the operations there without any occurrence worthy of mention until the 9th, when the brigade was formed column en masse, our position being the right of second line and in rear of Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers. In this formation we moved with the brigade by the right flank half a mile to the right of our first position. This movement brought the regiment into an open field in musket-range of the enemy on top of the ridge. Seeing us thus massed he gave us a galling fire that killed 1 and wounded 4 enlisted men. The command was immediately deployed into line on first company and ordered to lie down, taking shelter, as far as possible, behind the slight irregularities of the ground; remained in this position half an hour, when we moved again with the brigade by the left flank about one-quarter of a mile to the left and bivouacked. This movement seemed to me to be objectless, and resulted in what appeared an unnecessary loss of life. On the morning of the 10th we relieved the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers on the picket-line in front of the brigade, occupying a line close up under an almost perpendicular ledge of rocks, from the top of which the enemy rolled stones down on our men, injuring some severely. Our left rested on the top of the ridge, connecting with the pickets of General Harker's brigade. We remained on picket until night, being relieved by the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers, and returned to our position in the brigade. Our casualties this day were Lieut. Edwin Haff and 5 men wounded, all in Companies F and I, the former commanded by Capt. John F. Kessler, the latter by Capt. M. E. Tyler. On the morning of the 11th, when the division took up position on the hill across the valley in rear of the position held on the 10th, we moved with the brigade. On the evening of the 12th we again relieved the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers on the line. During this night the enemy evacuated the ridge and retreated from Dalton. On finding them gone a skirmish line was thrown forward and 5 stragglers taken in. On the morning of the 13th the regiment with the brigade marched with the pursuing column and took position in front of Resaca on the 14th, where the brigade relieved troops of the Twenty-third Army Corps. During this day the regiment alternated with the other regiments of the brigade on the picket-line. The opposing lines were close together, and firing continual and rapid. Our casualties in this day's operations were 10 enlisted men wounded. On the 15th the situation was unchanged,

and the position and operations of the regiment the same as on the 14th. In the afternoon of this day Brigadier-General Willich was severely wounded; the command of brigade devolving on Colonel Gibson, he turned the command of the regiment over to me. Casualties this day, 2 enlisted men.

On the morning of the 16th it was found the enemy had evacuated. On the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th we were engaged in marching with pursuing column; nothing transpired worthy of mention, and having no casualties. On the evening of the 19th, the enemy being found in line of battle at Cassville, about twenty-six miles south of Resaca, the army formed line of battle and advanced upon them. Our position was on the left of the brigade in the first line, the brigade being in reserve to the Second and Third Brigades of the division, did not become closely engaged. During the night the enemy again left our front. Casualties this day, 1 enlisted man wounded. Our position remained unchanged at Cassville until the 23d, when we took up our line of march with the brigade. Marched ten miles south, crossing Etowah River, and encamped on Euharlee Creek at Milner's Mills. On 24th resumed marching; halted for the night after traveling twelve miles. On 25th continued our march, crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek, moving to the support of the Twentieth Corps, which was severely engaged with the enemy near Dallas. On the morning of the 26th the brigade went into position on the left of the troops of the Twentieth Corps, already in line. The day was consumed in maneuvering for positions and fortifying them; we were not at any time during the day brought into close action. On the 27th, when the division marched to the extreme left of the general line of battle, the position of this regiment in the brigade was on the left of the second line, joined on my right by the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, with the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers in my front. In this formation we marched through almost impenetrable woods and over swampy ground a distance of several miles, arriving at a position near Pickett's Mills about 3 p. m. Here our lines were now formed, facing those of the enemy. About 4 p. m. our brigade, following the Second Brigade, advanced to the attack. The woods and undergrowth were so dense that nothing could be seen at a distance of 150 yards. I was ordered to maintain that distance from the first line. At the signal I advanced, preceding my command, to observe the movements of the first line. We were soon brought under a desolating fire of musketry and artillery at close range. In a few movements I lost sight of the first line, it having drifted to the left. I could see no organized force in my front, but the woods full of men seeking shelter from the terrible storm of shot and shell. At this juncture I met the adjutant-general of General Hazen's brigade, who, in answer to my inquiries, told me the enemy had a strong position on a hill across a ravine a few yards in advance, and said it could only be taken by storm. The regiment, over 400 effective men, soon arrived at the ravine named, and which I found was enfiladed by artillery and musketry. I could now see the position of the enemy on the other side and a line of our troops lying below the crest of the hill. I then gave the order to charge, and the line advanced on double-quick, maintaining a perfect line; passing over the line on the side hill, advanced to within ten paces of the works of the enemy, and at one or two points got within bayonet reach of the rebels behind [*sic*] hors de combat, and it was found impossible for us to take a position before

which line after line had melted away, yet we remained without cover in the position we had gained, stubbornly contesting with our foe behind intrenchments until night enabled us to withdraw in safety, bringing off our wounded and losing but 4 in prisoners. I will be pardoned for claiming for my men and officers the highest encomiums for their intrepidity and persistent courage displayed on this field. Our casualty list in this day's fighting attests its severity, being as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 3; wounded, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 49; wounded, 144; missing, 4. Aggregate loss, 203.

During the night of the 27th we went into position with the brigade and fortified; remained in the position during the days of the 28th and 29th, and on the evening of the 30th advanced our line nearer the enemy and fortified. Remained in this position until June 4, alternating with the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers on the first line, meeting with no loss. On the morning of the 5th it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated their position in our front. On the 6th marched with the column to camp near Acworth, a distance of eight miles, where we remained to recuperate our wasted energies until the 10th, when the army resumed offensive operations, and on the 12th went into position in front of Pine Top Mountain. The work [*sic*] nothing was done until the morning of the 14th, when the brigade and division advanced about one mile, finding the enemy in strong works; the position of the regiment in brigade on this day being the right of the first line, with our front covered by the Fifteenth Ohio as skirmishers. Having driven the enemy to their main works, we took position and constructed fortifications. Our casualties this day were 1 officer (Captain Patterson) and 1 man slightly wounded. During the night the enemy again evacuated our immediate front. Passing over the interval between the 14th and 20th, during which time the regiment was engaged in picket duty and building fortifications in front of the enemy (our loss from the 14th to the 20th being 1 man killed and 4 wounded), on the morning of the 20th the brigade marched to the right one and a half miles and relieved a brigade of the Twentieth Corps in front of Kenesaw Mountain. My regiment was sent out to occupy a wooded knoll taken by the Twentieth Corps the day previous. It stood out from the main line of battle, and almost detached from the ridge held by our troops. Upon this knoll we completed some works made in the form of a crescent, and protected our flanks from the cross-fire the enemy were enabled to give us. Remained in this position until evening, being relieved by the Thirty-fifth Illinois and Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, when we returned to our place in the brigade. Our casualties this day were 1 enlisted man killed and 4 wounded. On the 21st I was ordered by Colonel Nodine, commanding brigade, to take my regiment and place it behind a bald knob just captured by the Fifteenth Ohio, as support. In obeying this order, and while advancing over an open field, I received a cross-fire from a wooded eminence to the right of the bald knob, and directly in front of the wooded knob alluded to above. Deeming it necessary to drive the enemy from this position to enable us to hold the one just gained by the four companies of the Fifteenth Ohio, and seeing the skirmishers of that regiment closely pressed, I exceeded my orders and changed the direction of my [line] and charged the position, driving, with the assistance of

Fifteenth Ohio, the enemy from it. We at once constructed porary works of rails and logs, keeping up the fire until they e of sufficient strength to enable us to hold them against any e the enemy might bring against us. Our loss in this affair was icer killed and 13 enlisted men wounded. This movement being e under the eye of the generals commanding division and corps, were pleased to tender us their thanks. From the 21st to the nothing of special interest occurred. The lines in front of the ade having been made secure by formidable earth-works, with is in front, we remained in them, a continual firing being kept rom both sides, causing frequent casualties. On the 27th the lines he brigade were reduced to a single line, the brigade extending he right, covering the space of the whole division for the pur- e of aiding the assaults made on other portions of the line. After failure of the assaults made that day the troops reoccupied their ner positions, and the situation remained unchanged until the ht of July 2. A change being ordered in the lines, we were re- ed in our position by other troops, and marched with the brigade the left, and occupied the works made by the Fifteenth Army ps. While this change was going on the enemy was engaged vacuating their works, and the morning of the 3d revealed their ence from our entire front. Our casualties in front of Kenesaw ntain from the 21st of June to July 3, 4 enlisted men and 1 offi- wounded.

the movements of the division and brigade from Kenesaw ntain to the Chattahoochee River we bore our part of the pick- g and skirmishing of the brigade without casualties or inci- t deserving mention. After a refreshing rest of four days Vining's Station we broke camp on the 10th day of July and ched up the Chattahoochee River to a point about eight miles ve the station and crossed to the east side, taking up position ut one mile from the crossing at the river and fortified it. The mand was engaged on one or two important movements from time we crossed the river until we broke up camp on the 18th marched for Atlanta. The movements of the regiment from 18th to the 22d, from which time the siege of the city dates, I not record in detail, as it would only be a repetition of much t has been given before. During the night of the 21st the enemy in left our front. We moved forward with the brigade at an ly hour of the 22d. When within two miles of Atlanta my regi- nt was deployed as skirmishers and moved forward, driving the my into their main works around Atlanta. After skirmishing ut two hours we were relieved by General Newton's troops and ved half mile to the left and fortified the position held by us dur- the entire siege. On the 28th I received orders to advance my kets in front of the regiment. Accordingly, I gave the order, the men dashed forward and captured the entire line of rifle- of the enemy, forking out with their bayonets many prisoners. s affair gave us much relief on our main line by removing the ny's line of pickets from an eminence to lower ground. On the lay of August we were ordered to make a demonstration in our t and ascertain the strength of the enemy, and, if found prac- ble, carry his works. I pushed out my skirmishers about 100 ls. Finding the enemy numerous and strongly posted and well ected by artillery I drew back the line to the original position.

In this affair we lost 3 men killed. From this date until th withdrew from the position around the city, on the evening 25th, the situation remained unchanged, nothing occurring of mention in this report. The brigade and division comm know the character of the operations.

Our casualties in the siege, from July 22 to August 25, v follows: 2 commissioned officers wounded, 6 enlisted men ki enlisted men wounded. The regiment marched with the l and division on the night of the 25th of August from Atlan returned with them to the city on the 8th day of September, loss of 4 men wounded in the works before Lovejoy's S Leaving McDonald's Station with an aggregate strength I went into camp at the close of the campaign with 225, lost in killed and wounded alone 295.

To the officers and men of the command, who so prompt cuted all orders given them, whether on the march, or whi fronting the enemy, all praise is given. In the hour of batt evinced the highest qualities of the patriot soldier.

To Maj. L. M. Strong and Adjt. D. R. Cook my thanks ar cially due for their gallantry and very valuable assistance re me throughout the campaign. Major Strong was severely w in the battle of the 27th of May, but declined to leave the fi remained on duty and witnessed the crowning success of th paign.

I feel entirely incompetent to pronounce eulogy upon the dead. The memory of Lieutenants Simons, Ramsey, Gibb lace, and the many brave men who with them have so nobl should ever be cherished in the hearts of our people and there, as in the minds of their remaining comrades, the det tion to defend and forever establish the great cause in def which their blood was shed—the hope of humanity, our fre tutions—a fitting monument to the glorious sacrifice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. F. GRAY
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Forty-ninth Ohio Vet.

Lieut. W. McGRATH,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Third Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 60.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ole C. Johnson, Fifteenth Wiscons fantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 15,

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of th ations of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers in the late car commencing at McDonald's Station, Tenn., the 3d day of M and ending with the occupation of Atlanta:

At 12 m. on the 3d of May the regiment, under comm Major Wilson, moved with the brigade on the road leading t Catoosa Springs to Tunnel Hill, which point we reached on

at 12 m. The Fifteenth Wisconsin being deployed as skirmishers, advanced to the foot of Rocky Face Ridge, where it remained during the night. On the morning of the 8th the regiment was ordered to advance and take the ridge, if possible. At 8 a. m. four companies being deployed as skirmishers our right, connecting with the skirmishers of General Hazen's brigade, advanced under a heavy fire from the enemy strongly posted on the crest of the ridge. After a severe skirmish our left succeeded in carrying the crest, where we took up a strong position, which we held until relieved, under proper orders, by troops from General Harker's brigade. Finding it impossible to carry the ridge in front of our right by assault, the troops on this part of the line remained in position on the northern slope of the ridge, constantly skirmishing with the enemy until the afternoon of the 12th, when we moved with the brigade to the left about one and a half miles to meet a reported movement of the enemy in force in that direction. At 6 p. m. we relieved a part of the Thirty-second Indiana and Eighty-ninth Illinois regiments on the skirmish line, where we remained during the night, and on the morning of the 13th found the enemy had evacuated his position in and about Rocky Face Ridge and Dalton. Our loss up to this time was as follows: Killed, 1; wounded, 1. The regiment moved immediately with the brigade in pursuit of the enemy, passing through Dalton about 11 a. m., thence south on the left and on a line with the railroad. On the 14th at 12 m. heavy firing was heard in front; the brigade was formed in three lines, this regiment in the left of the third line, and moved forward about 600 yards over broken country and found the enemy strongly intrenched around Resaca. About 4 p. m. our regiment and the Thirty-fifth Illinois were ordered to relieve a portion of Colonel Sherman's brigade, of General Newton's division, about 200 yards to the right. This position was greatly exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy's artillery, and would have been untenable had we not been partly covered by the first line of the enemy's works, which had been previously carried by the Twenty-third Corps. Here the regiment was engaged about two hours, when our ammunition was exhausted, and, being relieved by a regiment from Colonel Sherman's brigade, we moved back about 200 yards, where we rested over night. At 6 a. m. on the 15th the regiment relieved the Forty-ninth Ohio on the front line. Hastily constructed barricades having been constructed during the night, we were partly covered from the fire, and from this position we kept a battery of two guns in our immediate front completely silent. We commanded the enemy's works with our musketry, so he could not show his head above the parapets. At 6 p. m. we were relieved by the Fifteenth Ohio, and formed in double column in the second line. At 11 p. m. the enemy made a desperate charge on our line, but was handsomely repulsed and severely punished. On the morning of the 16th the enemy had disappeared from our front, and our skirmishers entered his main line of works, when it was found that he had crossed the Oostenaula River at Resaca Station, and burned the railroad bridge behind him. Our casualties here were as follows, viz: Killed, 4; wounded, 14. About 2 p. m. we crossed the Oostenaula River on the wagon bridge. Moving in a southerly direction, in line with the railroad, we passed through Calhoun toward Adairsville. On the afternoon of the 17th General Newton's division met the enemy in considerable force near Adairsville. We were

formed on the right of General Hazen's brigade and threw up breastworks on the crest of a ridge. Our regiment was deployed as skirmishers about 200 yards in front, in which position we remained during the night. On the morning of the 18th, the enemy having retreated, we moved in a southerly direction, passing through Adairsville and Kingston on the 19th to within one mile of Cassville, where the enemy was met in force. The Fifteenth was formed in the third line as support where the line might be pressed, but did not become engaged. On the morning of the 20th we found that the enemy had evacuated his position. On the 23d at 12 m. the regiment, together with the brigade, moved to the right, taking twenty days' rations in the supply train, to flank the left of the enemy's line at Allatoona Pass. We crossed the Etowah River on a wagon bridge about six miles southwest of Cassville, thence marching in a southerly direction through broken country, crossing Pumpkin Pine Creek. About 4 p. m. the 25th we heard heavy firing in front, which we found was caused by the enemy having hastily left his position in the Allatoona Mountain and hurriedly thrown himself onto the advance of General Hooker's (Twentieth) corps, which was the leading column on this road. Our corps was immediately hurried forward to its support. After crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek the road was somewhat blockaded by troops of the Twentieth Corps, and a rain setting in at night-fall, we bivouacked for the night about 9 p. m. on the left of the road. At 4 a. m. the 26th the brigade was put in position on the left of General Newton's division, fronting east. The Fifteenth, on the right of the Thirty-fifth Illinois, in the second line, moved forward with the brigade to within 250 yards of the enemy's works. The Thirty-second Indiana was deployed as skirmishers and drove the enemy handsomely, and in this position thus secured we intrenched ourselves on a ridge, where three batteries were immediately planted. Our regiment relieved the Thirty-second Indiana on the skirmish line at 6 p. m., where it remained during the night.

At 9 a. m. the morning of the 27th the brigade was relieved by a portion of General Stanley's division and moved about one mile to the left, passing by Pickett's Mills, where the brigade was formed in rear of and supporting General Hazen's brigade in two lines of battle, the Fifteenth forming in the center of the first line, connecting on the right with the Eighty-ninth Illinois and on the left with the Thirty-second Indiana. Our division, having been selected to develop the enemy on the left, moved by the left flank about three miles, passing in the rear of the Twenty-third Corps, which was on the left of our previous position. About 2 p. m. we arrived at a point which we supposed to be the right flank of the enemy's lines. About 4 p. m. General Hazen's brigade being repulsed, the front line of this brigade was ordered forward, closely followed by the Second. Our regiment in crossing a ravine was enfiladed by one of the enemy's batteries. Charging with a yell over the Second Brigade, the regiment went so near to the enemy's breast-works that some of our men were killed within ten feet of them. Finding it impossible to dislodge the enemy, the regiment lay down about fifteen yards from their works, keeping up an effective musketry fire, Companies A and F firing right oblique at a battery that was in position about sixty yards to the right, so as to enfilade our line of battle. The firing from the enemy's musketry and artillery was very heavy, but

we held our position until about 9 p. m., when we were ordered to fall back. In attempting to carry off our wounded the enemy charged on us and captured many of our men, including most of the wounded. About 11 p. m. the regiment was put in position some 300 yards to the right, on a ridge, and 200 yards from the enemy's works, where we fortified strongly. In this position we remained, constantly skirmishing with the enemy until he evacuated his position on the night of June 5. The regiment the next morning at 8 o'clock moved to New Hope Church, where it was put into position fronting south, the left connecting with the Twenty-fifth Illinois, on the first line. Our casualties at this battle were as follows, viz: Commissioned officers—wounded, 1; missing, 2. Enlisted men—killed, 14; wounded, 40; missing, 26. At 9 a. m. June 6 we moved in a southerly direction to within one mile of Pine Mountain, where we bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 7th we moved about 600 yards to the front and left and were put into position 300 yards from the enemy's works on Pine Knob, our right connecting with General Harker's brigade and the left with the Fourteenth Corps, fronting nearly south. On the morning of the 14th our line advanced about 200 yards to the left and front, where we formed on a ridge, our right connecting with the Thirty-fifth Illinois and our left with the Forty-ninth Ohio. In this position we intrenched ourselves within 200 yards of the enemy's works on the eastern slope of Pine Mountain. On the morning of the 15th the enemy had disappeared from our front.

We advanced at 9 a. m. to the abandoned works and formed in double column on the left of the second line, stacked arms, and rested until Generals Stanley's and Newton's divisions formed and advanced about one mile, when the enemy was found in a second line of works. Our division being in reserve, moved inside of the abandoned works and bivouacked for the night. At 7 a. m. the 17th we marched through the second line of works, the enemy having retreated during the night, and relieved General Stanley's division, which was skirmishing with him. This brigade being formed in two lines, connecting on the right with Colonel Knefler's brigade, and on the left with the Fourteenth Corps, advanced with the Eighty-ninth Illinois deployed as skirmishers, driving the enemy from their rifle-pits into their main line of works, a distance of one mile. From this position five batteries shelled the enemy in the direction of Kenesaw Mountain. On the 18th at 6 a. m. our regiment was put into position about 300 yards from the enemy's works, and hastily constructed barricades. At 8 a. m. we relieved the Twenty-fifth Illinois on the skirmish line, which was so near the enemy that we fired into his main line of works, and received in return a heavy fire from his whole line of battle. Being relieved at 2 p. m. by the Fifteenth Ohio, we fell back to the main line of works, where we remained until the enemy evacuated his third line in front of Kenesaw Mountain on the night of the 19th. Passing through the third line of the enemy's works at 10 a. m. the 20th, this division relieved a division of the Twentieth Corps, about one and a half miles to the right of Kenesaw Mountain and 500 yards from the enemy's fourth line of works. About 150 yards in the immediate front of this brigade lay Bald Knob, where the enemy was strongly posted behind rifle-pits. On the 21st the brigade was ordered to charge and dislodge the enemy from his po-

sition on the knob. At 12 m. the Fifteenth Ohio, deployed as skirmishers, and the Forty-fifth [Forty-ninth] Ohio supporting, charged and drove the enemy from his position, capturing many prisoners. Our regiment was immediately ordered to relieve the Fifteenth Ohio on the skirmish line, which was effected under a heavy fire from the enemy. We immediately intrenched ourselves on this knob, which we held until the night of the 2d of July, when we moved together with the brigade at 9 a. m., about one mile to the left, and relieved General Woods' brigade, of the Fifteenth Corps. Our regiment formed on the left of the brigade, in single line, occupying strong works built by the troops whom we relieved, about 200 yards from the enemy's works on Kenesaw Mountain. On the morning of the 3d we found that the enemy had evacuated his position on and about Kenesaw Mountain, and retreated toward the Chattahoochee River. Our casualties were at this place, enlisted men, killed, 4; wounded, 8.

On the 3d, at 8 a. m., we moved with the brigade, passing through the enemy's works, about two miles southwest of Kenesaw Mountain, thence in a southeasterly direction past the Military Academy at Marietta, and crossing the railroad one mile south of Marietta, marching on the left on a line with the railroad about six miles, where General Stanley's division found the enemy in force. At 1 p. m. on the 4th we moved one mile to the left, where the brigade was put into position on the extreme left of the army, our regiment fronting nearly east. On the 5th the enemy had again disappeared from our front, and we marched at 8 a. m., passing through the enemy's works, thence to the right till we reached the railroad, on which we marched to Vining's Station, where General Hazen's brigade discovered the rear guard of the enemy across the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry. Our regiment was put in position 200 yards to the left of the road leading to Pace's Ferry, on a ridge about 200 yards from the river, our right joining the Thirty-fifth and our left on the Twenty-fifth Illinois. We remained in this position until the 10th, when we moved about seven miles up the river and bivouacked for the night. At 7 a. m. on the 12th we moved two miles down the river, where a pontoon bridge was constructed, on which we crossed at 1 p. m. On the 13th the division went down the river to Pace's Ferry and drove the enemy from that place to enable the Fourteenth Corps to cross. When General Davis' division had crossed, we were relieved and went back to our former position. On the morning of July 18 the regiment marched on a road leading through Buck Head to Atlanta. On the 19th we went on a reconnaissance and found the enemy strongly intrenched on the south bank of Peach Tree Creek. Colonel Knefler's brigade succeeded in driving the enemy from his first line of works on the right of the road, and the Twenty-fifth Illinois being deployed as skirmishers, crossed the creek simultaneously and occupied the works on the left. The brigade followed the skirmishers, crossing the creek on a hastily constructed foot bridge. At dark we were relieved by General Newton's division, when we marched back to our position of the previous night and rested until morning. At 7 a. m. we marched about two and a half miles when we were put into position on the left of General Newton's division on the north side of Peach Tree Creek, in single line, our right connecting with the Fifteenth Ohio, and our left with the Eighty-ninth Illinois. On the morning of the 21st the enemy had again disappeared, and we marched south-

west, on a by-road passing through the first line of works in front of Atlanta, leading to the main Atlanta road. About one mile from the first line the enemy was again found in force. We were put into position within 200 yards of his line, where we put up works, two companies being deployed as skirmishers. On the morning of the 22d we found that the enemy had again evacuated his position, and we moved into the abandoned works and expected to enter the city without further opposition. But the enemy was found strongly posted behind heavy forts and breast-works around Atlanta, and our regiment being put into position within musket-range of the city, fortified and kept up a heavy fire from the skirmish line.

Up to this time the regiment was under command of Major Wilson, but he is now absent sick, and consequently unable to make his report, and I am indebted for the foregoing to Adjt. L. G. Nelson, of this regiment. I returned and took command on the 24th day of July, and from that time no movement was made till the evening of August 25, when, in accordance with previous orders, we moved out quietly with the rest of the brigade, and marched about four miles. The regiment marched with the brigade around and to the rear of Atlanta to Jonesborough, thence to Lovejoy's Station, where we lost 1 man wounded, and back to Atlanta, and went into camp four miles and a half southeast of the city, September 9.

Casualties* not before reported: Commissioned officers, wounded, 1. Enlisted men, killed, 1; wounded, 7.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

O. C. JOHNSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. W. MCGRATH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 61.

Report of Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 3–August 17.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 15, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps, during the part of the late campaign it was commanded by myself:

The brigade was stationed May 3 at McDonald's Station, on the Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroad, thirty miles east from Chattanooga. At 12 m. of that day the brigade, composed of eight regiments, with an effective strength of 131 officers and 2,312 men, broke camp and marched, with one wagon to the regiment, in the direction of Catoosa Springs, reaching that point on the 4th, where we remained until the 7th, when we moved forward and occupied Tunnel Hill at meridian of the same day, taking position and re-

*Nominal list (omitted) covering the entire campaign shows 21 men killed, 2 officers and 67 men wounded, and 2 officers and 32 men captured or missing; total, 124.

maining until the 9th, when, to make a diversion in favor of other troops, the brigade in two lines moved up one of the slopes of Rocky Face Ridge to within 100 yards of the summit. Our losses to-day were quite severe. We remained in front of Buzzard Roost until the 13th, when we passed through to Dalton, four miles distant, the enemy having retreated the previous night. We followed, striking his cavalry about 10 a. m. on the 14th four miles in front of Resaca. Forming in two lines, the troops moved forward for about two miles, when we came upon the left wing of the Twenty-third Corps sharply engaged with the enemy, which we relieved; and Colonel Payne, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, commanding his own regiment and the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers, pushed forward, vigorously driving the enemy from their advanced position, and seizing a hill within 100 yards of a salient in his works, containing a battery and overlooking a portion of his line containing two other batteries, the horses of which were shot and the guns kept silent the remainder of the time he occupied this position. Lieutenant-Colonel Kimberly, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, commanding his regiment and the First Ohio Volunteers, was sent in on Colonel Payne's right, giving us complete control of the enemy's position for several hundred yards, and by putting sharpshooters at work the men and horses of the enemy that showed themselves were shot; General Willich moving in connection with my right and General Stanley with my left and the line fortified. These operations were effected with a loss of not to exceed 60 men. On the 15th an assault of the enemy's works was ordered in conjunction with an advance by General Hooker. At the signal this brigade moved over the works and toward the enemy, but the troops on the right and left hesitating, the entire fire of the enemy was concentrated upon my command, which was staggered, and as I could see no support ordered them back. The losses of the brigade in this unassisted and honest effort in the space of thirty seconds was 120. At about 10 p. m. the enemy opened a noisy fire all along our front, and during the confusion withdrew his artillery and later his infantry. In the morning a regiment, under Colonel Kimberly, and the skirmish line being moved forward to the Oostenaula River, picked up about 100 of the enemy. I would call attention to the accompanying sketch* of the position just described; also to the meritorious conduct of Colonel Payne in seizing the position already occupied by the enemy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kimberly in assisting to make it secure. In the attempt to assault the greatest bravery and coolness was manifested by the entire command, but particularly by Col. W. W. Berry, Fifth Kentucky Infantry, and Lieut. and Adjt. J. J. Siddall, Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. On the morning of the 16th the brigade moved through Resaca in the direction of Calhoun, and on the 17th to within one mile of Adairsville, skirmishing a portion of the way, and finding there the enemy drawn up to check our farther progress, causing us also to form in line. Some skirmishing took place with small loss. The enemy having withdrawn during the night, we moved on through Adairsville and Kingston, coming upon him in front of Cassville about midday the 19th. The command formed in line and moved cautiously forward to within a half mile of Cassville, the enemy retiring to that place, where he made dispositions for bat-

*See p. 426.

tle. Our own troops here covered themselves by a breast-work, but on the morning of the 20th no enemy was found in our front, he having retreated across the Allatoona Mountain.

The troops remained in this position until the 23d, when we moved in the direction of Dallas, crossing the Etowah at Gillem's Bridge and bivouacking near Stilesborough, and on the 24th moved to Burnt Hickory, and on the 25th to near Dallas, going into position on the morning of the 26th with considerable skirmishing, which continued until about 10 a. m. of the 27th, when the brigade was withdrawn and formed in front of the division. Each brigade being deployed in two lines with this formation, supported by King's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, it moved through a thick wood for about three miles in search of the enemy's right flank. Having found it at 2.30 p. m., we remained in position until 4.30 for the other troops forming the expedition to be made ready.

This brigade, in two lines, was then pushed forward to attack the enemy, the other troops not moving. After skirmishing about 800 yards, the front line came upon and immediately engaged the enemy, when one of the most desperate engagements of my experience ensued. The first line was composed of two battalions; the one on the right, commanded by Lieut. Col. R. L. Kimberly, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, was composed of his own regiment and the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Major Stafford; the one on the left, by Col. O. H. Payne, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, composed of his own regiment and Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers, under Colonel Bowman. The whole, under my own personal supervision, moved up within ten yards of the position in which the enemy was found in force. A slight irregularity in the ground gave a partial cover for our men. The second line, composed of two battalions, one under Col. W. W. Berry, Fifth Kentucky, composed of his own regiment and the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Major Campbell; the other under Lieut. Col. James C. Foy, of the Twenty-third Kentucky, of his own regiment and the Sixth Kentucky, moved with the first line. On account of the thick wood it had changed direction to the left, so as to come in position directly on the left flank of the first line. It found no works and but slight resistance in its front, but upon presenting its flank to the enemy in front of the leading battalions it received a fire from that direction which checked it. My command had now lost 500 men in the attack and was powerless to push farther, although the enemy himself was partially broken. Believing our work well commenced, with certainty of the fullest success, I sent all of my staff in succession to bring forward the other lines of the column. In addition to these several members of regimental staffs were sent for the same purpose, some of whom were wounded while carrying the message. At last, forty minutes having elapsed since the beginning of the attack, the ammunition of my men being exhausted, and the enemy having been given time to bring forward a fresh brigade and attack strongly both my flanks, doubling them back, I was compelled to yield the ground, when I met for the first time the troops of the line in my rear, which was supposed, from the nature of the attack (in column), to have succeeded each other at short intervals. I also found that Colonel Scribner's brigade, which was to have supported my left, was operating, not in conjunction with me, but with the brigade next in my rear, so that two rebel regiments found no difficulty in attacking the rear of

my left battalion. I will here say that the Thirty-second Indiana, the first regiment I saw coming to my support, did so in detached fragments, and not as a regiment. None of the other troops except about fifty men of the Forty-ninth Ohio advanced as far as my lines during their desperate and unsupported battle. Colonel Payne, with a portion of his command, held his position, quite at the front, until after dark, when they were withdrawn. It is due the brave brigade which I have commanded during the entire war until within the past few days, and which has been in the front of every battle of the Army of the Cumberland, to say that this battle of the 27th of May is its first and only unsuccessful effort during the war, and at this time, as its dead list will show, went at its work with an honest good will which deserved a better result. I shall ever believe its part bravely and well done. To Colonels Berry and Payne and Lieutenant-Colonels Kimberly and Foy, since killed, and their brave commands my sincere thanks are due. A sketch of the battle-field is herewith appended.*

The brigade was put in position near where it fought, and during the night the enemy having permanently established his lines in our front, we remained here until the morning of June 5. The enemy having retired from the front the night previous, we moved to a position near New Hope Church, where we remained until the 10th. From this date to the 22d the command moved forward at short intervals, taking up new positions and fortifying them as the enemy would take up new lines, losing a few men each day. On the 22d reached Kenesaw Mountain, or, more properly, the last position taken up before the enemy's retreat beyond Marietta. This position was separated but about 300 yards from the enemy's. We remained here maneuvering with picket-lines, losing some men every day, and on the 23d losing 4 officers and 64 men in moving the picket-line forward, until 3d of July. The enemy having retreated during the previous night we moved forward through Marietta, and on the 4th and 5th to Pace's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, the enemy having halted and fortified but one position in this distance. This brigade being in advance on the 5th, met the enemy's cavalry five miles from the river, but pushing on vigorously did not halt for them, and reached the ferry just as the enemy had cut loose one end of their pontoon bridge, which swung around, but was secured by my men three days afterwards. All of the command during the day was at different times on the skirmish line; and all the battalion commanders performed good service. Our losses were slight in all the battalions. Major Williston, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, near the ferry, was wounded and disabled. We remained in this position until the 10th, during which time Colonel Foy, Twenty-third Kentucky, was wounded, from which he has since died. We then moved up the river about six miles, and on the 12th crossed the Chattahoochee at Powers' Ferry and took up a position about one mile from it, putting up works on the 13th, where we remained until the 17th, when the division was moved down to Pace's Ferry, clearing the river-bank of the enemy to assist the Fourteenth Corps to cross, when we returned to the position of the morning and remained until the 18th, when we marched to Buck Head, taking up a position, and on the 19th moved to Peach Tree Creek, when, after repairing the bridge, the

*See p. 427.

brigade moved over and took up a position for the night, supported by Kimball's brigade. On the 20th we moved by a circuitous route about four miles to the left and took position on the right of Stanley. We fortified it on the 21st, the enemy falling back upon Atlanta during the night, and on the 22d we moved and took up our last position in front of the city.

Casualties have been frequent during the last four days. Good works and obstructions were made here, and with the exception of almost daily demonstration with picket-lines and artillery, but little occurred to mention in this report, up to the 17th of August, when I turned the command of the brigade over to Col. O. H. Payne, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, and reported for duty in this army.

I now render my sincere thanks to all the officers and men of the brigade for their universal bravery and good conduct. Of my battalion commanders, Colonel Foy, now dead, was a brave and earnest man.

Colonels Payne, Berry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kimberly have at all times shown such intelligence and zeal in the execution of duty as to deserve the highest consideration of the Government. My staff has always rendered me most efficient service. Lieut. A. G. Bierce, my topographical officer, a fearless and trusty man, was severely wounded in the head before Kenesaw Mountain on the 23d of June. Capt. S. B. Eaton, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, of my staff, was severely wounded while assisting at the crossing of Peach Tree Creek, July 19. He is an officer of rare intelligence and merit.

Major McKeehan, of the Sixth Indiana Infantry, was wounded and captured on the 27th of May at the battle of Pickett's Mills, and afterward died in the hands of the enemy. His regiment could ill afford his loss.

Since the beginning of the campaign, May 3, to the time I relinquished command, the casualties of the brigade have been as follows:

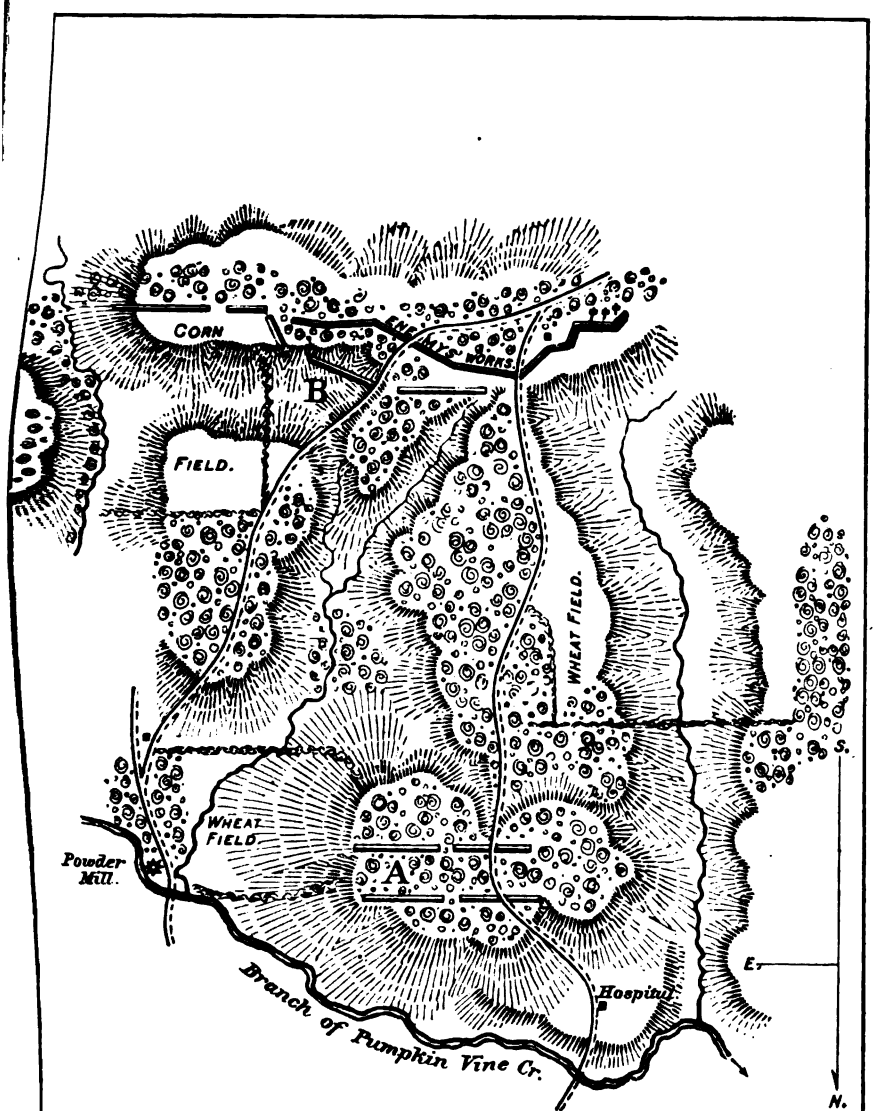
Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry	2	16	7	77	.....	.....	102
41st Ohio Volunteers	.....	30	2	104	.....	7	143
93d Ohio Volunteers	1	15	.....	69	.....	8	93
124th Ohio Volunteers	2	23	6	97	.....	10	138
6th Kentucky	2	14	2	39	.....	5	62
5th Kentucky	1	24	2	64	.....	.....	91
6th Indiana	4	18	8	81	.....	7	118
23d Kentucky	2	6	4	79	.....	13	104
Total	14	146	31	610	.....	50	851

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POSITION
OF
HAZEN'S BRIGADE
AT
RESACA.
SCALE OF YARDS.
0
100
200
TO RESACA.
ENEMY'S
LINE.
ENEMY.
HAZEN'S
LINE.
WILLICH.
GIBRALTAR.



BATTLE GROUND

OF

PICKETT'S MILLS,

May 27, 1864:

A B.—*Positions of 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 4th Corps.*

SCALE OF YARDS.

0 100 200 400

No. 62.

Report of Col. P. Sidney Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 19–September 8.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of th operations of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Arm Corps, since the 19th day of August, 1864, at which time I assume command of it:

In obedience to orders from department headquarters, on the 21s the Sixth Regiment of Kentucky Infantry, and on the 24th th Sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry, were sent to the rear. The br gade occupied the intrenchments north of the beleaguered city o Atlanta until the night of the 25th of August, when, at 8 p. m., i accordance with the instructions of Brigadier-General Wood, com manding the division, the troops were silently withdrawn and move toward the right of the army. The Ninety-third Regiment Ohi Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman, remained o the picket-line until 11 p. m., at which time, under the supervisio of Major Dawson, of the staff of the general commanding the divi ion, it left its position without exciting the suspicion of the enem and followed the column. On the evening of the 28th the brigad bivouacked near Red Oak, and on the following morning it marche in the direction of East Point, destroying the Atlanta and Wes Point Railroad, burning the ties and twisting the rails. The br gade destroyed about one mile of the road, approaching as nea East Point as the division commander deemed prudent. On th 30th the march was resumed, crossing the West Point railroad an moving in the direction of Rough and Ready, on the Atlanta an Macon Railroad, until we reached Big Bethel Church. During th night a large force of the enemy, with artillery and trains, move past our position in a southerly direction. In the morning he wa found in rifle-pits in our front. The Fifty-ninth Regiment Ill nois Infantry, commanded by Captain West, deployed as skirmish ers on the right of General Kimball's division, attacked the rifle pits, and drove the enemy from them, capturing 6 prisoners. Th Forty-first Regiment Ohio Infantry were then deployed as skirmish ers, and this brigade, the advance of the corps, pushed forwar toward the Macon railroad, which was struck about three mile south of Rough and Ready and destroyed during the night by ou pioneers, under direction of Captain Galbraith. The Seventy-firs Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry arrived and was camped with th brigade. On the 1st of September this brigade acted as rear guar to the train, camping two miles north of Jonesborough. Movin through Jonesborough on the 2d, we found the enemy in force nea Lovejoy's Station, and, as directed by the division commander, th brigade was formed in double column at half distance in th rear of the left of First Brigade of this division, with 200 me from the Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry, under com mand of Colonel McConnell, deployed as skirmishers on the left o the skirmishers of the First Brigade. Advancing, we encountere the enemy's skirmishers and drove them half a mile. Finding tha there was an interval between the First and Third Brigades,

deployed that portion of the Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry which was not on the skirmish line, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, and the Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Veteran Infantry, commanded by Captain West, in the front line; the One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Infantry, commanded by Colonel Payne; the Forty-first Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kimberly, and the Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman, in a second line. In this order the brigade advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers into the main work, occupying and permanently holding a portion of their rifle-pits and temporary defenses. At this time I was informed that Brigadier-General Wood, commanding the division, had been severely wounded and carried from the field, and I immediately assumed command of the division, and notified Colonel Knefler and Colonel Hotchkiss, commanding, respectively, the Third and First Brigades, of that fact. In order to fill up the interval which existed between the Second and Third Brigades, I directed the Second Brigade to move to the left, and to deploy the Ninety-third Ohio Infantry in the front line, and I ordered Colonel Hotchkiss, commanding the First Brigade, also to move to the left, General Wagner's brigade, which had been massed in rear of the Second Division, deploying and filling up the interval.

Notwithstanding the Third Division was so much extended, all the regiments, with one exception, of the Second Brigade now being deployed on the first line, there still remained an interval of 300 yards between the Second and Third brigades. The enemy were strongly posted, with an abatis in front of their works, though but about 200 yards distant from our lines. By the time these dispositions were made it had begun to grow dark, and I received instructions from Major-General Stanley, commanding the corps, and from General Wood (who, upon recovering from the first shock of his wound, had insisted upon returning to the field), to hold the position during the night which we had gained. Accordingly, during the night the front of the division was intrenched, and in that position we remained until the evening of the 5th of September, when, in obedience to orders, we marched to Jonesborough, and thence to the camp now occupied between Atlanta and Decatur, where we arrived on the 8th day of September.

During this important movement, by which, in the occupation of Atlanta, we gathered the fruits of the four months' labor of our army, the conduct of the officers and men of this command was such as deserve success. Cheerful on the fatiguing march, whether during the excessive hot day or the dark and rainy night, they displayed exact discipline and rare energy, and they confronted the enemy as men who knew and were determined to do their duty. From all the regimental commanders I received the most hearty and cordial co-operation, and their intelligent obedience to orders deserves the highest commendation. The conspicuous gallantry in the affair of the 2d of September, shown by Colonel McConnell, of the Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry, and the men under his command, who were deployed as skirmishers in front of the brigade, deserves mention. Deprived through no fault of theirs of sharing with the other regiments of this brigade the toil and glory of the ever-to-be-famous advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta, they were fortunate in having

so early an opportunity to signally vindicate their right to share the honors of victory. My thanks are due to Major Dawson, of the staff of the general commanding the division, particularly, for his assistance on the nights of the 25th of August and the 5th of September, as well as to the several members of my own staff for the efficient aid at all times given me.

The loss sustained by the brigade was 28 men wounded and 3 missing, as follows:

Regiment.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
124th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. O. H. Payne	1	3	4
71st Ohio Veteran Infantry, Col. H. K. McConnell	15	.....	15
41st Ohio Veteran Infantry, Lieut. Col. R. L. Kimberly	2	.....	2
93d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. Daniel Bowman	4	.....	4
59th Illinois Veteran Infantry, Capt. Samuel West	6	.....	6
Total	28	3	31

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. SIDNEY POST,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 63.

Report of Col. P. Sidney Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations May 3–July 27.

ATLANTA, GA., *September* 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry while under my command in the campaign which has closed by our triumphant entry into Atlanta:

On the 3d day of May we left our camp at Blue Springs, Tenn., and on the 7th developed the enemy at Tunnel Hill, which they soon abandoned. From the 8th to the 12th of May the regiment was posted in front of Rocky Face Ridge, skirmishing with the enemy and constructing rifle-pits, and joined in the pursuit on the morning of the 13th, marching through Dalton. On the 14th we went into position before the enemy's works at Resaca, under a withering fire of both artillery and musketry, and remained within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works until the morning of the 16th, when we took possession of them. Again joining in pursuit of the retreating foe we crossed the Oostenaula River and came up with him in the evening at Adairsville. During the night he disappeared and we followed and found him at Kingston on the 19th. The Fifty-ninth Regiment, the advance of the corps, skirmished with the enemy in strong force on the road from Kingston to Cassville until night. During the night he again retreated. On the 23d we marched from Cassville, crossed the Etowah River, and on the 25th we again confronted the enemy near Dallas. Until the night of the 5th of June we were building works and skirmishing constantly in the presence of the enemy, when he again abandoned his position. On the 6th

we moved to Acworth, and on the 10th moved forward until the enemy was found strongly posted on Pine Top, in front of which the regiment threw up rifle-pits. On the 15th the enemy abandoned Pine Top, which we immediately occupied. The regiment worked all the night of the 16th, under a furious fire from the enemy, building rifle-pits close to his works, but when day broke he again fell back. We followed him up and soon developed him in another line of works.

On the evening of the 20th the regiment constructed works within 300 yards of the enemy's line, under a heavy fire, the enemy having driven away the troops of the brigade on our right, and during the 21st and 22d we lay at that place under a continual fire of artillery and musketry. Having been ordered to move to the right on the 23d, we occupied a position in the immediate front of the enemy until the 3d of July, when he abandoned the line of the Kenesaw Mountain. The Fifty-ninth taking the advance threw out companies as skirmishers and pursued, driving the enemy's cavalry out of Marietta, and were the first Federal troops to enter that place. Leaving Marietta we pursued the foe five miles, to Ruff's Station, where we again came upon him in force, intrenched. On the 4th day of July, in accordance with orders received, the Fifty-ninth charged across the open field on the left of the railroad, driving the enemy from his rifle-pits, and permanently held them, with a loss of 4 killed and 16 wounded, including Adjutant Clark and Lieutenant Korhammer, of Company I, who was shot through the body while gallantly leading forward the skirmish line. The day was extremely hot and the men suffered dreadfully from thirst and exposure to the sweltering sun on that open field, but the position was held, and during the night the foe again fled. The next morning we moved to Vining's Station, where we lay in camp until the 9th, when the regiment was ordered to Powers' Ferry to observe the enemy. On the 12th we crossed the Chattahoochee and camped on the south side of the river near Powers' Ferry, where we lay until the 18th, when we moved forward to Buck Head. On the 19th, crossing Peach Tree Creek, we engaged in a lively skirmish and threw up works. On the 20th we moved toward Atlanta, encountered the enemy, and skirmished with him until he was driven within his permanent works about Atlanta on the 22d. Here we constructed substantial works, with carefully arranged abatis, and prepared for the final struggle for the possession of Atlanta. On the 27th of July I assumed command of the brigade, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Hale.

The conduct of the officers and men of the regiment during this arduous campaign is deserving of the highest commendation; fearless in confronting the foe, energetic and cheerful in the laborious preparations of defenses, patient and persevering in their efforts to dislodge the enemy, they have at all times shown the highest qualities as soldiers and merit the thanks of their fellow-countrymen.

All the officers faithfully and intelligently executed my orders. From Lieutenant-Colonel Hale and Adjutant Clark I ever received prompt and reliable support. The soldierly bearing of Capt. D. W. Henderson, so conspicuously displayed on many of the battle-fields in which the regiment has been engaged throughout the several skirmishes and affairs of this campaign, demands special mention.

The loss sustained by the regiment while under my command was 14 killed and 46 wounded. Among the killed we mourn some of the

most honored non-commissioned officers and privates in the r ment. I accompany this report with a list* of the killed wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servan

P. SIDNEY POST,
Colonel Fifty-ninth Regiment Veteran Infantry

Captain BRINTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 64.

Report of Capt. Samuel West, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, operations August 24–September 8.

HDQRS. FIFTY-NINTH REGT. ILLINOIS VET. VOLS.,
In Camp, near Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 186

SIR: Obedient to instructions from brigade headquarters, I h the honor to make the following report of the part taken by Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers in the recent c paign during the time that I had the honor to command the regiment:

In the absence of the field officers of the regiment, I assumed c mand of the same on the 24th of August. It was at that time ly in the trenches northeast of Atlanta. By direction of the brig commander, the regiment left this position on the night of the ultimo, marching in a westerly direction, crossing the Chattano railroad, and bivouacking about one mile beyond it. Here, direction of Brigadier-General Wood, I threw out two compa (A and C) as picket guards to cover the brigade front. On morning of the 26th the march was resumed in a southwesterly rection; we marched slowly a distance of about eight miles, ca ing at night, fronting the northeast. The two companies on pic duty the previous night, under the command of Captain Hender were engaged through the day as flankers and rear guard, and not rejoin the regiment until after dark. On the morning of 27th instant the regiment resumed the march, moving about miles toward the southeast, halted at noon and constructed a barricade, fronting the south. Companies B, F, H, and K, un command of Captain Wiley, were placed on picket duty in fron the brigade. We remained in this position until the evening of 28th ultimo, when the march was again resumed, and contin until 9 p. m., the direction being south. We bivouacked by roadside. On the morning of the 29th instant the knapsacks of men were piled up together, and leaving a light guard with th the regiment marched to the West Point railroad, about two m west of East Point, and commenced tearing up the track, burn the ties, and bending the rails. The regiment destroyed about yards of the railroad, and then returned, camping near its loca of the previous night. On the morning of the 30th ultimo, crossed the West Point railroad in our line of march, moving slo through the day in a southeasterly direction about five miles, ca ing at night near a frame church. On the morning of the

*Omitted.

ultimo resumed the march, the regiment skirmishing until about 2 p. m., when, relieved by the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, marched to within a mile of the Macon railroad, the Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers being placed on picket duty that night. On the morning of the 1st instant moved out on the Griffin road, the division acting as guard to the wagon train, crossed the Macon railroad, and bivouacked after dark about two miles north of Jonesborough. On the morning of the 2d instant moved through Jonesborough; about five miles south of there at 3 p. m., formed in double column at half distance in rear of the First Brigade of our division, which was in line of battle, with orders to deploy on its left as the enemy was developed. The lines moved forward about 600 yards, when, by direction of the brigade commander, the regiment executed a deployment in conjunction with the Seventy-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers on my right, in prolongation of the line of battle of the First Brigade. No other material movement was executed until after dark, when the regiment moved forward some fifty paces, and threw up a line of breast-works during the night, protecting its front. In this position we remained somewhat exposed to a rather severe fire from the enemy's pickets until the night of the 5th instant, when, at 8 o'clock, we commenced, by order of our brigade commander, a retrograde movement. We marched all night, and bivouacked as day was breaking on the ground which we had occupied on the night of the 1st instant. This night's march was peculiarly difficult, owing to the darkness and muddy condition of the roads. On the 6th we remained in bivouac. The 7th and 8th instant were occupied in the march to Atlanta. On the afternoon of the 8th instant we made our camp in the position which we now occupy, three miles east of Atlanta.

During the time that I was honored with the command of the regiment, I received hearty co-operation from all its officers; the conduct of the men was all that could be desired. To Adjutant Frank Clark I am much indebted for the prompt and efficient manner in which he executed the duties of his office, and otherwise aided me in the command.

I append a list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WEST,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN CROWELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 65.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding regiment and demi-brigade.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIRST REGT. OHIO VETERAN INFANTRY.
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Forty-first Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry dur-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 6 men wounded.

ing the campaign just closed. I have also to include the services the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry from the 6th of May to the 21 of July, during which time that regiment was consolidated with m own under my command:

At 12 m. May 3 the battalion broke camp at McDonald's Statio Tenn., and marched for Catoosa Springs, reaching that place t the 4th. On the morning of the 9th, the command having mov upon the enemy's position at Buzzard Roost, a picket detail of fo companies of the Forty-first Regiment became engaged with t enemy's skirmishers, but without casualty. At 3 p. m. of the sa day the battalion in moving across an open field in close colum lost 1 officer and 9 men by the enemy's fire from the summit Rocky Face Ridge. On the 10th and 11th the battalion lay und the enemy's fire, but lost only 2 men. At noon of May 13, t enemy having abandoned his position at Buzzard Roost, the cor mand moved toward Resaca, and at 11 a. m. of the 14th advanc upon the enemy's position covering that place. This battalic formed the right of the first line of the brigade, and after moving mile came upon the enemy's works. The battalion was ordered protect the right of the left battalion, which had gained an advanc position, and by a charge secured a crest within 100 yards of a s lient in the enemy's line. By using a fence upon the crest as a bar cade, the battalion was enabled to maintain this position, and pr vented entirely the use of the enemy's artillery on that front. Th position was strengthened at night and held by the battalion un the withdrawal of the enemy. Shortly after gaining the crest, gallant effort was made by Major Stafford, First Ohio Volunteer I fantry, with about 100 men to carry the enemy's works at the salie point, but it was not successful. On the 15th orders were receiv for a general assault of the enemy's works, and at 1 p. m., in obec ence to signal, the battalion moved to the attack. The direction our line on each flank was such that its fire swept the ground ov which this battalion was to move, and as the troops on the right a left did not advance, but opened a furious fire from their works, t assault was an utter failure, the battalion being driven ba by the musketry of our own troops. During the night follo ing the enemy abandoned the position, and at 5 a. m. of t 16th the Forty-first Regiment made a reconnaissance, going as f as the Oostenaula River, securing a few prisoners, but finding enemy in force. During the operations at this [place] the battalic sustained a loss of 2 officers and nearly 50 men. On the 17 the army being in pursuit of the enemy, the battalion was d tached at Calhoun to follow the railroad to Adairsville, the ma columns moving on parallel roads on each flank. The enemy w met after moving two miles, and, although taking advantage of t ground at every favorable point, were driven steadily backwa along the road to within a mile of Adairsville, where he sudden showed heavy lines of infantry, within 500 yards of our skirmishe advancing toward us. His advance proved to be only a moveme into position, but no farther progress was attempted. Both re ments of the battalion were engaged as skirmishers during the da and the service, from the persistency of the enemy's resistance, a the distance marched, was excessively fatiguing. The casualti were limited to half a dozen wounded. On the 19th, the enemy ha ing been found in front of Cassville, the skirmish line of the batt ion became sharply engaged, but without loss. On the 26th, t

command having moved from Cassville to the vicinity of Dallas, the battalion moved into position 500 yards from the enemy's works near Pickett's Mills.

On the 27th the division was relieved from the line to attack the enemy's right flank, and was formed in column with a front of two battalions, this battalion having the right of the first line. The movement commenced at noon, the column marching two miles to the left of the Federal lines, encountering only the cavalry of the enemy. At 4 the attack was made. This battalion moved through an open wood, the right flank passing along the side of an open field, across which, at a distance of 400 yards, were the enemy's works. A deep ravine was soon encountered, the opposite bank covered with an almost impenetrable undergrowth of oak. The skirmish line was stopped by the enemy's fire as it ascended from the ravine, and the battalion closed upon it. The line was here rectified and the ranks closed, when I ordered the charge. The battalion had advanced hardly a half a dozen paces when it was struck by a withering volley of musketry from the thicket in front and from the right. The enemy's fire was sustained in greater severity than would be possible for a single line, and in advancing twenty paces nearly one-third of the battalion was stricken down. The line was within twenty-five paces of the slight barricade behind which the enemy's lines were posted, but it was impossible to carry the position, the line being too much broken and no shelter under which to reform. The battalion was held in this position, the men availing themselves of what shelter was offered by trees, logs, and the conformation of the ground, and opened a rapid fire upon the enemy, the effect of which could be plainly seen, while I dispatched a staff officer to hasten up the second line, hoping to be able with its aid to carry the position. This officer, First Lieutenant Homan, adjutant of the First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was shot while going back, and a second messenger was sent, but failed to find the proper officer or bring forward the second line. In the mean time the enemy formed a regiment upon our right flank, and opened a battery from the same direction. Their fire was very severe, but the orders having been for an attack in column, I deemed it my duty to hold my battalion (the head of the column) as long as possible. Twice the enemy tried to charge from his works, but was stopped at the outset. Finally he closed upon our right, doubling it back. By strenuous efforts this was restored, but only to be again crushed by a more vigorous advance of the enemy, when, seeing it was impossible to hold the shattered line longer in the position, I ordered the battalion to fall back to the hill in rear. This, except in the case of the three right companies, which the enemy nearly enveloped and pressed with great vigor, was effected in order, and without the loss of a man, but it was impossible to bring off all the wounded. A hundred yards in rear the battalion in its retreat met one of the supporting brigades advancing, behind which it reformed, but was not again engaged. The attack had continued for more than an hour and failed, but it was an honest effort to execute an order, without hesitating to calculate the chances of success, which all who took part in may be proud of. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men under my command in this affair. I saw not a single instance of hesitancy when the order was given to charge, and if devoted gallantry could have won success these men would have had it. The battalion went into position near the battle-field,

and, except to repulse a feeble effort of the enemy to feel the line with their skirmishers, was not again engaged. On the morning of June 5, being ordered to ascertain if the enemy had left his position, I moved the Forty-first Regiment as skirmishers upon his works and found them occupied. On the 6th the command moved to the vicinity of Acworth, and on the 10th advanced upon the enemy's position in front of Kenesaw Mountain. On the 17th the First Regiment was severely engaged as skirmishers, and three companies of the Forty-first Regiment charged the enemy's skirmishers, strongly posted in the outbuildings of a farm-house and carried the position.

On the 20th, the enemy having fallen back to his last line in front of Marietta, the skirmishers of the Forty-first Regiment were advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers back upon their works. The battalion was moved up in support of the skirmishers, and the main line established 500 yards from the enemy's works. Except constant picket-firing the battalion was not afterwards engaged until after the enemy evacuated the position at Kenesaw Mountain and fell back to the Chattahoochee River. In the advance to the Chattahoochee the battalion was detached to make a detour to the left, strike a pontoon bridge, and endeavor to come upon some of the enemy's trains. The battalion left the column two miles from Vining's Station, and moving to the left, drove a small force of cavalry before it, and struck the river one and a half miles above Vining's. Moving down the river the battalion succeeded in reaching the enemy's pontoon bridge at the instant it had been cut loose from the north bank of the river. The enemy was in force upon the opposite bank, but the battalion deployed as skirmishers along the river maintained its position with some loss, and prevented the enemy from taking up his pontoon. The casualties were few in number, but among them was Major Williston, Forty-first Regiment, whose faithful services the regiment could ill afford to lose. On the 17th, having crossed the Chattahoochee above Vining's Station, the division moved down the river to drive the enemy from the bank opposite Vining's, the First Regiment encountering their skirmishers during the movement, and on arrival at the point of destination, the Forty-first Regiment was advanced on the road toward Peach Tree Creek, dislodging a small cavalry force. On the morning of the 20th the skirmishers of the battalion were engaged at Peach Tree Creek, with several casualties, and again on the 21st and 22d, when the final position before Atlanta was taken up. On the 26th the First Regiment was ordered to Chattanooga. July 28, the Forty-first Regiment, with the Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers as support, was ordered to take the enemy's rifle-pits in front of the brigade. Three companies were deployed as skirmishers, and charged the enemy's line of skirmishers, driving them easily from their pits and capturing several prisoners, with a loss of but 2 men. From July 28 to August 25 the command remained in position before Atlanta, frequently under fire, but sustaining trifling loss. On the 25th of August the regiment moved with the army to the south of Atlanta, but was not engaged with the enemy, except as skirmishers on the 3d of September in the position seven miles below Jonesborough. The regiment reached its present camp on the 8th instant.

I respectfully call your attention to the accompanying tabular statement of casualties, and commend to the gratitude of their commanders and their country the surviving officers and men who have

endured without murmur excessive hardships of a four months' campaign. My own thanks are due for the zealous and efficient services of Maj. J. A. Stafford, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, while that regiment was part of my command; to Maj. J. H. Williston, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to the subordinate officers of the command generally.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. KIMBERLY,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Forty-first Ohio Vet. Infty.

Capt. JOHN CROWELL, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in Forty-first Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry during the campaign commencing May 7 and ending September 5, 1864.

Place.	Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Rocky Face Ridge	May 9				2		1
Resaca	May 14		1		10		
Do	May 15				2		
Adairsville	May 17				2		
Pickett's Mills	May 27		26		70		6
Near Pickett's Mills	May 29				5		
Do	May 31		1				
Kenesaw Mountain	June 21			1	2		
Do	June 24				2		
Chattahoochee River	July 5		1	1	2		
Do	July 9				1		
Peach Tree Creek	July 20				2		
Before Atlanta	July 28				2		
Do	Aug. 6		1				
Do	Aug. 20				1		
Lovejoy's Station	Sept. 5				1		
Total			30	2	104		7

Reports of effective force: May 3—effective aggregate, 333. Engaged May 27—commissioned officers, 10; enlisted men, 261. Engaged September 8—commissioned officers, 13; enlisted men, 187. Average effective force during campaign, 240.

No. 66.

Report of Col. Henry K. McConnell, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, of operations August 9–September 8.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FIRST REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the expedition to the rear of Atlanta:

It seems necessary for me in the beginning to state that Special Field Orders, No. 218, dated headquarters Department of the Cum-

berland, August 9, 1864, transferring the regiment from the Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, were received on the 14th day of August, 1864, at regimental headquarters at Decherd, Tenn. Owing to directions from Major-General Rousseau, the regiment was not allowed to move until the 23d. We were again detained, by orders from Major-General Steedman, at Dalton, Ga., from the 24th to the 28th. On the evening of the last-named day we arrived at Vining's Station (Chattahoochee), and finding that our corps had moved to the rear of Atlanta two days before, I immediately mobilized the regiment, and at 2 p. m. on the 29th we started, by the way of Sandtown to join our command. After a careful and pleasant march we joined the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, on the morning of the 31st of August, near Rough and Ready, on the Macon railroad. We marched with the command, but had no part in any action until the 2d day of September. Finding the enemy in force on the Macon railroad near Lovejoy's, when our brigade took position, four companies (B, C, E, and K) of our regiment were ordered to the skirmish line, under my own command. These companies, constituting the skirmishers of our brigade, advanced near a mile and encountered a light line of the enemy's skirmishers which we easily drove for half a mile, where we found the enemy's main skirmish line, with rifle-pits and other temporary defenses. We carried and permanently held a portion of this line, and pressed our line in close range of the balance. Night had now come on and at 9 o'clock, being relieved by the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, I rejoined the regiment, which had come up with the brigade, and during the night we constructed breast-works on the ground we had taken from the enemy. During the 3d and 4th and most of the 5th we lay in our works without event, except the slight wounding of a few of our men by stray shots from the enemy's skirmish line on the 3d. At 5 p. m. of the 5th Major Carlin relieved the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers from the skirmish line with Companies D, F, G, H, and I, of our regiment. The army being ordered to fall back under cover of the night, our brigade moved at 8 p. m., leaving the skirmish line to keep up the deception, with orders to withdraw at midnight and follow up. By direction of the brigade commander, I prepared the regiment for the march; at 1 placed it under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, and remained to bring off the skirmishers, which I did without casualty or alarm at 5 minutes to 12 o'clock, and joined the brigade at Jonesborough at day dawn on the morning of the 6th. About the same time that our army moved I began to hear the movement of wagons to the rear in the encampment of the enemy. By careful observation I became quite satisfied that the enemy was also falling back.

From joining the brigade at Jonesborough, on the morning of the 6th, to our arrival in Atlanta on the 8th, we simply marched with the command, nothing occurring worthy of note. We joined the brigade with 467 men and 16 officers. In the skirmish of 2d of September we lost 11 wounded. (See accompanying list of casualties.)* In camp on the 3d, 4 men were wounded (See list of casualties.)

I forgot to say that in the evening of the 2d the ammunition of Company C being exhausted, I relieved it with Company A, which

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 15 men wounded.

advanced under a brisk fire and drove the enemy back, thus securing an excellent position for the works of the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers.

As far as I was able to observe, the conduct of men and officers was good.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. McCONNELL,
Colonel Seventy-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Captain CROWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 67.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Daniel Bowman, Ninety-third Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-THIRD REGT. OHIO VOL. INFTY.,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting to you the following report of the operations of the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in this campaign:

Left encampment at McDonald's Station, Tenn., May 3, 1864; regiment detailed as train guard, rejoining the brigade at Catoosa Springs on the night of the 4th. At Tunnel Hill, on the 8th, two companies had a slight skirmish with the enemy, but suffered no loss. On the 9th, in line of battle at foot of Rocky Face Ridge, 4 enlisted men were wounded. On the 14th and 16th was engaged in battle near Resaca, Ga., suffering a loss of 4 enlisted men killed and 16 wounded. Also engaged May 27, near Dallas, Ga., with a loss of 11 enlisted men killed, 32 wounded, and 6 missing. June 1, while on picket near Dallas, Ga., lost 1 enlisted man killed and 1 wounded. June 17, our loss was 1 enlisted man killed and 5 wounded. June 23, near Kenesaw Mountain, had a severe skirmish, losing 1 captain and 2 enlisted men killed and 37 enlisted men wounded. July 3, moved through Marietta, Ga. July 4, skirmished with the enemy, losing 3 enlisted men wounded. July 5, four companies were detailed to assist in holding the rebel pontoon bridge at Pace's Ferry. July 19, moved across Peach Tree Creek with the loss of 1 enlisted man wounded. July 22, moved into position in line of trenches near Atlanta, which we now occupy, and in which we have lost 1 enlisted man wounded by stray ball.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BOWMAN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Ninety-third Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty.

Capt. JOHN CROWELL, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

HDQRS. NINETY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of operations of the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in this campaign, under the command of Col. P. Sidney Post:

The regiment, being detailed on picket when the brigade moved, was left on the picket-line with orders to move at 11 p. m. August

26, 1864. Rejoining the brigade at 5 a. m. on the 27th of August, moved with the brigade at 8 a. m., around to Red Oak, on the 28th. The regiment assisted in destroying the Montgomery railroad on the 29th; returned to camp on the same day. Broke camp at 6 a. m. on the 30th and marched to a point near the Decatur road; found the enemy in line on the morning of the 31st. The regiment was placed in line of battle and commenced constructing rifle-pits. The enemy evacuating about 11 a. m., an advance was ordered; struck the Macon railroad about 5 p. m.; during the night constructed rifle-pits. The regimental pioneers were detailed to destroy the Macon railroad. On the 1st of September marched in rear of wagon train, arriving at camp about 7 p. m., near Jonesborough, Ga. On the morning of the 2d of September moved through Jonesborough and about four and a half miles south of that place. In the afternoon the regiment was deployed and placed in the second line; an advance was made near sundown, but the Ninety-third did not become engaged. The regiment was moved to the right of the front line and ordered to build breastworks; continued in the pits until the evening of the 5th of September; during that time had 4 men wounded. At 8 p. m. September 5 the forces commenced moving back toward Atlanta. On the 6th the regiment was detailed as advance guard for the corps supply train; arrived at Atlanta on the 8th of September. Rejoined brigade at 12 m. on the 9th, and went into camp.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL BOWMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Ninety-third Regiment.

Capt. JOHN CROWELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 68.

Report of Col. Oliver H. Payne, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, including operations of Ninety-third Ohio Infantry, May 6-August 19.

HDQRS. 124TH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Foot Volunteers in the campaign just closed, and would also include the Ninety-third Ohio Foot Volunteers, from May 6 to August 19, it being placed during that time under my command by the general commanding the brigade:

The battalion on the 3d of May, after a short rest of but two weeks from a hard and continuous campaign in East Tennessee, broke camp at McDonald's Station and marched to Catoosa Springs, reaching the Springs on the 4th. On the 9th, the command having moved up and confronted the enemy's position at Buzzard Roost, this battalion forming the front of the right line, with the Twenty-third Kentucky deployed as skirmishers in front, was ordered to make a demonstration on Rocky Face Ridge, where the enemy were posted in force. Obeying the sound of the bugle, the battalion advanced up the sides of the mountain, passing over the skirmish line, which had been checked by the fire of the enemy, until it reached a perpendicular ledge of rocks about forty feet from the summit of the ridge;

here the battalion remained for several hours, inflicting by their firing considerable damage upon the enemy. The object of the demonstration being accomplished the battalion fell back to the foot of the ridge. The One hundred and twenty-fourth lost in this movement 2 enlisted men killed and 12 wounded; the Ninety-third Ohio, 4 enlisted men wounded. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th the battalion lay under the fire of the enemy without loss. On the night of the 12th, the enemy having evacuated his position, at daylight the command followed them up, passing through Dalton, bivouacking for the night a few miles south of the village. At daylight the next morning the pursuit was continued, and about noon of the 14th the enemy were overtaken, strongly posted in front of Resaca. This battalion, forming the left of the front line of the brigade, was ordered to relieve a battalion of the Twenty-third Corps, which, finding most miserably posted on the slope of a hill, scattered along behind the trees, and resembling more a skirmish line than a line of battle, I ordered the battalion to charge and take a ridge within 200 yards of their main line of works, which was most handsomely and gallantly done with but slight loss. This position the battalion held and during the night strengthened with fortifications, remaining here until the enemy evacuated his position. On the afternoon of the 15th orders were received to assault the enemy's works in our front, it being understood that a general assault was to be made along the whole line, commencing with the division on our immediate left. At about 1 p. m., in obedience to orders from our brigade commander, the battalion moved to the attack, but this being the only brigade moved forward the enemy concentrated a murderous fire on both flanks as well as our front and easily and badly repulsed us. During the night the enemy abandoned his position and fell back to the south of the Oostenaula River. In the operations before Resaca, the Ninety-third sustained a loss of 4 enlisted men killed and 16 wounded. The One hundred and twenty-fourth, 5 enlisted men killed and 29 wounded. In the pursuit of the enemy through Calhoun to Adairsville, the battalion was constantly skirmishing with the enemy, sustaining, however, but slight loss. At Adairsville we came up to them strongly posted, and the battalion spent the night of the 17th in gaining and fortifying a position preparatory to operations in the morning, but daylight found the position in our front evacuated, and the pursuit continued to Cassville; here a much needed rest of several days was given to the command. On the 23d active movements against the enemy were resumed, and on the 26th, the command having crossed Burnt Hickory Ridge, came upon the enemy posted near Dallas. During the night of the 26th the battalion was actively engaged in gaining and fortifying a position within a few hundred yards of the enemy's position. At daylight May 27, having just completed the fortifications, the battalion was relieved with the division and massed near Pickett's Mills preparatory to making an assault on the enemy's right flank. The column of assault was formed with two battalions front, this battalion occuping the left of the front line, with skirmishers thrown out from both regiments; thus formed, at about 12 m., the movement commenced.

Advancing to the left of our army about two miles, encountering only the cavalry of the enemy, which were easily driven before us, we came up to their fortified position. Expecting that we were now near their right flank, we were moved back some forty yards, and about 1,000 yards farther to our left, when the lines were rectified

preparatory to making the assault. At 4 p. m. the final attack was made. This battalion moved briskly forward through a thick woods, coming up with the skirmish line at the foot of a deep ravine, where it had been stopped by a rapid fire from the opposite hill, the sides of which were thickly covered with an almost impenetrable thicket and in many places were almost perpendicular. Here, stopping long enough to rectify the lines, I ordered them forward, the battalion gaining the hill, and had advanced a few yards from the crest to within about thirty paces of the enemy's works, when it was met with such a withering fire from the front and each flank that it was checked and compelled to find shelter behind the crest of the hill. So rapid and close was the fire, that seeing that it would be impracticable to make another effort to carry the works with the battalion, now much depleted, I ordered the battalion to cover themselves as well as possible and hold the position, expecting every moment to be re-enforced by the second line. It not making its appearance, I sent an officer to find it and to communicate to the general commanding the brigade my position. Still the line did not come, and not until I had held the position for nearly an hour did any re-enforcements come up to the position the battalion occupied, and then only the left of one of the lines of the First Brigade, which indifferently lapped the right wing of my battalion, reached me in strength so weak that a feeble effort to advance beyond my position was easily repulsed by the enemy. Not hearing from the general, I now dispatched another officer to him for orders, but he, as well as the officer I had previously sent, I learned afterward, failed to find any one in authority. A little before dark the Ninety-third Ohio and Companies I and B, of the One hundred and twenty-fourth, seeing the left give way, and supposing that the whole line had been ordered back, fell back with them, and reformed with the brigade which had been relieved and ordered to the rear. Not receiving any order myself I maintained my present position with the rest of my battalion until 7.30 o'clock; when it becoming quite dark, and feeling apprehensive that should the enemy make an offensive movement, the position could not be held, I started myself to report the situation, but had just reached the rear when the rebels suddenly and in large force attacked the battalion, which, seeing that it would be impossible to maintain their position, fell back before them into the new line already established, where the battalion was collected and placed in position on the line, not being again engaged while the enemy occupied the position in our front, though constantly under fire, on account of the close proximity of the lines. This attack, though unsuccessful, was made by the battalion with spirit and marked bravery, and I venture to say no more honest or bold attempt to carry the enemy's works has occurred during the campaign. Every officer and enlisted man in this battalion, as far as my observation extended, behaved with great gallantry, and, if valor and heroism could have gained the point, would most assuredly have succeeded. At no time did the battalion become in the least disorganized, and had orders reached me at the same time the brigade received them to retire, the battalion could have withdrawn in order, bringing off all its wounded and dead; as it was, some were of necessity left on the field. In the operations of the day the Ninety-third sustained a loss of 11 enlisted men killed, 32 wounded, and 6 missing. One hundred and twenty-fourth, 1 officer killed, 3 mortally wounded, and 3 severely wounded, 14 enlisted men killed, 41 wounded, and 10 missing. The

loss in officers to the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio was irreparable. Major Hampson, temporarily serving on the staff of the general commanding the division, an officer, who by his kind disposition, dash, and efficiency, as well as possessing all those finer qualities which distinguish one officer above another, had become greatly beloved and endeared to the regiment, was mortally wounded early in the morning while superintending the construction of epaulements to a battery. Lieutenant-Colonel Pickands, commanding the regiment, was severely wounded and his distinguished services taken away from the regiment for the rest of the campaign. Captain Irwin and Lieutenant Waldo, model soldiers, whose bravery had been conspicuous on every battle-field the regiment had been engaged in, were mortally wounded; Lieutenant Stedman, a stranger to fear, killed; Lieutenant McGinnis, a very gallant officer, severely wounded, and Captain Wilson, slightly wounded.

On the night of June 5, the enemy evacuating the position in our front, the battalion at daylight occupied their works, and following them up to within three miles of Acworth, went into camp, where it remained until the morning of the 10th, when it took up position confronting the enemy at Pine Knob. On the 15th the enemy evacuated our immediate front. The Ninety-third Ohio was thrown out as skirmishers, drove in the enemy's pickets, and took up position within a few hundred yards of their works. On the morning of the 17th, the works in our front being evacuated, I was ordered to develop their position; threw out a few companies of the Ninety-third as skirmishers, advanced about two miles, driving in the enemy's skirmish line and establishing our line about 1,000 yards from their works. During the day the Ninety-third sustained a loss of 1 enlisted man killed and 5 wounded. On the night of the 19th the enemy evacuated our front, falling back to their last line in front of Marietta. On the following morning a skirmish line from the One hundred and twenty-fourth was advanced, driving the enemy into their works. On the 21st the battalion was moved to the right, and relieved a battalion of the Twentieth Army Corps. On the 23d the Ninety-third, deployed as skirmishers, charged and drove back the enemy, advancing our lines about 1,000 yards, with a loss to the Ninety-third of 1 officer killed, 2 enlisted men killed, and 37 enlisted men wounded. The battalion was no further engaged, with the exception of constant picket-firing, in which both battalions suffered, the One hundred and twenty-fourth having 1 officer slightly wounded, until the enemy evacuated their position, which they did the night of July 3. In the pursuit of the enemy to the Chattahoochee River, the One hundred and twenty-fourth, on the morning of the 5th, was deployed as skirmishers, and vigorously pushed the rear guard of the enemy to and across the river, with a loss of 1 enlisted man killed and 5 wounded. On the 12th the battalion crossed the Chattahoochee and took up position on the south side of the river. On the 17th the battalion moved down opposite Vining's Station; details from both regiments briskly skirmished with the enemy without loss. That evening the battalion returned to its former position. From the 17th to the 21st of July the battalion was more or less engaged in obtaining the position before Atlanta which it afterward held, with but slight loss, until August 25. On the night of August 25 the battalion joined in the movement to the right and rear of Atlanta; on the 29th ultimo assisting in the destruction of the Montgomery railroad; on the 1st instant marching to Jones-

borough, and on the 2d to Lovejoy's Station, where the battalion remained till the night of the 5th, when it joined in the retrograde movement to Atlanta, which place it reached on the 8th instant. But few casualties occurred during this movement, as the battalion was at no time engaged.

My thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman, commanding the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the able manner in which he handled his regiment; and I desire to make honorable mention of the subordinate officers of his regiment, as well as those of the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, all of whom did their duty most gallantly from first to last.

Accompanying this report I send a list of casualties, to which I call the general's especial attention.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

O. H. PAYNE,
Colonel 124th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. JOHN CROWELL, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

List of casualties of the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Place.	Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Rocky Face Ridge	May 9	.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....	14
Resaca	May 14	.....	4	.....	19	.....	.....	23
Do	May 15	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	11
Dallas	May 27	2	13	5	41	.....	10	71
Do	May 31	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Do	June 4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Marietta	June 22	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Do	June 23	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Do	June 24	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Pace's Ferry	July 5	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
Peach Tree Creek	July 19	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	July 20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lovejoy's	Sept. 5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	2	22	7	95	.....	10	136

List of casualties in the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Place.	Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Rocky Face Ridge	May 9	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Resaca	May 14	.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	11
Do	May 15	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	9
Dallas	May 27	.....	11	.....	32	.....	6	49
Do	June 1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Kenesaw	June 17	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
Do	June 23	1	2	.....	37	.....	.....	40
Marietta	July 4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Peach Tree Creek	July 19	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Atlanta	July —	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lovejoy's	Sept. 2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Do	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Do	Sept. 4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total	.....	1	19	.....	104	.....	6	130

No. 69.

eport of Col. Frederick Knefler, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

APTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the vements and operations of the Third Brigade, of the Third Divis-, Fourth Army Corps, from the time it left camp on the 3d day May, 1864, until its arrival near Atlanta, Ga., on the 8th day of tember, 1864:

he brigade was commanded during the campaign by Col. Fred. efler, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Brig. Gen. nuel Beatty, its commander, being sick and unable for duty. The gade was composed of the following troops: Nineteenth Regiment io Veteran Volunteers, Col. Charles F. Manderson; Seventy-ninth giment Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Oyler; Ninth giment Kentucky Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Chesley D. Bailey; enteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Col. Alexander M. ut; Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Col. Dwight vis, jr.; Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Granle A. Frambes; Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Col. orge F. Dick.

The brigade left camp near McDonald's Station, Tenn., at 12 a. m. the 3d day of May, 1864, marched six miles in the direction of nggold, Ga., and bivouacked for the night. On the 4th day of May, ile on the march to Catoosa Springs, Ga., and when near Salem urch, the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. Charles F. nderson, was detached as guard to the supply train of the corps, en parked near Parker's Gap. The brigade remained in bivouac ar Catoosa Springs until the 7th day of May, 1864, when it marched way of Tunnel Hill to its position in front of Rocky Face Ridge. the 8th day of May a demonstration was ordered to be made to elop the position of the enemy. The brigade was formed in two s, the front line composed of four regiments in line of battle, rear line of three regiments in columns doubled on the center in liness to deploy, should it become necessary. Nothing of imtance, however, occurred except some skirmishing along the line, ch showed the enemy to be on the crest of the ridge in force. brigade was then ordered to bivouac near the base of the ridge; ained there for two days, the skirmishers deployed in front ping up a lively fire. Several men were killed and wounded in r tents by the enemy on the ridge. On the night of the 11th of the brigade was marched back and occupied the crest of Tunnel l. At 1 p. m. of the 12th day of May orders were received to ch to the support of the Second Division of this corps, then eatened by a large body of the enemy; arriving there barricades e built and a strong position taken, but beyond demonstrations hing occurred. The enemy having evacuated Dalton the brigade ched through the town on the 13th day of May, and to a conrable distance toward Tilton. On the 14th day of May the brie was in rear of the division, the Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana unteers guarding the ammunition train of the corps. During battle of Resaca the brigade was in reserve of the division and not become engaged. The Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volun-

teers was detached to fill an interval between the First and Second Brigades of the division, who were in the front line. On the 16th day of May the brigade marched through Resaca, crossed the river, and bivouacked near the railroad. On the 17th day of May marched through the town of Calhoun and became engaged with the enemy toward evening; had a skirmish, drove the enemy's artillery from its position, and established a strong line, which was ordered to be fortified. During the night the enemy withdrew from the front. Several men were killed and wounded at this point. On the 18th day of May the brigade marched through Adairsville, reached Kingston on the 19th, marched several miles beyond the town and were ordered to bivouac. At 4 p. m. an order was received to move forward immediately, it being ascertained that the enemy was in force near Cassville. The advance was made rapidly, severe skirmishing ensued, and the enemy driven from his advanced position before night. In this affair Captain Lendrum, of the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, a gallant officer, was killed. Captain Hanna, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, was severely wounded; many enlisted men were killed and wounded. The brigade bivouacked in the position taken on the 19th day of May during the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of May, 1864. On the 22d day of May the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers rejoined the brigade, having been detached since the 4th day of May when near Catoosa Springs. The brigade marched from the position near Cassville on the 23d day of May. Nothing occurred on the 24th and 25th of May. On the 26th the brigade was placed in support of the First and Second Brigades of this division, who had taken their position near Pumpkin Vine Creek. There was slight skirmishing and some shelling by the enemy during the day, but no casualties happened.

On the 27th day of May at 10 a. m. the brigade was moved from its bivouac, formed in two lines of battle, preceded by a strong line of skirmishers, and ordered to move forward, with the center of the line resting on the Dallas and Acworth road, until the flank of the enemy should be found, in which case the order was given to attack him promptly. Having marched but a short distance, we came upon the brigade of General McLean, of the Twenty-third Army Corps. Orders were then received to move by the left flank and then to march in an easterly direction parallel with the road, and to maintain connection with McLean's brigade on the west side of the road. The connection with that brigade, however, was soon broken, it having remained behind, and was not again met with the remainder of the day. Upon reporting this fact, I was ordered by General Wood to march in rear of the left, and at supporting distance of the First Brigade, of this division, and to be governed by its movements. Having crossed the stream near Pickett's Mills at 4 p. m., the division took position to attack the enemy. The brigade was formed in two lines of battle, the front line consisting of the Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, the whole line under the command of Col. Alexander M. Stout, of the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers. The rear line, at supporting distance, was composed of the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and the Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, the line commanded by Col. Charles F. Manderson, of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers. The Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Col. George F. Dick commanding, was

detached by order of General Wood to cover a road on the line of advance, and remained there till the attack was over. Having received orders to that effect, the brigade marched in support of the First Brigade, Colonel Gibson commanding, which brigade was soon engaged with the enemy. The attack made was so strongly resisted that it speedily necessitated the bringing of this brigade into action. In the advance the first line was completely enfiladed by the enemy's artillery, suffering severely. The advance was made rapidly and in good order. After sustaining a murderous fire, I regret to say it was thrown into disorder. The second line, commanded by Colonel Manderson, was then ordered forward. The advance was made in splendid style through a terrific fire; the crest of a deep ravine was reached in advance of the former line, which was stubbornly held against what appeared largely superior numbers of the enemy. A barricade was built of rails, which in a measure protected the line from the overwhelming fire of the enemy in front, but both flanks were exposed to a continual fire of musketry and artillery, the supports on both flanks having disappeared. The line was re-enforced by the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, of the first line, and such dispositions as circumstances and the available strength of the line permitted were made to guard against a movement of the enemy on the flanks. The left of the line was further strengthened by the Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, the brigade to which it belonged having been ordered to protect the left flank of this division during the attack, but fell back at the beginning of the action, and was not seen again until late in the evening; but that regiment returned and rendered valuable assistance. A very heavy fire was kept up till dark, when ammunition began to fail and the men were compelled to have recourse to the cartridges of the dead and wounded, as it was impossible to obtain a supply from any other source. The position was ordered to be held until orders for withdrawal should be given. Skirmishers were ordered to the front to guard against surprise. At 10 o'clock the order to withdraw was received; every effort was made to bring off the wounded previous to the movement. All of a sudden, the enemy sallied from his works and made an assault upon the line, which was promptly and vigorously repulsed. The brigade then withdrew in good order, undisturbed by the enemy, and fell back to the intrenched position of King's brigade, of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. The brigade lost during the engagement heavily in officers and enlisted men. A list of the casualties accompanies this report. Officers and soldiers acted most gallantly, the regiments of the second line particularly, who advanced in admirable order over very difficult ground, and determinedly maintained their ground against vastly superior forces. Conspicuous for gallantry and deserving of special mention are Col. Charles F. Manderson, of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, of the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers; Maj. George W. Parker, of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers; Maj. D. M. Claggett, of the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, who by their conduct and example vastly contributed to the successful holding of the line. Many officers were killed and severely wounded. I have the honor to refer you for further details, and the action of the respective regiments composing the brigade, to the accompanying regimental reports. The best possible disposition was made of the wounded who were in condition to be brought

off the field. Many of the severely wounded, however, were left behind, owing to the impossibility of bringing ambulances to the scene of action, it being an almost impenetrable jungle, cut up by ravines, creeks, and swamps, without roads, or even paths, for vehicles of any description. Having retired from the field and reached the position assigned to the brigade, slight works were immediately thrown up. From this position the brigade was moved on the 28th to the right, so as to establish connection with the Fourteenth Corps. The position was strongly fortified along its entire length, and a heavy skirmish line thrown to the front. In the night of the 30th of May orders were received to move to the right and front, which, owing to the intense darkness, was accomplished with much difficulty.

On the morning of the 31st of May orders were given to intrench the position. While engaged in this the enemy attempted to charge the line. He was met by Major Claggett, of the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, commanding the skirmish line, and successfully repulsed. The brigade remained in the above position till the morning of the 4th of June, when orders were received to move to the right, to relieve McCook's brigade, of Davis' division, Fourteenth Army Corps. The enemy having abandoned his position on the 5th, on the 6th day of June the brigade marched in the direction of Acworth, and remained in bivouac until the 10th of June. The time of the non-veterans of the Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers having nearly expired, they were sent to the rear to be mustered out. The veterans and those who had to serve an unexpired term were consolidated into four companies, and the battalion placed under command of Major Snider. On the 10th day of June the brigade marched from the above position and bivouacked near the Twentieth Army Corps, from which place the brigade was, on the 11th day of June, placed in reserve of the other division of the corps. This position was kept until the 17th, when, the enemy having abandoned his position near Pine Mountain, the division marched in pursuit; the brigade was in advance, covered by a strong line of skirmishers. At 1 p. m. the skirmish line was relieved by two regiments, which were ordered to develop the position of the enemy. Upon advancing the enemy was found to be posted on the crest of a ridge, with a strong skirmish line at its base. Continual skirmishing was kept up until evening, when the skirmish line, commanded by Major Claggett, of the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, and Captain Agard, of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers, were ordered to drive the skirmishers of the enemy from their position. This was successfully accomplished, and an advance made to the crest of the ridge, from which the enemy was driven. The line thus gained was speedily fortified. The enemy attempted several times to retake it during the night, but was repulsed. Captain Sturgis, of the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, was here severely wounded. On the 18th of June, in pursuance to orders, the line was advanced until within range of the enemy's works. Severe skirmishing ensued, lasting all day, occasioning the loss of many men in the Seventy-ninth Indiana and Ninth Kentucky Regiments on the skirmish line. On the 19th day of June the brigade remained in rear of the division. On the evening of the 20th it relieved a brigade of General Geary's division, of the Twentieth Army Corps, in position near Kenesaw Mountain. On the 21st of June, at 3 p. m., the artillery having previously cannonaded the

enemy's advanced works, the brigade was ordered forward to drive the enemy from his position. The Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, Col. Alexander M. Stout commanding, was ordered forward, drove the enemy in handsome style, and occupied the position, which, during the night, was strongly fortified.

A demonstration to develop the enemy's strength and position was ordered to be made on the 22d day of June at 4 p. m. The skirmish line was composed of a detail from four companies of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers, and was re-enforced by the reserve. The enemy's skirmishers were driven from their rifle-pits and occupied by our line, but owing to the proximity of the enemy's main works the position became untenable, and the skirmishers, after suffering severe loss, were compelled to withdraw to their original position. On the 23d of June a similar demonstration was ordered. The Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers was ordered to advance. The advance was preceded by a heavy cannonade of half hour's duration. When it ceased, a strong skirmish line, commanded by Maj. George W. Parker, of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, supported by the balance of that regiment, was thrown forward. The rifle-pits were taken and held for some time, but the enemy sallied from his works and compelled the line to withdraw. The loss of the regiment was very severe and singularly out of proportion to the number engaged. Capt. Daniel W. Howe, of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, was severely wounded. The brigade remained unemployed, with the exception of heavy skirmishing on the line, until the 27th of June, when it marched to the left in support of the Second Division; engaged in an assault upon the enemy's works, upon the termination of which it returned to its original position. Here Col. George H. Cram assumed command of his regiment, the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, up to this time commanded by Lieut. Col. Chesley D. Bailey. Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Oyler, of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, relinquished command of that regiment on account of sickness. Command was assumed by Maj. George W. Parker. The brigade remained in the above-described position until the 2d of July, when it was moved to the right to occupy a position vacated by the Fourteenth Army Corps. The enemy having abandoned his works in the night, the brigade marched in pursuit, passing through Marietta, and bivouacked five miles beyond. On the 4th day of July the brigade was moved to the left of the Second Division, and the position fortified. While working the men were much harassed by the enemy, only a short distance off. The enemy abandoning his position during the night, the brigade marched in rear of the Second Brigade to the Chattahoochee River, near Pace's Ferry, and was there assigned its position. On the succeeding day the brigade moved to the right, so as to connect with the Fourteenth Army Corps, and there occupied a strongly fortified position until the 10th of July, when, the enemy having crossed the Chattahoochee and abandoned the north side of the river, the division moved eastward to Powers' Ferry, and crossed the river on pontoons on the 12th of July, 1864, where the brigade remained in camp until the 17th day of July, when it marched down the bank of the Chattahoochee River to Pace's Ferry to clear it of the enemy and assist the Fourteenth Army Corps in crossing. Having accomplished this, the brigade returned to its position near Powers' Ferry. Orders to march were received next morning; the brigade moved to Buck

Head and there bivouacked. On the morning of the 19th an order was received to make a reconnaissance toward Peach Tree Creek. The Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteers was deployed as skirmishers to cover the advance. Having reached the creek without meeting with serious resistance, the enemy was found on the opposite bank strongly intrenched and apparently in force. Cavalry appeared on the left of the skirmish line and was driven off. At 1 p. m. an order was received to force a crossing of Peach Tree Creek, and, if possible, to drive the enemy from his position. The creek was too deep to be forded. A spot concealed by a heavy growth of timber was found and a bridge constructed by the pioneers of the brigade, and the troops crossed the stream unobserved by the enemy. One hundred picked men were selected from the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers and the Ninth Kentucky to cover the advance as skirmishers, under command of Maj. George W. Parker, of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers. The line of skirmishers was supported by six regiments of the brigade in line of battle at supporting distances from each other. The first line was commanded by Col. George H. Cram, of the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers; the second by Col. Charles F. Manderson, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers; the third line by Major Claggett, of Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers. The Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteers was disposed along the banks of the stream as skirmishers to aid the advancing column by diverting the enemy's fire. Colonel Dick, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, with strong detachments covered the flanks of the column. General Geary's division, of the Twentieth Corps, was to co-operate in the crossing, but, after considerable delay, that division failing to move and our preparations being completed, General Wood ordered the advance to be made without further loss of time. The skirmishers advanced rapidly upon the enemy's position, followed closely by the first line of battle. The enemy opened with musketry and artillery, inflicting considerable loss, but he was driven from his position and the works taken, with a number of prisoners. Orders were given to build works to enable the brigade to repel any attack which might be made upon it in this isolated position. A firm lodgment was thus secured, and the position held under a heavy fire until evening, when other troops relieved the brigade, which returned to its bivouac near Buck Head. Great credit is due Col. George H. Cram, of the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, and Major Parker, of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, for the gallant manner in which the advance was made, and the success of the crossing. I regret that Major Parker was severely wounded. On the 20th of July the brigade marched in support of the First Division of this corps; in the evening took position on the right of that division and intrenched in prolongation of its works. Toward morning it was found that the enemy had abandoned his position during the night. An advance was made directly to the front, where the enemy was found in position. Intrenchments were built in face of the enemy, who harassed the men during the work, killing and wounding a number of officers and men. During the night the enemy again withdrew. On the 22d the brigade moved forward, took up a position on the line of the division, which was strongly fortified, and there remained until the 25th day of August. During that period nothing of serious importance occurred. Frequent demonstrations and several attacks were made upon the enemy's rifle-pits, the first line of which was captured with many prisoners and

slight loss on our part, and was converted into an advance skirmish line of the brigade. Another attempt was subsequently made to capture their other line of pits, which succeeded, but, owing to the close proximity of the main lines of the enemy, who covered them with a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, they were abandoned. Foraging parties were here frequently sent out. The men were occasionally supplied with green corn, which considerably improved the sanitary condition of the men, among whom scorbutic symptoms were very prevalent. Considerable forage was thus procured for the animals of the brigade, which materially added to the scanty rations of forage issued. On the 25th day of August, 1864, orders were received to prepare the command and to be in readiness to withdraw from the position in the night. All preparations being completed, the brigade marched at 9 p. m. from its camp. The skirmish line was left undisturbed to cover the movement and to conceal it from the observation of the enemy. Orders were given to withdraw the skirmish line at midnight, under direction of Major Dawson, the picket officer of the division. The command marched several miles, and at 3 a. m. bivouacked in rear of the abandoned position of the Twentieth Army Corps. The following morning at 10 o'clock left the position and marched in rear of the army to the right. On the 27th of August the brigade marched to near Camp Creek, and there fortified its position and remained until night of the 28th, when it was detailed to guard the supply train of the corps, and joined the division in its position in the vicinity of the Montgomery railroad. On the 29th the brigade was marched to the railroad to destroy the track. This being successfully and thoroughly accomplished for a considerable distance, the command marched back and bivouacked for the night in rear of the Twenty-third Army Corps. On the 30th the command marched in the direction of the Macon railroad, which was reached on the following day. Here a position was assigned to the brigade, which was strongly fortified. On the following morning, September 1, 1864, the brigade marched parallel to the railroad, which was again struck during the afternoon, and a considerable distance of the track torn up and destroyed. From there the brigade moved toward Jonesborough. Did not participate in that engagement, and was ordered to take up position and to mass in rear of the Second Division of this corps.

On the 2d day of September the brigade marched along the railroad, passing through Jonesborough in the direction of Lovejoy's Station, where the enemy had taken position. Arriving in front of the enemy, the brigade was marched to the left on a line with the other brigades of the division, and connected on its left with the First Division of this corps. The order was given here to attack the enemy. Dispositions were made accordingly. The brigade was formed in two lines of battle, covered by a strong line of skirmishers. The first line was composed of the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers. The other regiments formed the rear line and marched at supporting distance. When the line advanced the skirmishers discovered the enemy strongly intrenched, protected by a heavy abatis. The skirmish line being too weak to accomplish anything, a charge was ordered to be made. The line advanced in gallant style with fixed bayonets, and without firing a shot, through the abatis and took the first line of intrenchments, with many prisoners, but upon advancing to attack the other line, they were met

by a murderous fire of musketry and artillery, and not being supported on either flank and perfectly isolated, the brigade fell back in good order to the first line taken and fortified it. The brigade suffered much, particularly in officers. The general commanding the division, who put himself at the head of the troops, was here severely wounded. Captain Miller, the assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, who accompanied me to the skirmish line, while reconnoitering the position of the enemy, was killed, and Lieutenant Colclazer, of the Seventy-ninth Indiana, quartermaster of that regiment, who acted as aide-de-camp, was severely wounded. Col. Charles F. Manderson, of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. Chesley D. Bailey, of the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, who were leading the charge most gallantly, were severely wounded. Lieut. Thompson Dunn, adjutant of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, was killed. Captain Agard, of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers, was severely wounded. The loss among the men was severe, particularly when the shortness of the engagement is considered.

All the officers did their duty well. Col. George H. Cram, of the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, commanded his own and the Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers in this charge and almost through the entire campaign, and fully displayed his usual bravery and tact. I cannot say too much of him or of Colonel Manderson, of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, of the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, who were severely wounded, who are always conspicuous for gallantry and skill. The temporary loss of their valuable services will be deplorably felt in the brigade and their respective regiments.

The brigade remained in its fortified position until the night of the 5th of September, when it withdrew and marched along the railroad to its former position at Jonesborough, and from there marched by way of Rough and Ready to Atlanta, where it arrived on the 8th of September, 1864, and is now in camp.

I deem it my duty to return my thanks to the officers and soldiers of the brigade for their conduct during the entire campaign, which was so successfully terminated. Every duty was performed with alacrity and fidelity; hardships and fatigue were endured without murmuring, and on no occasion did they fail to display their soldierly qualities.

Before closing this report I desire to make my acknowledgments to the officers of the brigade staff, from whom on all occasions I have received valuable assistance. Capt. Oscar O. Miller, the assistant adjutant-general, who was killed on September 2, was possessed of qualities as an officer and gentleman which make his death a deep regret to the officers and soldiers of the brigade. Conscientious in the performance of his duties, untiring in his zeal, brave to a fault, and of universal usefulness. In his deportment he was gentlemanly and kind, and his life was untainted by vice. His death is an irreparable loss to the brigade. Capt. William S. S. Erb, of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers, inspector of the brigade, has proven himself in this long and arduous campaign a most faithful and efficient officer, and in action his services were invaluable to me. The vigilance and thoroughness with which he performed the peculiar duties of his office cannot be praised too much. First Lieut. Jacob H. Colclazer, quartermaster of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, who voluntarily acted as aide-de-camp during the campaign, has shown himself a useful and very gallant officer. Accompanying me to the skirmish line during the attack on the 2d of September,

he was severely wounded. First Lieut. Frank White, quartermaster of the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, rendered most valuable services as ordnance officer of the brigade. Second Lieut. Emory H. Read, Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, aide-de-camp, has on all occasions shown himself a gallant officer. The commissary, quartermaster, and medical officers of the brigade have performed their duties through the entire campaign to the satisfaction of all.

The following table shows the losses sustained by the respective regiments of the brigade during the campaign:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade staff	1						1
89th Ohio Veteran Volunteers	2	18	6	86		13	125
9th Indiana Volunteers	1	17	5	45	1		69
9th Kentucky Volunteers	1	15	5	52			73
17th Kentucky Volunteers	1	8	4	83		2	98
13th Ohio Veteran Volunteers	2	13	1	46		27	89
69th Ohio Volunteers			1	59	2	10	72
69th Indiana Volunteers		2	4	45			51
Total	8	73	26	416	3	52	578

In conclusion allow me to offer my most respectful compliments to the general commanding the division upon the conspicuous part borne by his command in this memorable campaign. It is with great pride that we look back to it, and we trust that we will not be deprived of his presence in future campaigns on account of his wound. I deem it my duty to thank him for his indulgence of my shortcomings in command of the brigade, to which responsibility I was unexpectedly called, and for the advice and instruction which I received from him on all occasions; and I trust that the conduct of the brigade meets with his approval.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. KNEFLER,
Colonel Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers,
Comdg. Third Brig., Third Div., Fourth Army Corps.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 70.

Report of Capt. Eli F. Ritter, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-NINTH REGT. INDIANA FOOT VOLS.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the campaign since leaving McDonald's Station, Tenn., May 3, 1864, to the time of arrival at Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864:

The regiment moved from McDonald's Station, Tenn., May 3, 1864, under command of Col. Fred. Knefler, and belonged, as it does at

present, to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. It went into bivouac at Catoosa Springs, Ga., on the evening of the 5th, and remained until the morning of the 7th, when it moved with the brigade to Tunnel Hill, Ga. On May 8, in front of Rocky Face Ridge, the regiment introduced its exercises for the campaign in a brisk skirmish with the enemy. Since that time it has taken an active part in all the movements, labors, skirmishes, and engagements of the brigade during the entire campaign. At Cassville, Ga., May 19, the regiment, with the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers on the left and the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers on the right, composed the rear line of the brigade, and though it did not become engaged with the enemy, Capt. John L. Hanna was badly wounded through the hand while advancing in line of battle. On the morning of May 20 the regiment went into bivouac near Cassville, Ga., and remained until the 23d, when, in compliance with orders, it moved with the brigade. The same day Colonel Knefler was ordered to take command of the brigade and Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Oyler to take command of the regiment. On the 27th day of May, at Pickett's Mills, near Dallas, Ga., the regiment was formed in the second line of the brigade, with the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers on the left and the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers on the right. The line was ordered to advance at once upon the enemy, which it did in good order, under a heavy fire of artillery. After advancing in the above order for near 500 yards, as the regiment reached the crest of a slight elevation, it was discovered that the line in front had been moved by the flank in extending the brigade line, and, the front being uncovered, the second line became immediately and heavily engaged with the enemy. The engagement began about 3 p. m. and continued three hours severely. The regiment advanced a short distance to the crest of a second hill, driving the enemy, and there, under a heavy fire of musketry, built a temporary line of rail works. In that position the regiment remained, keeping up a brisk fire and being partly sheltered by works until 11 o'clock at night, when the line was withdrawn by order of the brigade commander. In the action First Lieut. Thomas C. Batchelor was badly wounded and 3 men killed and 15 wounded. On the 18th day of June the entire regiment, with the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, was placed on the skirmish line near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., and in advancing the line became warmly engaged with the enemy, which was kept up during the entire day, with the loss of 3 enlisted men killed and 7 wounded. On the 23d day of June the regiment was on picket near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., and was ordered to advance the line and make a demonstration against the enemy's works, which resulted in the loss of Capt. Daniel W. Howe, severely wounded, 6 men killed and 17 wounded. On the 28th day of June Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Oyler was relieved from command on account of sickness and sent to hospital, and Maj. George W. Parker took command of the regiment. On the 19th day of July the regiment, with the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, was placed on the front line of the brigade and ordered to cross Peach Tree Creek at a point three miles north of Atlanta, Ga., and attack the enemy on the opposite side. The movement was well executed and was most successful, and, except Maj. George W. Parker wounded, the loss to the regiment was very light. Major Parker being severely wounded, Capt. John G. Dunbar assumed command of the regiment. On the 21st day of July the regiment was ordered by the brigade commander to take a position in line with the Ninth Kentucky Volun-

teers on the left and the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers on the right, and fortify it at a point about three miles northeast of Atlanta, Ga. In fortifying the position the regiment was exposed to a constant fire from the enemy's skirmish pits and sustained considerable loss in enlisted men. As the enemy vacated their works in our front during the night of the 21st, the regiment moved with the brigade on the morning of the 22d. In the afternoon of the same day the regiment was ordered to take and fortify a position, in line with the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers on the left and the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers on the right, about one mile and a half north of Atlanta, Ga. From that date until the 25th of August there was a continual skirmish between the pickets, and as the regiment had a daily detail on picket duty it sustained a slight loss in enlisted men. On the evening of August 25 the regiment was ordered by the brigade commander to abandon the works and move with the brigade. The regiment was with the brigade in all of the movements succeeding the above date, but was engaged in no skirmishes or actions requiring special notice until September 2.

On the morning of September 2, just at daylight, Capt. John G. Dunbar, who was commanding the regiment, was captured by the enemy while establishing a picket-line near Jonesborough, Ga., and I was ordered by Colonel Knefler, commanding the brigade, to take command of the regiment. In the afternoon of the same day, near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., I was ordered to form the regiment in the front line of the brigade, with the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers on the left and Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers on the right. The line was ordered to advance upon the enemy, and after advancing about one-half mile came upon their works. Orders were received to charge their works and were promptly obeyed, but the movement failed to be successful. The officers and men behaved gallantly in the charge, but, as they were unable to carry the works, they fell back a short distance to the cover of timber, where the regiment was reformed, and during the night, as ordered by the brigade commander, threw up a line of works. In the action Adjutant Thompson Dunn was killed, Quartermaster Jacob H. Colclazer, acting aide-de-camp to Colonel Knefler, was severely wounded, and 5 enlisted men wounded. The loss in the regiment was very light, considering. The engagement, though very short, was very severe. On the evening of September 5 I received orders from the brigade commander to vacate the works at 8 o'clock of the same evening and move with the brigade in the direction of Atlanta, Ga. On the afternoon of September 8 I was ordered by Colonel Knefler, commanding the brigade, to go into camp with the regiment in the present location, two miles east of Atlanta, Ga.

The conduct of the officers of the regiment during the entire campaign has been worthy of great praise, and the enlisted men have behaved in the most soldier-like manner under all and the most trying circumstances.

The regiment entered upon the campaign on the 3d day of May with 3 field, 4 staff, and 13 line officers, and 300 enlisted men effective for duty, but went into the present camp on the 8th day of September with 2 staff (doctors) and 7 line officers and 163 enlisted men, including several men who have rejoined for duty from hospitals in the rear since the campaign began. This loss includes the killed, wounded, and sick.

The great change in regimental commanders that has taken place (the adjutant having been killed and myself having taken command only at the conclusion of the campaign) renders it impossible to make this report more complete.

A complete report of casualties for the campaign is herewith respectfully submitted.*

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

ELI F. RITTER,
Capt., Comdg. Seventy-ninth Regt. Indiana Foot Vols.

Capt. WILLIAM S. S. ERB,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 71.

Report of Col. George F. Dick, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-SIXTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders received from your headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the operations of my regiment during the campaign just closed, commencing May 3, 1864:

On May 3, 1864, the regiment left McDonald's Station, Tenn., and marched with the command southward, reaching Catoosa Springs, Ga., on the following day, a distance of about fifteen miles. Remained bivouacked here until the morning of the 7th, when I again marched with the command and occupied Tunnel Hill. On the 8th formed in line and moved off into the valley separating Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face Ridge, where constant and heavy skirmishing was kept up until the morning of the 13th, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated his position and was in full retreat. Immediately ordered in pursuit, I marched with the command, coming upon the enemy at Resaca, fifteen miles south of Dalton. At this place the enemy halted to give battle, but my regiment was not called into action, though was held in supporting distance during the two days' battle which raged at Resaca the 14th and 15th of May. The morning of the 16th dawned finding the enemy had retired. The command being again ordered in pursuit, I followed, pressing the enemy's rear closely, the skirmishing at times assuming proportions almost equal to a battle, until reaching Cassville, Ga., which was on the 19th of May. At Cassville orders were received that the army would rest and replenish until the morning of the 23d of May, when it would again march with twenty days' rations. Accordingly, on the 23d, the command moved out, going in a direction nearly due south. Crossed the Etowah River and continued the march until reaching Pumpkin Vine Creek, a small stream in the Allatoona range of mountains. Here it was ascertained that a portion of the Union force had met the enemy and that an engagement had already commenced. On the 26th the regiment was formed in line of battle with the brigade, and with it maneuvered until the evening of the 27th of May, when we became actively engaged. My regiment being on the extreme right of the brigade, I was ordered to halt with a view of protecting that flank.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 15 men killed, 2 men died of wounds, 5 officers and 45 men wounded, and 1 officer captured; total, 69.

The enemy with a heavy force compelled the brigade to retire, though not until night-fall, when it fell back in good order. In this action the regiment sustained a serious loss in wounded, though none proved mortal. After retiring from the field where the command fought on the 27th of May my regiment was placed on the second line, where it remained until June 4, when the brigade was ordered to relieve McCook's brigade, of Johnson's division. My regiment was then assigned to the front line behind works, and not more than 400 yards distant from that of the enemy. On the morning of June 5 it was ascertained that the enemy had again abandoned his line of works and fallen back in the direction of Marietta, Ga. On June 6 the command again marched. Arriving near Acworth Station, Ga., went into camp and remained until June 10, when an advance was made upon the enemy, the front line skirmishing with the enemy, who, it seemed, had a well-chosen position. We bivouacked until June 15, when we evacuated and again fell back. On the evening of the 15th the command occupied Pine Mountain; remained here until June 17, when my regiment was placed on the skirmish line and advanced upon the enemy. Though the resistance was stubborn, yet we succeeded in driving him perhaps a mile. Night coming on, my regiment was relieved and ordered to bivouac till morning. June 18, continued to press upon the enemy, and, notwithstanding the heavy rains which were falling, rendering operations exceedingly difficult and unpleasant, they ceased not, and the duty was performed with cheerfulness. Advanced perhaps a mile and threw up works of rails and mud, but the enemy getting range with a piece of artillery, wounding several of my men, that position was abandoned and I was ordered to the left about 400 yards. June 19, again found the enemy retreating. Ordered to follow, but had not gone more than a mile, perhaps, when he was again encountered. On the 20th the brigade moved to the right about a mile and relieved a brigade in Hooker's corps, and on the 21st the lines were advanced with Companies I, C, and K of my regiment deployed as skirmishers. Works were hurriedly thrown up and constant and heavy skirmishing continued until the morning of July 3, when the enemy was found to be evacuating his position. Marched in pursuit and came upon his rear on the evening of the 4th, about five miles southeast of Marietta, Ga. The morning of the 6th again found his works vacated. Followed him up until reaching the Chattahoochee River, where he had chosen a strong position and easy of defense. Awaiting movements of other portions of the army, we went into camp and remained until July 10. The enemy having again fallen back, the command was ordered up the river a distance of perhaps five miles to Powers' Ferry to cross; after crossing the river went into camp.

On the 17th of July I marched with the brigade and division five miles down the left bank of the Chattahoochee River to dislodge the enemy's pickets and enable troops to cross the river at that point. This accomplished, the regiment returned to Powers' Ferry the same evening. On the 18th the command marched in the direction of Atlanta. On the 19th encountered the enemy on Peach Tree Creek. The Fifty-ninth Ohio was deployed as skirmishers, while my regiment was thrown out as a support. The enemy had a strongly intrenched position on the opposite banks of the stream, and it was with difficulty that the skirmishers effected a crossing, though the crossing was effected with but little or no loss in my regiment.

After reaching the opposite banks a sharp little engagement ensued. At dusk the brigade was relieved, and with it I returned to the camp of the previous night. July 20, I again moved with the brigade in the direction of Decatur, Ga., about four miles, when we again encountered the enemy. Breast-works were hastily thrown up, and twenty men thrown out as skirmishers. On the 21st the lines were advanced perhaps 500 yards, and on the morning of the 22d it was discovered that the enemy had retired. Again followed him, driving him to the "last ditch" surrounding Atlanta. Being assigned to a position on a knoll commanding the enemy's lines, I remained, performing the duties of making demonstrations, picketing, fatigue, &c., until August 25, when the command had orders to march. At about 10 p. m. we marched, going to the right of the army until reaching the West Point railroad, which the regiment assisted to destroy. August 30, marched eastward and continued the march until September 1, when the Macon railroad was reached. On September 2 I moved southward with the command about three miles, when the work of destruction was resumed on the railroad. Continued the march the same evening until coming near Jonesborough, where a portion of our forces were engaging the enemy. On the morning of the 3d, finding the enemy had retired, we followed him, coming upon him at Lovejoy's Station, twenty-eight miles south of Atlanta. Here the enemy had chosen a position and our lines were immediately formed for the purpose of dislodging him. Being assigned to the second line and to the support of the Ninth Kentucky, I moved forward with the command. Soon after we were ordered to charge and take the enemy's works, but support failing to come up on the left, the front line fell back through my regiment in some confusion, causing, for a few moments, disorder in my ranks; but order being restored, I immediately threw up a line of works, behind which we remained until the night of the 5th of September, 1864, when the army began to retire toward Atlanta. My regiment marched with the command, reaching this camp on the 8th of September, 1864.

Of the officers and men of my regiment much credit is due them for the promptness with which every order was executed. They have my unfeigned thanks.

The casualties in the regiment during the campaign foot up as follows: Killed, enlisted men, 2; wounded, officers 4, enlisted men, 50; total, 54; aggregate, 56.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. DICK,
Colonel Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. W. S. S. ERB,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 72.

Report of Lieut. Col. Chesley D. Bailey, Ninth Kentucky Infantry, of operations May 3-June 26.

ATLANTA, GA., *September* 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as my official report of the part taken by the Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volun-

ers in the recent campaign during the time I was in command, z. from the beginning of the campaign until the 26th day of June, 64, at which time I was succeeded by Colonel Cram:

Left McDonald's Station on the 3d of May and reached Catoosa rings, Ga., on the evening of the 4th, where we lay until the rning of the 7th, when we moved out on the Tunnel Hill road. e advance was attended with some skirmishing and occasional illery firing. Reached Tunnel Hill at 2 p. m., from the top of ich the enemy could be plainly seen occupying Rocky Face Ridge, le more than a mile distant. Lay on the hill until the next morn-, the 8th, when we advanced toward the ridge, making a demon-ation to detract the attention of the enemy from the movements General Harker, who was trying to gain possession of the north l of the ridge. Bivouacked at night at the foot of ridge. The rations of the 9th were very similar to those of the previous day, sisting of demonstrations, but were attended with the loss of 2 n, struck by balls fired from the ridge. Bivouacked on the same und we occupied the previous night. During the 10th we lay l in camp, exposed to a sharp fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, which 1 man was mortally wounded. On the 11th moved back a ridge beyond the range of the enemy's small-arms, and lay all y. Went on picket at dark, relieving Seventy-ninth Indiana, ere we remained until 8 o'clock on the night of the 12th, when were relieved by the Seventeenth Kentucky, and joined brigade, hich had moved to a point near the north end of the ridge. Had man killed on picket. The morning of the 13th showing the en-y had evacuated, we moved around the northern point of the lge, passing down the valley on the east side through Dalton, ouacking several miles below. On the morning of the 14th ved on till the enemy was encountered in force near Resaca. re we lay until the morning of the 16th; the brigade being held reserve did not become engaged. Moved down railroad track, th but little detention until the evening of the 17th, near Adairs-le, where we found enemy strongly posted, and were compelled to lt and make dispositions. Lost 1 man killed by enemy's shell. emy left during night, and we moved on without further opposi-n until reaching Cassville, on the evening of the 19th, where the emy were found in heavy force, and dispositions for attack made. y regiment was the left of the second line and did not become en-ged, as night came on before the enemy's position was found. nemy left during night. Lay here until the evening of the 23d. othing unusual occurred until the evening of the 25th, when we rossed Pumpkin Vine Creek and bivouacked near the ground on which the Twentieth Corps had fought. On the morning of the 26th we took position to the rear of our division as reserve, which we maintained throughout the day. On the morning of the 27th we moved off to the left, where the entire division was formed for the purpose of striking a blow at the enemy's right. My regiment formed the left of the second line, under the immediate command of Col. C. F. Manderson, Nineteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry. After much moving and maneuvering through a wilderness, occupying the greater part of the day, the enemy were found near Pickett's Mills, and the First and Second Brigades immediately became engaged, and in a very few minutes after the Third Brigade was ordered forward. We moved forward over a rough country, passing through the shattered remains of the First and Second Brigades,

subject to a vigorous shelling until we reached an open field, across which the enemy were posted, when we opened fire, which was kept up till our ammunition was exhausted. Night set in, and with it some cessation in the enemy's fire, though we were much annoyed, an enfilading fire coming from a hill to our left. All applications for ammunition were met with the reply that none could be had, and that we would fall back during the night. Details were made to carry off the wounded, and we lay quiet awaiting orders. About 10 o'clock the enemy formed in front of the right of the brigade, and, giving a signal with bugle, moved forward, intending to gain our rear and capture us. We met them with a volley—the last cartridge—and fell back in good order. After moving about through the dense woods for three hours we were placed in position on the right of the First Brigade, and the exhausted men lay down and slept. The loss of my regiment in this action was 4 killed and about 16 wounded; none captured.

On the morning of the 28th we threw up works, and later in the day, moving to the right, threw up another line, which we occupied until the night of the 30th, when we moved to the right and front, the brigade making connection with the Twenty-third Corps. On the 31st threw up works, which we occupied until the 4th of June, when we moved to the right a short distance, relieving a part of the Fourteenth Corps. During the night of the 4th the enemy evacuated their works in our front, and on the morning of the 6th we moved out on the Acworth road, and went into camp, where we lay until the 10th. Nothing of interest occurred until the 14th, when we were engaged in the movement that caused the enemy to evacuate Pine Top and the works connected therewith. On the 15th moved on to Pine Top, where we lay until the morning of the 17th, when we moved out, relieving the First Division and taking the front. The enemy's skirmishers were soon encountered, and we advanced for some distance in line of battle, when we halted and lay till dark, when we threw up line of works. The next morning, the 18th, my regiment and the Seventy-ninth Indiana, also placed under my command, were ordered out to relieve the Seventeenth Kentucky on the skirmish line, with orders to advance the line at a signal. I relieved the line with the Ninth Kentucky, holding the Seventy-ninth Indiana in reserve. At the sounding of the signal the line was pushed forward some 200 yards, in the face of a heavy fire, when we were compelled to stop on account of the line of the Second Brigade on our right being unable to advance. Rain had set in before daylight and fell in torrents during the greater part of the day. The men had come out without breakfast, exhausted by the previous day's operations and a sleepless night, the immediate result of which was a very large increase in the number of sick. In the evening I relieved the Ninth Kentucky with the Seventy-ninth Indiana. The loss in the Ninth Kentucky was 1 officer wounded, 1 man killed, and 5 wounded. That of the Seventy-ninth Indiana was 2 killed and 3 wounded. We were relieved before dark by the Thirteenth and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiments. Enemy evacuated during the night, falling back to Kenesaw. Moved out on the morning of the 19th in rear of Stanley's division and bivouacked at night in rear of line occupied by that division, directly in front of Kenesaw. On the evening of the 20th moved to the right to relieve a part of the Twentieth Corps. On the evening of the 21st the rebel skirmishers were driven from their barricades in

our front and we moved out with other regiments of the brigade, advancing our main line 400 yards, fortifying the position gained. These were the last works we built north of Marietta, and covered the Marietta and Dallas road. On the 24th we had 3 men wounded on the skirmish line. No movement occurred between this date and the 26th, at which time I was succeeded in command of the regiment by Colonel Cram.

For casualty lists, &c., I would respectfully refer to his report.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

C. D. BAILEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Kentucky Volunteers.

Capt. W. S. S. ERB,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 73.

Report of Col. George H. Cram, Ninth Kentucky Infantry, of operations June 26–September 8.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to present my report, from the time I rejoined the regiment.

I found the regiment in camp with the brigade in front of Kenesaw Mountain, confronting the enemy. On the 25th we lay in camp. On the 26th the regiment moved with the brigade to the right, and formed in the rear and support of General Newton's division, while it made an assault on the enemy's works. The assault being unsuccessful we moved back to camp, by Colonel Knefler's order. Nothing unusual occurred until the night of the 2d of July, when I received orders to move, and at dark moved with the brigade about three-quarters of a mile to the left, and relieved part of Johnson's division. Our line was so close to the enemy that no pickets could be put out to cover the left of the regiment. The men were obliged to fire from the works, as also did the enemy. About 3 a. m. the 3d of July I received an order from Colonel Knefler to move a line of skirmishers cautiously toward the enemy's works, which I did, and found them empty, the enemy having left them during the night. About 7 o'clock I received orders to march, and about 8 o'clock moved out of camp and marched with the brigade to within about one mile of Marietta, when I received orders from Colonel Knefler to halt until the train of our corps (Fourth) should arrive, and escort it, which I did, arriving in camp, about six miles below Marietta, about 9 p. m. On the morning of the 4th of July received orders to march, and about 12 m. I moved with the brigade about a mile, when we came up with the enemy's skirmishers. We formed with the brigade, the regiment in the front line, and put up works under the fire of the enemy's skirmishers, having 2 men wounded. During the night the enemy evacuated his position, leaving formidable works. On the morning of the 5th I received orders to march, and at 6 o'clock we moved with the brigade to within a few hundred yards of Pace's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, the enemy retreating across the river. We went into camp and remained inactive until about 2 p. m. the 8th of July, when, by order of Colonel

Knefler, we moved about one mile to the right of the brigade, and went into camp, throwing up a line of works, a few rebels being seen in our front. On the morning of the 9th the regiment went on picket, no enemy being seen in our front. On the morning of the 10th the regiment was withdrawn from picket, and orders issued to be in readiness to march. About 8 a. m. we moved with the brigade about six miles to our left up the river, and went into camp near the Chattahoochee. On the 11th we remained in camp inactive. On the 12th I received orders to march, and at 12 o'clock moved with the brigade one mile south, and crossed the Chattahoochee on pontoons. Went into camp with the brigade, and put up a line of works, the Seventy-ninth Indiana being on our right and the Fifty-ninth Ohio on the left. On the 13th we received orders to march. About 11 o'clock we moved with the brigade about one mile to the right, and put up a line of works, the Seventy-ninth Indiana on the right and Seventeenth Kentucky on our left; advanced about 100 yards. We remained in camp inactive until July 17, when, by order of Colonel Knefler, we moved down the river to within a mile of Pace's Ferry. I was left with the Ninth Kentucky and Seventy-ninth Indiana to guard the left flank of the division, while it moved to Pace's Ferry. I threw out pickets on our front and left, running to the river. The brigade returning about 6 o'clock, we were withdrawn, and returned to the camp we left in the morning. Received orders from brigade headquarters to be ready to march, and on the morning of the 18th, about 7 o'clock, we moved with the brigade about four miles to Buck Head, on the Atlanta road, and went on picket.

On the morning of July 19 the regiment was withdrawn from picket and ordered to march, by Colonel Knefler, without tents or knapsacks. About 7 o'clock we moved with the brigade to Peach Tree Creek, the advance regiment of the brigade skirmishing all the way. On arriving within a short distance of Peach Tree Creek I was directed by Colonel Knefler to take the Seventy-ninth Indiana and my regiment and move to the right of the road a few hundred yards and await orders. We moved out to an open field, where we had a full view of the enemy's position. The Atlanta road crosses the creek, where it makes a short bend to the left, and then runs for some distance parallel to the creek about 400 yards; and about 150 yards from it on the right bank is a knoll or piece of high ground, which completely commands the opposite bank. I was ordered to move with the Seventy-ninth Indiana and get possession of this bank, leaving the Ninth Kentucky in the skirt of a woods on the right of the road. On ascending the knoll I discovered two heavy lines of the enemy's skirmishers on the opposite side of the creek advancing toward the position I was ordered to occupy. On perceiving us they fell back. I placed the Seventy-ninth Indiana in position facing the creek, and threw up a barricade of rails. The enemy occupied a skirt of woods on the left bank, apparently in some force. In several places their works could be seen distinctly. I reported to Colonel Knefler and was ordered to hold the position. Our skirmishers were briskly engaged with those of the enemy for several hours, when I received orders to cross the creek at the point where the Seventy-ninth Indiana lay, with the Seventy-ninth Indiana and Ninth Kentucky. I accordingly directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, of the Ninth Kentucky, to move into position on the left of the Seventy-ninth Indiana. Fifty skirmishers were thrown out from each regi-

ment, under command of Major Parker, Seventy-ninth Indiana. The brigade corps of pioneers, under command of Major Gemmer, succeeded in throwing a bridge across the creek at two points, about 100 yards apart. The crossing of the creek was effected under fire of the enemy's skirmishers, with but little loss. The space between the creek and the enemy was a corn-field, about 300 yards across. I had just made the disposition to advance when Major Parker, Seventy-ninth Indiana, commanding the skirmishers, was, unfortunately, wounded by a sharpshooter, thus delaying the advance some minutes. I placed Captain Dunbar, Seventy-ninth Indiana, in command of the skirmishers, and ordered him forward, I following with the regiments some 150 yards to the rear. The enemy was surprised. We drove him from his position with some loss, capturing Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, Second (rebel) Tennessee, and 40 of his men and officers, with but slight loss to ourselves. We advanced to the road, fired a few volleys at the enemy, who retreated, leaving his position in our possession. I placed the Seventy-ninth Indiana in position, its left on the road and its right extended toward the river; the Ninth Kentucky along the road. Colonel Manderson, with the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, reported to me and was placed in reserve, ready to act on either flank, three companies of his regiment being thrown to the right and front of the Seventy-ninth Indiana, where the enemy threatened. The enemy got a battery of artillery in position bearing on us, without, however, doing much injury, it soon being silenced by a section of Bradley's battery, which enfiladed it from the opposite side of the river. The enemy, recovering from his surprise, got into position in front of the Seventy-ninth Indiana, and we hastily threw up works. The skirmishers attacked furiously, and I became apprehensive that he would attack in force, when the balance of the brigade arrived and formed on the right of the Seventy-ninth Indiana, making our position secure. We remained here until about 7 o'clock, when we were relieved by Hazen's brigade and ordered back to our camp at Buck Head where we arrived at 10 p. m.

On the morning of the 20th I received marching orders, and moved with the brigade to the left, taking the Decatur road about three miles, turned to the right toward and went into position facing Atlanta, on the right of Stanley's division. On the morning of the 21st received orders to march, and moved to the right and into line, when we threw up a line of works on a ridge completely commanded by the enemy's skirmishers, the Seventeenth Kentucky on our left and Seventy-ninth Indiana on our right. In putting up the works the regiment had 1 man killed and 6 wounded. About 6 o'clock I received orders from Colonel Knefler to take the Seventy-ninth Indiana and my own regiment and move to the right, in rear of the First Brigade of this division, covering a gap. Received orders next morning (July 22) to rejoin the brigade, which I found in line ready to march. We marched toward Atlanta about one mile and a half on the main road; found the enemy in position behind heavy works, and was placed in position on a ridge about one mile from Atlanta, where we threw up heavy works, the Seventy-ninth Indiana on the right and Seventeenth Kentucky on the left. On the morning of July 23 the enemy opened on us furiously with artillery, and finding that our position was almost enfiladed by the fire from the enemy's batteries, we were compelled to throw up heavy traverses at the right of each company. We remained in-

active until the 28th of July, nothing of interest occurring with the exception of the furious cannonading of the enemy, which was continued daily. About 4 p. m. of July 28 I was ordered by Colonel Knefler to take my regiment and the Seventy-ninth Indiana and advance and support the skirmish line. We advanced, capturing the enemy's rifle-pits without loss, and after turning them for the use of our own men, returned to camp. July 29, the enemy threw 64-pounder shells into our camp without doing us hurt. We remained inactive until August 16, when I was ordered by Colonel Knefler to take my own regiment and the Seventy-ninth Indiana, and go foraging. We went about ten miles to the left of our army, meeting no enemy, and returned that night. We remained in camp inactive until August 25, when we received orders to march. We marched at 10 p. m. with the balance of the brigade, moving to the right, and bivouacked in rear of the position occupied by the Twentieth Army Corps, which had been evacuated the same night. The morning of August 26 continued our march to the right, and went into camp about 4 p. m. in rear of the Twenty-third Corps. August 27, we continued our march to the right about four miles, moving beyond the flank of the army, and went into camp again at 12 m., and threw up a line of works facing the Montgomery railroad and about three miles from it. About 5 p. m. I received orders to take the Ninth Kentucky and Seventy-ninth Indiana and cross ——— Creek, and make a reconnaissance of the ground to be occupied by General Newton's division. Moved out the ——— road about a mile and a half and found no enemy. I was relieved about 8 p. m. by a regiment from Newton's division, and received orders to return to camp, and did so by 9 o'clock that night. We were under marching orders on the morning of August 28, and about 5 p. m. I was ordered to escort a part of the train of the corps. We moved forward toward the Montgomery railroad, and within about half a mile of it, and went into camp for the rest of the night. The morning of August 29 we moved out on the Montgomery road with orders to tear up the track; we tore up a portion of it, destroying it with fire, and returned to camp for the night. The morning of August 30 we moved the brigade about six miles, crossing the Montgomery road, and went into camp, the Seventy-ninth Indiana on the right and the Seventeenth Kentucky on the left. August 30, we received marching orders, and moved with the brigade in the direction of the Macon railroad, south of Rough and Ready Station, and went into line about one mile and a half from the railroad and put up a barricade. August 31, we moved in the direction of the railroad and struck it about 4 p. m., and threw up a line of works within 300 yards of and facing the railroad.

September 1, received orders to march, and about 8 a. m. moved down the road in the direction of Jonesborough, halting an hour to tear up the railroad, and continued our march toward Jonesborough. We halted in an open field, where the division massed, my regiment being on the right of the second line of the brigade. At night we received orders and moved with the brigade to the left of the line at Jonesborough, where the brigade was massed on the left flank of the army. On the morning of the 2d of September we found the enemy had evacuated, and received orders to march immediately. We marched south on the railroad to within two miles of Lovejoy's Station, where we found the enemy again in position. The brigade was moved about one mile, and placed in position facing southwest,

my regiment on the front line, the Seventy-ninth Indiana on the right of me. The Seventy-ninth Indiana was placed under my command, and I was ordered to move forward carefully, with skirmishers deployed to the front. We moved forward about three-quarters of a mile, and, on ascending a high ridge, I discovered the enemy in position in front of us on a ridge about 400 yards distant. I received orders to wait until General Grose's brigade, of Stanley's division, could be placed in position on our left, and then move forward as it moved, and assault the enemy's works. We waited about a half hour, and when General Grose's line advanced I gave the order to both regiments to move forward. The regiments were obliged to pass through a dense thicket of wild plums for about seventy-five yards, and after passing through the thicket I was obliged to halt and reform the Ninth Kentucky under fire, when the line again moved forward at a charge. When within about 250 yards of the enemy's works we were obliged to pass through a woods, in which the timber and undergrowth was cut down, which formed such a dense tangle I found it difficult to get through. The enemy's rifle-pits were on the edge of a field, about 250 yards from their main works; these we captured with some prisoners, and being under fire from the enemy, and supposing the brigade on my left had moved forward, I gave the order to move forward, and we assaulted the works. The ground in front of their works to their rifle-pits was open and a regular slope, and a terrible fire of musketry and artillery opened upon us, and the brigade on our left not moving forward, we were unable to reach the works, and were compelled to fall back in some confusion. Both regiments were rallied at the rifle-pits, and works thrown up, which we held. The assault was gallantly made, and for a time promised to be successful, and had we been supported on our left, the result might have been different. After remaining in this camp three days, constantly under fire from the enemy's skirmishers, it was announced that the campaign was ended, and we were ordered back to this point, where we arrived September 11, 1864, the loss of the whole campaign being 15 killed and 51 wounded.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. CRAM,
Colonel, Commanding Ninth Kentucky Infantry.

Capt. W. S. S. ERB,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 74.

Report of Col. Alexander M. Stout, Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGT. KENTUCKY VOL. INFTY.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the marches and operations of this regiment from the 3d day of May, 1864, when this brigade left McDonald's Station, near Cleveland, Tenn., to the 8th day of the current month, when the same went into camp at this place:

It is deemed unnecessary to describe every movement made by this regiment, as it was generally with the brigade. By easy

marches the distance between McDonald's Station and Catoo
Springs was made by the evening of the 4th of May. There w
rested on the 5th and 6th, and on the morning of the 7th moved
the direction of Tunnel Hill, the enemy having given ground befo
other troops in advance of us, and passed over Tunnel Hill and to
position before Rocky Face Ridge. There the brigade encampe
and this regiment was sent to the front upon outpost duty, a
on the 8th advanced up the side of Rocky Face as skirmishers, a
were supported by the Thirteenth Ohio Regiment Veteran V
unteer Infantry. On the 9th the regiment was relieved and r
turned to the base of the ridge, but afterward made frequent mov
to the right and left, co-operating with other troops in making de
onstrations against the enemy, who occupied the crest of the ridg
and whose stray shots were quite annoying to the troops. One m
of my regiment was severely wounded, and it seemed wonderful th
many more were not killed and wounded, for the fire from the enem
was almost incessant. On the evening of the 12th this regime
moved with the division to the left in the direction of Varnell's St
tion, some three miles, to meet an attack apprehended from th
point; hastily made defensive works, but the attack was not mad
Just before it became dark the regiment was sent back to do outpo
duty in front of our old position. On the morning of the 13th,
daylight, I discovered that the enemy had evacuated the ridge du
ing the night, and shortly afterward received an order from hea
quarters of the brigade, which had remained on the left some thr
miles distant, to move in the direction of Dalton, through Buzzar
Roost Gap, while the brigade would move in the same direction bu
to the east of Rocky Face. The brigade came up with us at Dalto
and moved to a point some eight miles south of that place, where
remained for the night. On the 14th we came up with the enem
near Resaca, but the brigade, being held in reserve, did not partic
pate in the engagement there. On the night of the 15th the enem
evacuated his position at Resaca, and on the morning of the 16t
we pursued, passing through his works and camped in the evenin
near Calhoun. On the 17th the march was continued until w
found the enemy strongly intrenched in position across the railroa
covering the approach to Adairsville. Brisk skirmishing was ke
up for three or four hours and until after dark. During that nig
the enemy withdrew, and we followed on the morning of the 18
and camped in the evening four miles from Kingston. We passe
that place on the morning of the 19th and came up with the enem
near Cassville. Here I was ordered to send out three companies
my regiment as skirmishers and another as flankers, and did s
The enemy resisted the advance of the skirmishers very stubbornl
and had the advantage of the cover of a thick growth of small tim
ber. I was ordered to re-enforce the skirmishers from time to tim
until my whole regiment was thus engaged in front of the brigad
We continued to drive the enemy's skirmishers until they were a
parently much strengthened by re-enforcements, and until they ce
tainly occupied much higher ground than we did and placed ther
selves behind strong barricades made of fence rails. A rapid fi
was kept up by us until perhaps an hour after dark. At the end
that time I was ordered to cease firing and retire all of my regimen
except a thin skirmish line, which I did. Until I received th
order I had received no orders, except the ones which brought th
whole of my regiment into the skirmish line. We could not see th

enemy's position, as the woods were very thick and it was dark. Our losses were heavy. Capt. W. J. Lendrum was killed and Lieut. C. A. Brasher received a severe wound in the face; 2 privates were killed and 16 others wounded. Captain Lendrum was a brave and gallant officer, and his death is deeply lamented.

By the morning of the 20th the enemy had disappeared. We remained in camp at that place until the 23d, when we moved to the right of the railroad, crossed the Etowah, and camped for the night near the mouth of ——— Creek. On the 24th we ascended the Allatoona Mountain and traversed an exceedingly rough country, and camped at night near Burnt Hickory. On the 25th this regiment was detailed to guard the supply train of the corps, and continued on the road all night of that day, while the brigade moved on. On the 26th we overtook the brigade and camped near Pickett's Mills. On the 27th we moved with the division and attacked the enemy's right. Here again the ground was exceedingly rugged and difficult, and we had to march over it several miles in line of battle or in column of divisions, our skirmishers driving those of the enemy before them. This brigade was preceded in the attack by the other two brigades of the division. They each in turn were repulsed, while we lay in line under the bursting shells of the enemy. The shells bursting among our men, and the men of the other brigades, some wounded and others demoralized, rushing through our lines to the rear, were calculated to try the mettle of ours. When ordered, however, we advanced against the enemy, who was flushed with success and in an exceedingly advantageous position. The brigade was in two lines, this regiment on the left of the first line. The regiment came under fire long before they could see the enemy or learn his position. Owing to the exceeding thickness of the bushes and saplings and the roughness of the ground and the smoke of battle, to say nothing of its noise, it proved very difficult to march men up to the attack in a good line; it was, in fact, impossible. I succeeded, however, in getting my command up to a fence, with my left some fifty or more yards from a ravine on my left. The enemy were in their front across a small field with rail barricades, and also upon a considerable ridge on the left of the ravine before mentioned, which commanded pretty much the position of the whole brigade. It certainly did the whole of my line. The fire from that ridge was incessant and very destructive. A brigade of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Colonel Scribner, was on my left and part of it on the left of the ravine, but as their skirmish line was not advanced as far to the front as my line of battle, it therefore could not or did not drive the enemy from that ridge or protect us from cross-fires. I tried to induce the officer commanding the regiment in the first line on the left of the ravine of that brigade to advance as far to the front as our line, but could not move him. I then tried Colonel Scribner, but failed. In obedience to orders from the colonel commanding the brigade, I moved my regiment to the left and to the ravine; and the Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, which was in the second line, came to my assistance. Darkness came, and the men of the two regiments became thoroughly intermingled. Our own firing was rapid; that of the enemy destructive. Individual soldiers began to report to me that their ammunition had been exhausted and would fall back, and it was so dark you could not see to prevent them. An hour after dark their boxes were all well-nigh empty. There were no supplies to be had. The

country was so rough I could not see a wagon or ambulance. The firing ceased, and the killed and wounded were being carried to the rear, when the enemy, commencing on the right of our brigade, made a furious charge, cheering and yelling. Regiment after regiment fell back, until all were in motion. They reformed and moved back to another position. Here my loss again was very heavy. Capt. Thomas R. Brown was wounded severely, 1 private killed and 42 wounded. This was a very unsatisfactory fight to me. The only grain of comfort I could glean from it: an additional evidence to many others was afforded by it of the invincible pluck of the Seventeenth Kentucky. After this engagement we moved to the right, changed positions, and made fortifications several times, all the time under fire and in constant rain, until on the night of the 4th of June the enemy evacuated their works and we followed them. Before this event, however, namely, on the 31st of May, five companies of this regiment were in front of our works doing duty as outposts, in charge of Maj. D. M. Claggett, when the enemy in their front made a charge upon them, which they repulsed handsomely without assistance or re-enforcements. But here 1 enlisted man was killed and 5 wounded.

On the 6th of June we moved to the vicinity of Acworth and remained there until the 10th, when we again moved forward and found the enemy intrenched, but did not go into position, other troops being in our front. On the 15th the enemy again evacuated his works. We found them again intrenched on the 17th. In pushing our lines up to those of the enemy on that day Companies A, I, F, and K were thrown forward as skirmishers, and drove those of the enemy out of a thick wood and over an open field, and took and held a high, steep knob near the enemy's lines. In this important service Capt. Robert C. Sturgis, commanding Company K, a gallant officer, received a wound in the knee-joint of which he afterward died. After the capture of the knob, I was ordered to hold it and the skirmish line in front of this brigade. We made temporary works on the line after dark, and upon the knob I desired to make a strong work, as the position was a commanding one. The knob was thickly covered with timber, and after I had posted a few men in front of the line as lookouts, and while we were engaged in building our works in almost total darkness, the enemy crept up very near and made a furious charge upon us. It was sudden and unexpected, without a sight or sound to indicate its coming until a volley was fired. It is true that not a man was hurt, but the fire was returned with the effect of repelling the charge. Some of the men for a moment manifested some signs of trepidation, but upon hearing my voice and those of their company officers they became firm and assured in a moment. On the next day, the 18th, we moved to the left and occupied a high piece of open ground and made works and, being in the front line, we were a good deal exposed to both artillery and small-arms of the enemy. One enlisted man was killed and 1 wounded. On the night succeeding the 18th the enemy again evacuated, and we followed in the direction of Marietta; and on the 19th, and on the night succeeding that day, we encamped in rear of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and on the 20th moved to the right and relieved Geary's division, of the Twentieth Corps. In front of our line we could see the enemy's skirmishers in line across an open field, behind rail barricades, nearly 1,000 yards distant. A battery was placed upon our line and opened upon the skir

mish line of the enemy with such effect that they evacuated with precipitation. Under orders to that effect the brigade moved quickly, each man with one or more fence rails in his hands, and took possession of the enemy's line thus abandoned, and in an incredibly short time had made a work so strong as to defy assault, and remained there, occasionally gaining ground upon the enemy's works, and under the destructive fire of the enemy's skirmishers, losing more or less men every day until the 27th, when the brigade was moved to the right and supported the Second Division in the charge made upon the enemy's main works. While behind my own works at that position I witnessed an exhibition of cool courage and devotion to duty which I cannot forbear mentioning, although it did not occur in my command. Captain Leonard, whom I did not know, a signal officer, stationed himself not forty yards in rear of my line, and there received a very severe wound in the hip or back. When I heard that he was wounded I went to him, and found him lying upon his back, pale, and in a tremulous voice reading out, in figures, a message, which an assistant with a flag was transmitting to some other point. He seemed on the point of expiring, but determined to complete his task, and did it, and was then taken off in an ambulance. The enemy evacuated their works again on the night following the 2d day of July, and on the 3d we passed the town of Marietta, and encamped about five miles south of it for the night, and on the 4th went into position in front of the works of the enemy on his right. On the night succeeding that day he evacuated his works, and on the 5th the brigade moved to the north bank of the Chattahoochee, and near Vining's Station, and after remaining there until the 10th moved about seven miles up the river to Powers' Ferry, and on the 12th crossed it, and remained in camp at that point until the 17th, and then moved down the south bank to Pace's Ferry and drove the enemy, when the Fourteenth Corps crossed to the south side also, when the brigade returned to camp at Powers' Ferry. On the 18th the brigade moved to a point near Buck Head, and there encamped. On the 19th the brigade made a reconnaissance to Peach Tree Creek and drove a force of the enemy, consisting of one brigade of infantry with artillery, from the crossing, built a line of works, and was there relieved by the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, and then returned to the camp of the previous night. On the 20th and 21st the regiment participated in several movements of the brigade, the last of which was building a line of works under fire. Loss, 1 man killed and 2 wounded. During the night of the 21st the enemy evacuated his works, and on the 22d the brigade moved forward and found the enemy in his works around Atlanta. Strong works were at once constructed, this regiment being in the front line in front of the enemy, the Twentieth Army Corps on the right of the Fourth, and Twenty-third Corps on the left of the Fourth. Here we remained until the 25th of August, making frequent demonstrations and movements calculated to deceive the enemy, and all the time under fire of artillery and small-arms. Our losses of men were frequent on the skirmish line and from random shots in camp.

On the 3d day of August this regiment, under orders, advanced to the front of the works to the support of the skirmish line in a demonstration. Loss, 1 man killed and 2 wounded. On the night succeeding the 25th day of August this brigade began to participate in the grand movement which resulted in the capture of At-

lanta. It is deemed unnecessary here to give a description of all the daily movements made, the destruction of the two railroads, and the building of various works. We sustained no loss of men until the evening of the 2d of September, when we arrived before the intrenched position of the enemy at Lovejoy's. There we had 1 man wounded by a fragment of a shell before going into line. Upon finding the enemy had taken position we were moved to the left of the railroad, about one mile, over exceedingly difficult ground, driving the skirmishers of the enemy before us. The brigade was formed in two lines, the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the right of the first line, and this regiment on the right of the second line, and I was informed that the guide would be on the left. But in moving over rough ground, and crossing deep gullies, and through thick tangles of grapevines, briars, and brush, although I had governed my movements by those of the Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was in the same line on my left, yet when we had halted, before making the charge which was afterward made, I found my command entirely to the right of the Nineteenth Ohio, which was in the front of me when the move began. At the place where we were halted we found ourselves under a destructive fire from the enemy, whom we could not see, but who occupied much higher ground than we did, and could see us. Seeing the Nineteenth Ohio beginning to charge against the enemy, and the Thirteenth Ohio following, my regiment instinctively, and almost without command, did the same, and in moving a few yards we came to the saplings and bushes cut down by the enemy in front of the rifle-pits for their skirmishers, which made it exceedingly difficult to move in line or otherwise, but the enthusiasm of men and officers was such that they became perfectly uncontrollable and could hear no orders, but rushed upon the enemy's works, and the enemy's skirmishers in the pits surrendering, were hurried to the rear, while our men rushed forward, in spite of the bursting shells and a perfect hail of bullets; but they soon found that the enemy's main works were 200 or 300 yards distant, and a deep ravine full of thick brush and fallen timber would have to be passed, and that the enemy's fire increased in destructiveness, and then fell back in some disorder, some of them even in rear of the works which they had just taken. No accurate account can be rendered of the prisoners captured by this regiment in the rifle-pits at Lovejoy's. The officers' estimates vary from 40 to 100; 1 sergeant conducted to the rear 1 lieutenant and 15 privates at one time, and these officers say that many of our prisoners fell into the hands of the provost-marshals of other brigades. Whilst I was engaged in rallying and forming the regiment, and beginning to construct barricades to be used in case of a countercharge, Colonel Knefler, commanding the brigade, rode up and informed me that he was temporarily in command of the division, and ordered me to take command of the brigade, reform it, and construct works at once, which I did. In a very short time we had good, substantial works put up, and it was dark, and I had thrown out pickets in front of our lines. Then seeing Colonel Knefler again he informed me that General Wood, commanding the division, had been wounded, and for that cause he had assumed command for a short time, but that General Wood had assumed command of the division, and he of the brigade. I found that 3 men of my regiment had been wounded in the charge, 1 of whom has since died, and several gallant officers of the brigade

killed and wounded. We occupied our position during the 3d, 4th, and 5th of September, until 8 p. m. of the 5th, when we fell back to Jonesborough.

During the campaign the regiment made twenty-seven lines of strong defensive works and many slight lines and barricades, without counting those made by our skirmishers.

A list of casualties during the whole campaign—showing a loss of 1 commissioned officer killed and 4 wounded, 7 enlisted men killed and 83 wounded, and 2 missing; total loss, 98—is herewith transmitted.

When this regiment left McDonald's Station we had, say, 460 guns, and upon our return to this place only 250.

After the campaign began I lost from 30 to 40 men from sore arms caused by vaccination with matter from other men's arms. This vaccination was done while in camp at McDonald's Station. In June and July the men were considerably afflicted with scurvy, and from sickness resulting from exposure to sun and rain. But about the 1st of August they began to get green corn in abundance, as well as some other vegetables, which had a most happy effect upon their health.

Both officers and enlisted men have borne the perils, fatigues, and privations of this protracted campaign with wonderful courage and fortitude.

The conduct of the commissioned officers of this regiment has been uniformly commendable, and I feel that I could not single out individual officers for special commendation without by so doing implying what I do not mean, namely, that all have not done well. I feel deeply grateful to them because their promptness, efficiency, and trustworthiness has freed me from many anxieties and troubles which I would otherwise have experienced.

Very respectfully,

A. M. STOUT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. S. S. ERB,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 75.

Report of Maj. Joseph T. Snider, Thirteenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. BATTLN. 13TH REGT. OHIO VETERAN VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders just received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations which have culminated so gloriously to our arms by the occupation of Atlanta:

At noon of Tuesday, May 3, in connection with the balance of the brigade, we marched from McDonald's Station, Tenn., my effective force consisting of 22 commissioned officers and 311 muskets. We participated in all the movements incidental to the advance, embracing Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, &c., but no casualties occurred until the evening of May 17, when near Adairsville. The enemy resisted our advance, and my regiment was thrown out upon the right flank, a portion of it being deployed as skirmishers

The reserve was formed in a skirting of timber, where the enem having got a section of artillery into position, we were for a tim exposed to its fire, and I had 2 men wounded with fragments of she Nothing of importance transpired again until the evening of Thur day, May 19, when near Cass Station we encountered the enem again. My regiment in supporting the Seventeenth Kentucky c the skirmish line had 1 man mortally and 2 severely wounde May 23, we marched from Cass Station, crossed the Etowah Riv at 4 p. m., and proceeded on in the direction of Dallas. On the 26t after crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek, the scene of the fight of th Twentieth Army Corps the evening previous, our lines were forme for battle, and I had 1 man killed in getting into position. Nothin of especial interest occurred in which my command was engage until about 4 p. m. the next day, May 27, when we encountered th enemy near Pickett's Mills, some three miles north of Dallas, after fatiguing march over a rough, densely wooded country. My reg ment was in the first line of the attacking column of the brigade, wit the Seventeenth Kentucky on its left. Two of my companies, viz C and H, were not engaged, having been thrown out on the skirmis line during the march, and in the confusion incidental theret separated from their command, and did not rejoin it until about mid night. The position occupied by the enemy was a ridge runnin parallel to our line of march of this afternoon, and our advance ha to be made over ground most unfavorable; dense woods, tangle vines, rocks and ravines impeded our way at every step; but w pushed on under a murderous fire, never halting for a moment unt within about twenty yards of the crest of the ridge, when we foun ourselves under a formidable line of defenses from which the enem poured a deadly fire of musketry and artillery. We had suffere severely in getting to this position, but once there were compar tively safe, shielded by the slope of the hill. A battery on the righ where our lines had failed to advance, enfiladed our lines and occ sioned us some loss. We remained in this position until our am munition was exhausted and all hopes of re-enforcements despaire of, so at 10 p. m. when the enemy charged our lines we fell back firing our last round of ammunition upon the advancing foe. Arri ing at the point where our lines had been formed in the afternoo we joined the rest of the brigade, and went into bivouac some half mile to the right about midnight. Our casualties in this engag ment embraced Capt. Samuel W. McCulloch, Company D, mortall wounded; Second Lieut. James Thompson, Company F, severel wounded; 5 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded; 26 enliste men wounded; 26 enlisted men missing in action, making an aggr gate loss of 59 out of about 200 engaged. On the morning of th 31st we advanced our lines about a half a mile, and began to thro up breast-works; while thus engaged the enemy made a spirited a sault upon our whole line, but the reserves of the skirmish lin checked their advance and we completed our works. The mornin of Sunday, June 5, disclosed the enemy gone from our front, an the next day we took up our line of march in the direction Acworth Station, where we bivouacked and remained until the mor ing of June 10, when we marched toward Marietta. Our mov ments from this to the 21st instant were very slow, the advance bein made by parallels, driving the enemy from one position to anothe line upon line of most formidable works marking the course of the retreat. I had 2 men killed on the 18th by solid shot from a batter

that enfiladed our position. On the afternoon of the 21st, near Kenesaw Mountain, my command participated in the advance made by our brigade when we captured the enemy's rifle-pits and were thus enabled to secure a good position some half a mile to the front. Two men mortally and 4 severely wounded were the casualties in my command in this movement. We remained before Marietta performing the usual duties, confronting a vigilant enemy, making occasional demonstrations upon his lines until the 27th, when a general advance was attempted, and my command with the rest of the brigade marched about a mile to the right at 7 a. m. to the support of Newton's division. I had 1 man wounded in this movement.

The morning of July 3 the enemy disappeared from our front; our troops occupied Marietta and we pushed forward toward the Chattahoochee River, reaching it at a point known as Pace's Ferry. About noon of the 5th instant the enemy offered a stubborn resistance there, and my battalion that night, under cover of the darkness, threw up a line of rifle-pits close to the margin of the river and occupied them. We remained in this locality until Sunday, the 10th, when we marched four or five miles to the left, preparatory to crossing the river, which we did unmolested on the afternoon of the 12th instant, and went into bivouac some mile and a half on the south side, where we remained until Sunday, 17th instant, when, with the balance of the brigade, we marched to the south side of Pace's Ferry to cover the crossing of the Fourteenth Army Corps. On Monday, 18th instant, advanced upon Atlanta by the Peach Tree road. On the 19th drove the enemy from his line of defenses on Peach Tree Creek and established our lines some half a mile on the other side. I had 3 men wounded in charging across the creek. From this time to that of settling down before Atlanta, on the 22d instant, nothing of interest transpired. On that day we established our lines within two miles of the city, near what is known as Utoy Creek, and constructed a line of good works about 800 yards from the outer defenses of the city, the pickets confronting each other at some 300 yards distance in rifle-pits. From this time up to the evening of August 25, when we withdrew, nothing of especial interest transpired upon our immediate front. Every day and almost every night the artillery and musketry kept up a constant fusillade. We made several demonstrations upon the enemy's lines, and on the 24th of July carried their advanced rifle-pits, which enabled us to advance our picket-line some 200 yards. Three men wounded embrace all the casualties in my command during our stay before the city.

On Thursday night, August 25, my battalion held the picket-line during the withdrawal of the troops of our brigade. Our movements were now directed against the Montgomery railroad, which we struck at 7 a. m. 29th of August, twelve miles southwest of Atlanta, and participated in its destruction. On the afternoon of Wednesday, 31st, we reached the Macon railroad and formed our lines to protect the details engaged in its destruction. The next morning, September 1, we pushed forward four miles farther in the direction of Jonesborough and demolished the road at that point. At 4 p. m. marched toward Jonesborough, where some of our troops were engaged, and formed our lines in an open field about a mile north of the town, exposed to an artillery fire, but we were not engaged. The next morning, September 2, passed through Jonesborough, the enemy having fallen back toward Lovejoy's Station; we followed up, and at 3 p. m. formed our lines about a half a mile to the left of the

railroad and advanced upon the enemy, who occupied a ridge about a mile this side of Lovejoy's Station. Our movements had to be made over a very rough, broken country, made more difficult by fallen timber with which the enemy obstructed our way; we pushed on, however, and succeeded in carrying their rifle-pits and capturing the occupants, but coming upon their main works across an open field, some 300 yards from the edge of the woods, the line upon our right not having advanced at all, we could not hope to carry them alone, so we constructed hasty works at the line we had secured at the edge of the woods, and where we remained confronting the enemy, exposed to a heavy fire, until the night of the 5th, when the whole army withdrew. My loss here was 3 killed and 7 wounded. On Thursday afternoon, September 8, just two weeks from the time this movement was inaugurated, we returned and took possession of the prize—Atlanta, ours. We feel that the toils and labors of the past four months are amply rewarded.

Below is a recapitulation of the casualties of the campaign.

You will please to remember that on June the 8th my command was reduced to a battalion organization of four companies, with an aggregate effective force of only 150 men since that time.

Recapitulation: Killed or died of wounds—commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 16. Wounded—commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 45. Missing in action—enlisted men, 26. Aggregate, 89.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. T. SNIDER,
Major, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. W. S. S. ERB,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 76.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry G. Stratton, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH OHIO VET. INFANTRY VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Col. C. F. Manderson having been severely wounded on the 2d day of this month before Lovejoy's, I have the honor to report herein the operations of the Nineteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteers during the recent campaign in Tennessee and North Georgia.

Having sent all surplus baggage to Bridgeport, Ala., for storage, on the 3d day of May, 1864, we broke up camp near McDonald's Station, Tenn., and took up line of march toward Ringgold, Ga.; reached Salem Church on the afternoon of the 4th, five miles from Ringgold, and remained there with the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers and Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, all under command of Colonel Manderson, guarding the supply trains of the Fourth Army Corps, until the morning of the 7th. In pursuance of orders received on the morning of the 7th of May the regiment, Colonel Manderson commanding, proceeded to Parker's Gap, guarding the supply trains that far on their way to Ringgold. On the same day the colonel commanding took possession of Parker's Gap, a narrow defile through White Oak Mountain, five miles from Ringgold, for the purpose of covering and protecting the railroad from Chattanooga to Ringgold. On the night of the 16th of May orders were received to rejoin the

brigade at the front, and on the morning of the 17th the command started on the march, and on the evening of the 20th joined the brigade at a point five miles from Kingston and one mile south of Cassville. On the 23d of May the command moved with the brigade in a southwesterly direction and crossed the Etowah River at the covered bridge, and on that day and the 24th and 25th crossed the Allatoona range, and arrived in front of Dallas, near Pickett's Mills, on the 26th, the regiment being with the brigade in the reserve on the extreme left of our lines, the Twenty-third Corps, however, coming in on our left during the night. On the morning of the 27th the reserve of the brigade was formed of the Nineteenth Ohio, Seventy-ninth Indiana, and Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Manderson, the Nineteenth Ohio being under my immediate command. In this order, about 8 a. m., we moved to the left and formed line of battle, fronting eastward, and advanced for about a half mile, the front line skirmishing with the enemy; we then moved a short distance by the left flank and again formed line, fronting southward, and in this direction advanced about a half a mile, when we again moved, by the left flank, a distance of two miles or more over a hilly and heavily wooded country; we again formed to the front and moved forward, the front lines soon striking the enemy, who were posted in force behind heavy field-works. The front lines having melted away under the heavy and destructive fire of the enemy, the reserve was ordered to the front, and advanced under a very heavy fire to an open field in front of the enemy's works, this command, taking rails, advanced into the open field and formed a slight rail barricade, behind which it lay and fought the enemy until dark. About 11 p. m. the enemy, having massed his forces, advanced under the cover of darkness and suddenly charged our lines; we fought him bravely, but being pressed by overwhelming numbers and without support, we were compelled to fall back about a half mile to the rear. We again formed our lines and lay upon our arms all night. In this action Captain Brewer was killed, Major Nash and Captain Smith were severely wounded, and 42 non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, as shown in the annexed list.* In this position, alternating slightly from right to left, the command lay until the 6th day of June, having lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded on the skirmish line. The enemy having fallen back toward Marietta on the morning of the 5th, early on the morning of the 6th the command was moved to the left to within two and a half miles of Acworth. Here it lay until the morning of the 10th, when it moved about two miles to the front. From this time to the 17th it lay in front of the enemy, advancing gradually and forcing the enemy back, Captain Firestone, Company A, having been slightly wounded on the 16th. On the night of the 16th the enemy fell back about two miles, and on the morning of the 17th we moved forward in pursuit. Being in advance, Companies A and K were sent forward as skirmishers and drove the enemy's skirmishers back to within a few rods of their line of works. Skirmished with the enemy all day, the loss in the command being 2 killed and 8 wounded. (See list annexed.) On the 18th again skirmished with the enemy, who opened on the command with artillery. Our loss this day was 1 killed and 3 wounded. (See list annexed.) On the night of the 18th

* Nominal list omitted.

the enemy again fell back about two miles, and on the morning of the 19th we followed, driving their skirmishers to the neighborhood of Kenesaw Mountain, with a loss of 1 man killed and 1 wounded. On the 20th and 21st we again advanced our lines slightly, having 1 man wounded on the 20th. (See list.) On the 22d we again advanced our lines, Companies C and D, under the command of First Lieut. Albert Upson, on the skirmish line and took a heavy line of the enemy's picket-pits, but were compelled to fall back, because of the line on our left not moving up promptly. Our loss this day, 6 killed and 15 wounded. (See list annexed.) In this position we remained, varying the lines slightly, until the 3d day of July, having lost 1 man wounded on June 26, and 1 killed and 1 wounded on the 29th of June on skirmish line.

On the night of the 2d of July the enemy abandoned his position on Kenesaw Mountain. On the morning of the 3d we marched in pursuit, passing to the south of Marietta. Marched six miles and bivouacked for the night. On the 4th we moved to the left and front, skirmishing with the enemy; formed our line, and threw up works. In this affair the command lost 1 man killed, 2 wounded, and 2 taken prisoners. On the night of the 4th the enemy again abandoned their works and fell back. On the morning of the 5th we marched in pursuit as far as the Chattahoochee River. Lay there in position until the 10th, having had 1 man wounded on the picket-line on the 7th, and 1 killed on the 9th. On the morning of the 10th marched eight miles up the river and joined with the Twenty-third Corps. On the 12th marched three miles down the river and crossed it, camping in the hills two miles on the south side. On the 13th moved one mile to the right and threw up temporary works; no enemy seen in force in our front. Lay in this position until the morning of the 17th, when the command moved in light marching order four miles down the river to Pace's Ferry, occupied the hill on the south side, threw up breast-works, and covered the crossing of the Fourteenth Army Corps. On the 18th the command moved out to the main road leading to Atlanta. Marched about five miles and bivouacked. On the morning of the 19th we moved forward in light marching order three miles to Peach Tree Creek, where we found the enemy in force. Having thrown a temporary bridge over this stream, the command moved in support of the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers and Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and crossed the stream in the face of the enemy, and drove them from their works. The command lost in this action 1 man killed and 4 wounded. Was relieved on the night of the 19th by General Hazen's brigade, and moved back to our last camp. On the 20th and 21st the command again moved forward on the left of our lines on the Decatur road, and on the 21st threw up a line of breast-works under a heavy fire from the enemy. At night the enemy fell back, and on the morning of the 22d the command again moved forward, passing through a heavy line of works abandoned by the enemy, and found that the enemy had fallen back to their inner line of works around Atlanta; advanced within 300 yards of the enemy's skirmish line, and threw up a strong line of breast-works within two miles of the city. On the 24th had 2 men wounded in camp by fire from the enemy's picket-line, and on the 25th had 1 man wounded in the same manner. On the 28th made a demonstration in our front in favor of our forces on the right, and lost 1 man killed on the skirmish line. On the 1st of August had 1 man wounded on the skirmish line, and 1 on the

On the 3d of August made an advance of our picket-line and ve the enemy out of their picket-pits, capturing a number of i r pickets, but were forced to abandon them and fall back to our ner line, the enemy having in turn advanced upon our line in e; the command lost 3 men wounded and 1 captured. On the had 1 man wounded on picket-line, and 1 on the 5th. On the 6th command, in conjunction with the One hundred and twenty-th Ohio, was ordered to the extreme left of our lines to repel an i cipated attempt of the enemy to turn our flank, but returned in evening without seeing anything of the enemy. On the 13th s again ordered to the left, to guard against an attempt to turn flank; returned in the evening to camp without seeing the ene- On the 14th Captain Fix, Company B, was severely wounded a musket-ball while in his tent in camp. On the 17th had 1 man nded on picket-line. On the 19th was again ordered to the left ccupy the works of First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth ny Corps, while it made a reconnaissance and demonstration in front. Returned to our camp in the evening. On the 20th was in ordered to the left to guard against any attempt to turn our k. Returned to camp same day without seeing the enemy. On 24th First Lieut. William F. McHenry was killed by a musket- from enemy's picket-line while in his tent in camp. On the the command broke up camp, and at 11 p. m. moved off to the t. On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th we moved to the west and th of Atlanta and struck the railroad running to Montgomery, ., from Atlanta, which we tore up and destroyed. On the 30th 31st we moved eastwardly and struck the Macon railroad on the about two miles south of Rough and Ready Station; threw up ast-works, and destroyed the road.

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2d. On the 3d of August made an advance of our picket-line and drove the enemy out of their picket-pits, capturing a number of their pickets, but were forced to abandon them and fall back to our former line, the enemy having in turn advanced upon our line in force; the command lost 3 men wounded and 1 captured. On the 4th had 1 man wounded on picket-line, and 1 on the 5th. On the 6th the command, in conjunction with the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, was ordered to the extreme left of our lines to repel an anticipated attempt of the enemy to turn our flank, but returned in the evening without seeing anything of the enemy. On the 13th was again ordered to the left, to guard against an attempt to turn our flank; returned in the evening to camp without seeing the enemy. On the 14th Captain Fix, Company B, was severely wounded by a musket-ball while in his tent in camp. On the 17th had 1 man wounded on picket-line. On the 19th was again ordered to the left to occupy the works of First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, while it made a reconnaissance and demonstration in its front. Returned to our camp in the evening. On the 20th was again ordered to the left to guard against any attempt to turn our flank. Returned to camp same day without seeing the enemy. On the 24th First Lieut. William F. McHenry was killed by a musket-ball from enemy's picket-line while in his tent in camp. On the 25th the command broke up camp, and at 11 p. m. moved off to the right. On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th we moved to the west and south of Atlanta and struck the railroad running to Montgomery, Ala., from Atlanta, which we tore up and destroyed. On the 30th and 31st we moved eastwardly and struck the Macon railroad on the 31st about two miles south of Rough and Ready Station; threw up breast-works, and destroyed the road.

On September 1 the command was moved in the direction of Jonesborough and destroyed the railroad within three miles of that place, and lay in support of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, before the enemy's works at Jonesborough, and had 1 man wounded. The enemy having abandoned their works at Jonesborough on the night of the 1st, on the morning of the 2d the command followed in pursuit about seven miles southwardly along the railroad and found the enemy posted and intrenched in a strong position a mile or two north of Lovejoy's on both sides of the railroad. Companies D and E, under command of Captain Upson, were thrown in advance as skirmishers, covering the front of the brigade. In this condition the command moved forward to the attack, and drove the enemy from a strong line of skirmish rifle-pits, covered by an abatis, and captured a number of prisoners. The command then, under orders, charged directly up the crest of a corn-field upon the enemy's main works, but was met by such a deadly fire of artillery and musketry, all centered upon the line of the brigade in consequence of the lines on our right and left not coming up to the charge, that we were forced to fall back to the cover of the woods. At this point Colonel Manderson was severely wounded while gallantly cheering and encouraging his men and endeavoring to reform the line. The line was reformed and strong works thrown up along the edge of the woods. In this action the command lost 2 officers wounded severely, 2 men killed, 9 wounded and 1 missing. In this position we remained until the night of the 5th, having lost from fire of the enemy's pickets since the action of the 2d 1 man killed and 4

wounded. On the night of the 5th the command started on t march for Atlanta, where it arrived on the 8th, and went into ca about three miles east of Atlanta, where it now is.

The whole loss of the command during the campaign is as follo Killed—commissioned officers, 2; non-commissioned officers, 2; p vates, 23; total, 27. Wounded—commissioned officers, 6; non-co missioned officers, 23; privates, 67; total, 96. Captured—non-co missioned officers, 1; privates, 12; total, 13. Aggregate, 136. I e sorry to state that many of the brave men whose names are in t annexed list have since died of their wounds.

In conclusion, sir, I take great pride in calling your attention the gallant conduct of the officers and men of this command duri the long and arduous campaign just closed. Too much praise ca not be awarded them. Fearless alike of danger or fatigue they bo the privations and exposures of the campaign with a cheerfulne that nothing could daunt, and while they mourn the loss of the brave comrades who have fallen, they rejoice at the grand succe of our arms.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient serva

HENRY G. STRATTON,
Lieut. Col. Ninteenth Regt. Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg.

Capt. W. S. S. ERB,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 77.

Report of Capt. Robert H. Higgins, Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry

HDQRS. FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with an order from Colonel Knefl commanding brigade, the following report of the operations of t regiment since leaving camp at McDonald's Station, is respectful submitted:

On the 3d day of May last the regiment marched from the can above mentioned, and about noon of the 5th of the same mon arrived at Catoosa Springs, in Georgia. On the 7th the regime moved to Rocky Face Ridge, which was then occupied by the enem who, just beyond this point, was intrenched at Buzzard Roost; he we remained, engaged in occasional skirmishes, in which we lost man killed, 7 wounded, and 1 missing, until the morning of the 13t when we marched in pursuit of the enemy, who had evacuated h position, and whom we next encountered before Resaca, where v arrived on the evening of the 14th. In the fighting at this plac our division being held in reserve, the regiment lost but 1 m wounded, on the 15th. On the 16th, the enemy having found expedient to retire, we were again put in pursuit and engaged occasional skirmishing, without any loss to us, until we came Cassville, on the 19th, where we remained until the 23d, when v were again ordered to march, crossing the Etowah River and All toona Mountain. We next encountered the enemy near Dalla where was fought the battle of New Hope Church, where, out

eight companies (two having been left behind on the skirmish line), the regiment lost 1 killed, 29 wounded, and 16 missing, including the commanding officer, Lieut. Col. G. A. Frambes, and Adjt. M. J. W. Holter. Night having terminated the fighting of this bloody afternoon, we retired to the right and rear of the scene of action, and rested until morning, when we were moved still farther to the right, confronting and skirmishing with the enemy. On the 31st we were again moved to the right, where we threw up intrenchments and remained until the 4th day of June, when we were ordered again to the right, relieving and occupying the works of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. The next morning the enemy left our front. On the 6th we were ordered to march in pursuit, and in the evening went into camp, where we remained until the 10th, when, after moving about two miles, we again rested until the 14th. On the 15th the enemy again abandoned their position in our front, and again we started in pursuit. We were thus constantly pushing the foe, and they intrenching and evacuating until we arrived near Marietta, where they sheltered themselves behind their works upon and about Kenesaw Mountain, we, in the mean time, losing 3 men wounded, and taking 20 prisoners, while on the skirmish line. Before the enemy were compelled to abandon their last-mentioned stronghold, we lost 1 man killed, 1 officer and 12 men wounded. Sunday, July 3, the enemy disappeared from our front; we started in pursuit at 7 a. m., and camped four miles south of Marietta on railroad; moved into position and fortified. The next day the enemy abandoned their front line of works, and, being pushed, crossed the Chattahoochee River. We remained here until the 7th, when we changed position, moving a half mile to the right. On the 9th we advanced one mile. On the 10th we moved six miles farther up the river, where we remained until the 12th, when we crossed and camped about one mile and a half southeast of the point of crossing. On the 13th we advanced one mile, our regiment on the skirmish line. We remained in camp here until the 18th, when we advanced about three miles, camping seven miles northeast of Atlanta. On the 19th we advanced in front of the division as skirmishers, deploying at Buck Head; we pushed forward and discovered the enemy in strongly fortified position, with artillery, on left bank of Peach Tree Creek. We skirmished until about 4 p. m., when the regiment was ordered to charge. We did so, crossing the creek and entering the enemy's works, having 5 men wounded. We were relieved the same evening and returned to old camp. On the 20th we advanced to the left, taking position on Decatur road, the regiment being posted on picket-line in rear of the division; here we skirmished a little, losing 1 man wounded. About noon we were ordered to the brigade, with which we advanced two or three miles. Near sundown we were ordered to the front on skirmish line, relieving the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers; skirmishers thrown forward; had 1 man killed. July 21, we moved forward about half a mile, forming under a hill, in the second line of the brigade. Next morning discovered that the enemy had again retired from our front. We pushed forward, and came upon them posted in the defenses of Atlanta. The regiment threw up works in line with the Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and Thirteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, very heavy musketry and cannonading going on on our left in the mean time. In the evening we received orders to

take up position on the right of the division, which we did, and for- fied our new position, being all the time vigorously shelled by t- enemy from heavy guns; here we had 1 man wounded. On t- 24th the regiment was ordered back to the left of Third Briga- and again fortified, this time on our skirmish line. Here we re- mained until the night of August 25, having lost while in camp a- on the skirmish line 1 man killed and 9 wounded. At 8 p. m. - received orders to march. We moved out and marched in front the brigade, passing the railroad, where we camped at about 2 a. - August 26. At 8 o'clock in the morning we marched to the righ- and thus continued marching daily, sometimes skirmishing with t- enemy, until the 29th, when we came upon the Montgomery railroa- which, after going into camp, we assisted in tearing up, burning t- ties, and bending and destroying the iron. On the 30th we continu- our march some seven or eight miles, which brought us in the vicini- of the Macon railroad. The next day (31st) we again advance- driving their skirmishers before us, and taking possession of t- Macon railroad. September 1, we continued our march in t- direction of Jonesborough, and found the enemy intrenched and e- gaged with the Fourteenth Army Corps two miles north of the tow- The enemy escaping under cover of night, we started on their tra- in the morning and again came upon them in a strong position abo- five miles beyond Jonesborough, on the Cedar Bluffs. Here - charged, driving them into their works, with a loss to us of 4 m- wounded. It being now night-fall, we went into camp near and - front of the enemy's works, where we remained until the night - the 5th, when we started en route for Atlanta, where we arrive- without further fighting on Thursday, the 8th instant, thus term- nating our campaign for the possession of Atlanta.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. HIGGINS,
Captain, Comdg. Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. W. S. S. ERB,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 78.

Report of Capt. Lyman Bridges, Illinois Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

COLONEL: In accordance with your order of the 4th instant, I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the artillery of this corps during the campaign from Chattanooga and Cleveland, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga.:

The assignment of the artillery on May 3 ultimo, at the commencement of the campaign, was as follows: First Division (Major-General Stanley)—Fifth Indiana Light Battery, Lieut. A. Morrison com-

* A nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 6 men killed, 1 officer and 54 men wounded, and 2 officers and 18 men captured or missing; total, 81.

First Illinois Light Artillery, and placed them in position so as to enfilade the enemy's line for nearly a mile. June 19, the enemy having evacuated their line, the batteries marched with their divisions to a small ridge in front of Kenesaw Mountain. By General Howard's order Battery A, First Ohio; Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery; Sixth Ohio Light Battery; Fifth Indiana Light Battery; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, were placed in position and engaged in driving the enemy to Kenesaw Mountain. June 20, by command of Brigadier-General Brannan, chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland, at 2 p. m. the artillery of the corps concentrated their fire upon the right of Kenesaw Mountain, silencing the enemy's batteries at that point. The batteries of the Second Division were relieved at dusk by the Fourteenth Army Corps, and marched with their division two miles to the right of their former position. June 21, four guns of Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, and four guns of Sixth Ohio Light Battery, and Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, were placed in position in General Wood's front line, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, in General Newton's left front, all bearing upon two rebel batteries in General Wood's left and General Stanley's right front, which were doing much damage to each of the last-named divisions. By Major-General Howard's order these batteries opened upon the two rebel batteries and the advance line of the enemy while Colonel Kirby's brigade, of General Stanley's division, secured a position in advance of the one then occupied. Major-General Howard pronounced the firing the most accurate and effective he ever witnessed. June 22, General Howard having received a communication from Major-General Hooker that the enemy was pressing him and requesting assistance, the Fifth Indiana Light Battery and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery marched with Major-General Stanley's division and relieved the batteries of Major-General Butterfield's division, Twentieth Army Corps. Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in position in open field on right of Marietta road. June 23, in accordance with orders from Major-General Howard, all the artillery of the corps was placed in position, and at 4 p. m. opened fire for twenty minutes upon the enemy's batteries and lines, after which General Wood's division made a feint and General Stanley's division advanced and occupied an advance ridge. In accordance with orders received from Brigadier-General Brannan, there was no more artillery firing until June 26, on account of the small supply of ammunition. Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in park in rear of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Battery. June 27, by order of Major-General Howard, all the batteries of the corps opened fire upon the enemy for fifteen minutes at 8 a. m., after which the corps charged the enemy's works, led by General Newton's division, supported by General Wood's division.

July 1, in accordance with orders received from Major-General Thomas, the artillery of the corps opened fire upon the enemy at 6 p. m., and resumed firing one-half hour at 6 a.m. July 2. July 3, the enemy having evacuated Kenesaw Mountain, the batteries marched with their divisions through Marietta to Neal Dow Station, where the Fifth Indiana and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Batteries were placed in position on the left of the railroad and engaged the enemy. July 4, the Fifth Indiana Light Battery, Twenty-sixth Penn-

wounded. May 23, the corps moved to Dallas via Euharlee
Raccoon Creek and Pumpkin Vine Creek. May 26, the Sixth C
Light Battery and Fifth Indiana Light Battery and Battery A, F
Ohio Light Artillery, were engaged in front of New Hope Chu
May 27, all the batteries of the corps were placed upon the fi
main line of works, in the positions assigned and prepared for tl
by order of Major-General Howard, where they remained, chang
positions with their divisions until June 6, when they marche
Morris' Hill Church, Ga., and remained in camp from June 7 u
June 10, when the corps marched toward Pine Mountain.
enemy having been met in force at that place, by General H
ard's [order] the Fifth Indiana Battery and Twenty-sixth Pennsy
nia Light Battery were placed in position near the Marietta r
June 11, Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, was place
position upon the left front of General Newton's division. Gen
Wood's division being in reserve his batteries were not enga
June 14, by order of Major-General Howard, the Fifth Indi
Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Battery M, First Illinois L
Artillery, opened fire upon Pine Mountain at 11 a. m. June 15,
enemy having evacuated Pine Mountain, Major-General Stanl
division occupied it, placing one section of the Fifth Indiana Bat
in position upon Pine Mountain, the remaining two sections
Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, upon a ridge, midway betw
Pine and Kenesaw Mountains. June 16, the Fifth Indiana
Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania were placed in position in front
of General Stanley's division; Battery M, First Illinois L
Artillery, and Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, in front
of General Newton's division. Capt. Peter Simonson, chie
artillery, First Division, was killed while placing a battery in p
tion in front of his division. June 17, the enemy having evacu
their position, General Wood's division advanced one mile, by o
of Major-General Howard. Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light A
lery, was placed in position at 8 a. m. on a commanding position
the left of the Marietta road, and shelled the enemy. At 4 p.
Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery; Battery M, First Illi
Light Artillery; Sixth Ohio Light Battery; Fifth Indiana Batt
and Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, were placed in p
tion, and, by order of Major-General Howard, at 5 p. m. con
trated their fire upon the enemy's works and lines in front of Gen
Wood's left and General Newton's right front for one-half h
after which our lines advanced across a large open field and sec
a lodgment within the enemy's first line of works, which line
strengthened and turned upon the enemy during the night. J
18, Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery; Bridges' Battery, Illi
Light Artillery; Sixth Ohio Light Artillery; Battery M, First
nois Light Artillery, and Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania Light A
lery were advanced from 600 to 700 yards in their respective fro
occupying some hastily-constructed works, and were each enga
Captain McDowell, with the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light
tery without works, placed a section of his battery within 250 y
of the enemy's works, and assisted very materially in driving
enemy from General Kimball's right front. During the night C
George W. Spencer, with the pioneers of General Harker's brig
and his command, constructed works upon the line of works
tured from the enemy the day before for four guns of Battery

First Illinois Light Artillery, and placed them in position so as to enfilade the enemy's line for nearly a mile. June 19, the enemy having evacuated their line, the batteries marched with their divisions to a small ridge in front of Kenesaw Mountain. By General Howard's order Battery A, First Ohio; Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery; Sixth Ohio Light Battery; Fifth Indiana Light Battery; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, were placed in position and engaged in driving the enemy to Kenesaw Mountain. June 20, by command of Brigadier-General Brannan, chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland, at 2 p. m. the artillery of the corps concentrated their fire upon the right of Kenesaw Mountain, silencing the enemy's batteries at that point. The batteries of the Second Division were relieved at dusk by the Fourteenth Army Corps, and marched with their division two miles to the right of their former position. June 21, four guns of Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, and four guns of Sixth Ohio Light Battery, and Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, were placed in position in General Wood's front line, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, in General Newton's left front, all bearing upon two rebel batteries in General Wood's left and General Stanley's right front, which were doing much damage to each of the last-named divisions. By Major-General Howard's order these batteries opened upon the two rebel batteries and the advance line of the enemy while Colonel Kirby's brigade, of General Stanley's division, secured a position in advance of the one then occupied. Major-General Howard pronounced the firing the most accurate and effective he ever witnessed. June 22, General Howard having received a communication from Major-General Hooker that the enemy was pressing him and requesting assistance, the Fifth Indiana Light Battery and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery marched with Major-General Stanley's division and relieved the batteries of Major-General Butterfield's division, Twentieth Army Corps. Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in position in open field on right of Marietta road. June 23, in accordance with orders from Major-General Howard, all the artillery of the corps was placed in position, and at 4 p. m. opened fire for twenty minutes upon the enemy's batteries and lines, after which General Wood's division made a feint and General Stanley's division advanced and occupied an advance ridge. In accordance with orders received from Brigadier-General Brannan, there was no more artillery firing until June 26, on account of the small supply of ammunition. Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in park in rear of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Battery. June 27, by order of Major-General Howard, all the batteries of the corps opened fire upon the enemy for fifteen minutes at 8 a. m., after which the corps charged the enemy's works, led by General Newton's division, supported by General Wood's division.

July 1, in accordance with orders received from Major-General Thomas, the artillery of the corps opened fire upon the enemy at 6 p. m., and resumed firing one-half hour at 6 a.m. July 2. July 3, the enemy having evacuated Kenesaw Mountain, the batteries marched with their divisions through Marietta to Neal Dow Station, where the Fifth Indiana and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Batteries were placed in position on the left of the railroad and engaged the enemy. July 4, the Fifth Indiana Light Battery, Twenty-sixth Penn-

sylvania Light Battery, Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, and Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, were engaged with two of the enemy's batteries. July 5, all the artillery marched on the right and parallel with the railroad to the Chattahoochee River, and was placed in position upon the north bank of the river in intrenched positions commanding the ferry near Vining's Station and the pontoon bridge captured from the enemy by Brigadier-General Hazen. July 7, by order of Major-General Howard, the range of the enemy's works and batteries was obtained from all the batteries of the corps, and at 8 p. m. opened fire from all the artillery of the corps for half an hour as a demonstration in favor of General Wood, who secured the rebel pontoon bridge the same night. July 9, at 12 m. Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery; Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, and Sixth Ohio Light Battery, silenced the enemy's batteries in General Wood's front. July 10, corps moved to Powers' Ferry, eight miles above Vining's Station; First Division crossed the Chattahoochee River; the artillery was placed in position near Powers' Ferry. July 12, Generals Wood's and Newton's divisions crossed the river, and all the artillery but Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in position. July 18, corps marched to Buck Head in the advance. One section of Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, in command of Lieutenant Burton, was engaged in three skirmishes, with credit to the lieutenant commanding. July 19, the Sixth Ohio Light Battery and Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, engaged the enemy upon the Atlanta and Buck Head road, driving a battery from two positions. At sundown Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, were placed in position on the left of the Atlanta and Buck Head road. July 20, the Fifth Indiana Battery was engaged on the Roswell and Atlanta road. Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, marched with the Second Division on the main Atlanta road, when that division was charged by the enemy. Both batteries acquitted themselves in the most prompt and creditable manner. July 21, General Howard's order, Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in position one and a half miles to the right of the Fourth Army Corps, and played upon a column of the enemy then passing. July 22, the enemy having retired within his works immediately around the city, the corps advanced, and all the artillery was placed in position and intrenched. July 23, by order of Major-General Howard, the rifled batteries of the corps opened fire upon Atlanta at 2 p. m. Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery, Captain Schultz, reported for duty. July 25, Maj. T. W. Osborn, chief of artillery, reported for duty. July 26, the artillery was organized into an artillery brigade, in accordance with General Orders, No. —, July 18, headquarters Department of the Cumberland. July 28 and 29, the range and distance having been given each battery from actual survey, in accordance with orders received from Major-General Stanley, commanding Fourth Army Corps, the rifled batteries opened fire upon Atlanta. July 29, the following assignment of artillery officers was made: Maj. T. W. Osborn, First New York Light Artillery, as chief of artillery; Capt. Lyman Bridges, Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, as assistant chief of artillery; Capt. Theodore S. Thomasson, First Kentucky Light Battery, inspector of artillery. July 30, Major Osborn was relieved and I was appointed

elow is the amount and kinds of ammunition expended by each ery in this command during the campaign. Also the casualties ch battery in this command during the campaign :

Command.	Number of guns.	Caliber.	Ammunition expended.									
			12-pounder light guns.				3-inch rifle guns.					
			Solid shot.	Spherical case.	Fuse-shell	Canister.	Solid shot.	Percussion-shell.	Fuse-shell.	Case-shot.	Canister.	Total.
ndiana Battery t Artillery, Capt. orrison.	6	{2 3-inch. 4 12-pounders}	1,243	1,594	476	49	20	616	967	1,381	86	6,432
y B, Independent nsylvania Light llery, Capt. J. ler.	4	12-pounders...	1,512	1,277	1,470	494	....	.....	.....	.....	....	4,753
y A, First Ohio t Artillery, Capt. . Goodspeed.	6	12-pounders ..	1,157	1,001	344	64	....	.....	.....	... ..	....	2,566
y M, First Illinois t Artillery, Capt. rge W. Spencer.	4	3-inch	.....	.....	.....	....	205	808	2,113	1,747	112	4,985
s' Battery, Illi- Light Artillery, t Lieut. L. A. te.	5	3-inch	.....	.....	.....	....	130	1,815	1,212	2,092	14	5,263
io Battery Light llery, Capt. Cullen ley.	4	12-pounders. .	1,504	1,309	1,498	77	....	.....	.....	.....	....	4,388
y M, First Ohio t Artillery, Capt. erick Schultz.	6	....do	205	308	154	14	....	.... .	.....	.....	...	676
Total.....	35		5,621	5,484	3,942	698	355	3,239	4,292	5,220	212	29,063

he Dyer projectile has proved a failure whenever used, and the chkiss projectile a complete success in every engagement, espely with the percussion-shells. The ammunition furnished from Alleghany Arsenal has proved the best.

Casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Prisoners.		Total.		Aggregate.	Horses killed and disabled.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
ndiana Battery Light Artillery, pt. A. Morrison.	1	5	....	3	...	.....	....	.....	1	8	9	13
ry B, Independent Pennsylvania ht Artillery, Capt. J. Ziegler.	1	2	1	12	....	.....	....	.....	2	14	16	17
ry A, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, pt. W. F. Goodspeed.	....	3	....	11	....	.....	....	.....	....	14	14	33
ry M, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, pt. George W. Spencer.	....	2	....	8	. ..	.....	....	.....	....	10	10	10
es' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, st Lieut. L. A. White.	...	2	1	5	....	.....	....	4	1	11	12	46
hio Battery Light Artillery, Capt. len Bradley.	....	2	1	5	....	.....	....	.....	1	7	8	25
ry M, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. chultz.	...	1	....	5	....	2	....	.....	....	8	8	11
Total	2	17	3	49	....	2	....	4	5	72	77	155

Artillery, and one section of the Sixth Ohio Light Battery, upon the advance line of the Third Division, three-fourths of a mile in advance of their former position. September 5, in accordance with orders received from Major-General Stanley, all the artillery of the corps was withdrawn from the front, and marched at sundown to a position two miles north of Jonesborough. September 7, marched at 3 a. m. to Rough and Ready, seven miles. September 8, command marched from Rough and Ready, arriving at the city of Atlanta at 12 m.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that there has been no loss of guns, carriages, or material upon this campaign. The animals have been furnished with half forage a good portion of the time, and but for the indefatigable efforts of the division chiefs of artillery and battery commanders to procure forage from the country, and the timely reception of two small installments of artillery horses from Brigadier-General Brannan, chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland, to replace those lost in action, our efforts in this particular might not have been as successful.

Capt. Peter Simonson, Fifth Indiana Light Battery, chief of artillery, First Division, who lost his life while placing a battery in position, was untiring in securing everything possible, and the best and most commanding positions for his command. Capt. S. McDowell, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery, Captain Simonson's successor, was equally brave and energetic, and lost his life at his guns upon the morning of June 27, in the terrible charge upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw Mountain. Lieut. O. H. Ayres, commanding Sixth Ohio Light Battery, who was killed while reconnoitering in front of his position July 6, was a valuable officer, and lost his life while endeavoring to obtain all the information possible bearing upon his position. Capt. Theodore S. Thomasson, First Kentucky Light Battery, succeeded Captain McDowell as chief of artillery of First Division, June 27, and has proved a valuable and thorough officer. Capt. C. C. Aleshire, Eighteenth Ohio Light Battery, chief of artillery, Second Division, was relieved by Capt. W. F. Goodspeed June — ultimo, who, while in command of the artillery at Peach Tree Creek, July 20 ultimo, placed the two batteries of his command and one battery of the Twentieth Army Corps in position, and repulsed the enemy in his attempt to turn the flank of the Second Division. Capt. Cullen Bradley, Sixth Ohio Light Battery, chief of artillery, Third Division, also procured all supplies possible for his command, and discharged his duties as chief of artillery to the entire satisfaction of his commanding general, until the organization of the Artillery Brigade, when he returned to the command of his battery. To Capt. T. S. Thomasson, First Kentucky Light Battery, inspector and assistant chief of artillery, and Lieut. L. D. Immell, Battery G, First Missouri Light Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, I have the honor to acknowledge repeated and timely assistance in the discharge of their respective duties.

The organization of the Artillery Brigade has been an era for good in this corps; although organized upon an active campaign good results have already resulted. The batteries can be more promptly equipped and supplied, all unnecessary marches avoided, the labor equally distributed, and all the artillery of the corps used to advantage. The animals of the batteries are in much better condition than when the brigade was organized.

Below is the amount and kinds of ammunition expended by each battery in this command during the campaign. Also the casualties in each battery in this command during the campaign :

Command.	Number of guns.	Caliber.	Ammunition expended.									
			12-pounder light guns.				3-inch rifle guns.					
			Solid shot.	Spherical case.	Fuse-shell	Canister.	Solid shot.	Percussion-shell.	Fuse-shell.	Case-shot.	Canister.	Total.
5th Indiana Battery Light Artillery, Capt. A. Morrison.	6	{2 3-inch. 4 12-pounders}	1,243	1,594	476	49	20	616	967	1,381	86	6,432
Battery B, Independent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Capt. J. Ziegler.	4	12-pounders...	1,512	1,277	1,470	494	....	.....	.....	.....	....	4,753
Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. W. F. Goodspeed.	6	12-pounders ..	1,157	1,001	344	64	....	.....	.....	.....	....	2,566
Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. George W. Spencer.	4	3-inch	.....	.....	.....	....	205	808	2,113	1,747	112	4,985
Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, First Lieut. L. A. White.	5	3-inch	.....	.....	.....	....	130	1,815	1,212	2,092	14	5,263
6th Ohio Battery Light Artillery, Capt. Cullen Bradley.	4	12-pounders. .	1,504	1,309	1,498	77	....	.....	.....	.....	....	4,388
Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Frederick Schultz.	6	....do	205	308	154	14	....	....	.....	.....	...	676
Total.....	35		5,621	5,484	3,942	698	355	3,239	4,292	5,220	212	29,063

The Dyer projectile has proved a failure whenever used, and the Hotchkiss projectile a complete success in every engagement, especially with the percussion-shells. The ammunition furnished from the Alleghany Arsenal has proved the best.

Casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Prisoners.		Total.		Aggregate.	Horses killed and disabled.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
5th Indiana Battery Light Artillery, Capt. A. Morrison.	1	5	....	3	...	.....	....	.....	1	8	9	13
Battery B, Independent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Capt. J. Ziegler.	1	2	1	12	....	.....	....	.....	2	14	16	17
Battery A, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. W. F. Goodspeed.	....	3	....	11	....	.....	....	.....	....	14	14	33
Battery M, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. George W. Spencer.	....	2	....	8	....	.....	....	.....	....	10	10	10
Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, First Lieut. L. A. White.	...	2	1	5	....	.....	....	4	1	11	12	46
6th Ohio Battery Light Artillery, Capt. Cullen Bradley.	....	2	1	5	....	.....	....	.....	1	7	8	25
Battery M, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. F. Schultz.	...	1	....	5	....	2	....	.....	....	8	8	11
Total	2	17	3	49	....	2	....	4	5	72	77	155

Annexed are the reports of the several battery commanders of the part taken by their commands during the campaign.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYMAN BRIDGES,
Captain Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery,
Chief of Artillery, Fourth Army Corps, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 79.

Report of Capt. Peter Simonson, Fifth Indiana Battery, Chief of Artillery, First Division, of operations May 3–June 9.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near ———, Ga., June 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the batteries of my command from May 3 up to the present date:

The batteries marched with the division by Red Clay, Catoosa Springs, to Tunnel Hill, upon which the enemy appeared to be posted in considerable force. To drive the enemy from this position a strong demonstration by our troops was made, and with whom I sent four guns of the Fifth Indiana Battery, while the real attack was made by securing a lodgment for a brigade and two guns from the same battery. This section advanced down the ridge with the brigade, and assisted in the movement by firing about fifteen rounds of ammunition. On the following day (the 8th ultimo) the Fifth Indiana Battery was engaged in shelling a line of rifle-pits upon a small ridge in front of Rocky Face Ridge, which the troops of Davis division charged immediately afterward and took without loss. During the remainder of the operations in front of Rocky Face Ridge and the pursuit of Johnston to Resaca both batteries were more or less engaged daily. On Saturday, the 14th, after our line had advanced to within a short distance of the enemy's works, a section of Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, was placed in position in front of a 4-gun rebel battery and a hill to the left occupied by the enemy's infantry. The section only fired a few rounds, as they were entirely unprotected, while all the troops of the enemy were under cover. General Stanley, receiving information that the enemy was massing his troops on our left, directed that both batteries should be placed in good positions, facing to the left to check the enemy in case of our troops being repulsed. He designated to me a particular spot which the Fifth Indiana Battery should occupy. Shortly afterward the left flank of the division was turned. I ordered the Fifth Indiana to open fire on the enemy, who were advancing in heavy force out of a thick woods, about 800 yards in front, which did not immediately check them as they advanced up the fields, driving our infantry back to and part of it in the rear of the battery, thus leaving the field clear in front and the enemy only about 400 yards distant. A very rapid fire of canister was opened on the advancing foe, which quickly cleared the

field, the greater portion of the enemy's troops going into the woods toward our left. The pieces were immediately turned by hand to the left, and spherical case and shell were used, canister being held in readiness in case they gained the hill on our immediate left. They soon appeared on this hill and opened with a heavy volley of musketry, shooting at least twenty feet above the battery. The regiments which were upon the right and left of the battery seeing themselves flanked by a heavy force, immediately withdrew. The distance to the top of the hill was 150 yards. The men themselves, without particular orders, double-shotted the pieces with canister, and maintained the most rapid firing possible. Some few of the rebels reached the road at the foot of the hill, within fifty yards of the battery, but the main body appeared to be greatly disconcerted by the firing, and although their officers could be seen and heard trying to urge them forward, they very quickly put the hill between themselves and the pieces. They made one more endeavor to get over the hill more to our left, but were met in this attack at first by the fire of the battery with canister, and as they turned, by a volley from Robinson's brigade, of Williams' division, of General Hooker's corps, and who immediately charged and drove them clear over the hill out of sight in great confusion. On the following day (Sunday, the 15th) Battery B was placed in position within 400 yards of the enemy's rifle-pits, and partially enfilading them, where a constant fire of canister, spherical case, and shell was kept up. The Fifth Indiana was placed to the left of the other, and so as to make a cross-fire. From appearances the next day, it is believed that the fire of the batteries was very embarrassing to the enemy. During the night a feint of an attack was made by the enemy, during which both batteries opened fire again. The batteries advanced after the battle with the division until it arrived near Cassville, where the enemy showed themselves in considerable force. The batteries were placed in position at the edge of a large field in which the enemy was posted. Both batteries fired at the enemy's lines in this position for about an hour, when they advanced in line with the division to the front of the enemy's works behind Cassville, where Battery B, being placed in a good position, opened heavily on the enemy, cross-firing with some of General Hooker's batteries that had come in from another direction. The batteries without further engagement advanced with the corps to our line of battle in front of the enemy at New Hope Church. B was first placed in position by being sunk within about 300 yards of the enemy's works. This position was so close to the enemy as to be very hot, which probably accounts for the large amount of ammunition used at this place. The enemy made several feints of attacks on this battery, which caused a large amount of canister to be used. The Fifth Indiana on the following day was placed in the line in Grose's brigade, at a point about 350 yards from the enemy's breastworks. Some firing was done in this position during this day. On the following day Spencer's battery, of the Second Division, was ordered to report to me, and was placed in the position previously occupied by Bridges' (Illinois) Battery. The works of the battery were deepened and strengthened, when an endeavor was made to obtain a cross-fire by using it and the Fifth Indiana Battery upon a part of the enemy's works, which was enfiladed by the fire of this battery. This instantly caused a number of pieces of the enemy to concentrate their fire on Spencer, who answered in so effectual a

manner as to cause the enemy's guns to cease firing, after which both batteries proceeded without interruption with the original intention, in which they disturbed the enemy greatly. Battery B had in the mean time relieved the Sixth Ohio Battery, but was not used in that position. After the withdrawal of the enemy the batteries were marched to their present encampments.

The officers and men of the command have all behaved well throughout the campaign. I did not see and have not heard of a single straggler or a skulker from either battery, and do not think there was one. Lieut. A. Morrison deserves special mention for conspicuous gallantry upon all occasions, and especially for the great service which he did with his command at Resaca on the evening of the 14th ultimo. Captain McDowell handles his battery well, and proved himself a good soldier on more than one occasion during this campaign. Lieut. G. H. Briggs, of the Fifth Indiana, fully sustained his former reputation for coolness and courage and accuracy of firing. To Captain Spencer and his battery I am greatly indebted for their gallantry and pertinacity under rather trying circumstances, and I desire to draw particular attention to the services which he rendered, as he was out of his own division.

The ammunition which we drew after our first supply was exhausted was execrable. Many of the cartridges had been wet; the powder in many of the shell and spherical case was so hard that we were unable to get it out. No attention appears to have been paid to putting rubber gaskets under the Bormann fuse, and many of them exploded prematurely. The batteries were ordered not to receive any ammunition unless it was good or could be made so. Over 400 rounds were refused as worthless.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER SIMONSON,
Capt. and Chief of Artillery, First Div., 4th Army Corps.

Capt. LYMAN BRIDGES,
Acting Chief of Artillery, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 80.

Report of Capt. George W. Spencer, Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY M, FIRST ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTY.,
Camp in the Field, near Rough and Ready, Ga.,
September 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my battery in the recent campaign known as General Sherman's great campaign in Georgia:

The battery marched from Cleveland, Tenn., May 3, 1864; arrived at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.; was engaged May 9 and 10 in dislodging the enemy; put one section on top of Rocky Face Ridge; opened on the enemy from this position; kept up a scattering fire for two days. May 14 and 15, engaged the enemy at Resaca, silencing their batteries. May 27, was in action at Dallas Grove, Ga.; engaged one of the enemy's batteries; had a pretty lively engagement, but finally succeeded in silencing their battery.

une 1, was in action at Dallas Grove, Ga.; had 1 man wounded. ıe 11, I took position in front of Pine Mountain. I fired thirty- ən rounds, under direction of Captain Bridges, chief of artillery, ırth Army Corps, without getting any response from the enemy. ıe 12, fired sixteen rounds from the same position without ısing any fire from the enemy. June 13, moved about three- rths of a mile to the left; went into camp; remained over night. ıe 14, moved still farther to the left; went into park in rear of ɔnd Division, Fourth Army Corps; remained in that position il dark, when I moved about three-fourths of a mile to the front; ıt into position in General Wagner's front, under direction of ɨtain Aleshire, chief artillery, Second Division, Fourth Army ps; worked my men all night building fortifications. Opened ıe enemy on the morning of the 16th; fired thirty-six rounds hout getting any reply, but, as I afterward learned, did them ıe damage. On the night of the 16th I moved my battery about yards to the front, by direction of Captain Aleshire, chief of llery, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, into a new work ɔwn up by General Wagner's and General Kimball's pioneers, I worked my men the balance of the night in fixing the embra- es and strengthening the works. This work was within 500 yards the enemy's line and in full view of them. On the morning of 17th, the enemy having evacuated, I moved with my division to new line formed inside of the enemy's former line, where I lay eserve until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when I was ordered) position by Captain Aleshire, about 600 or 700 yards to the left front of General Kimball's brigade. Took position in rear of mish line, without any works; fired 207 rounds, doing the enemy ɨiderable damage; remained in this position until about 10 a. m. he 18th, when I took position about 600 yards to the front and t, in open field, by order of Captain Aleshire, in rear of Colonel ɜon's brigade, of General Wood's division; opened on the ny; had not fired but a few rounds when one of the enemy's bat- ɛs opened on me from the woods at my right, severely wounding ɨn. I immediately changed the position of one section of my ery, in order to bring it to bear on the enemy, and, with the ɨtance of Captain Goodspeed, who was in position on my right, ıced them in a few moments. We could not see the result of fire, owing to the enemy's batteries being in the woods, but ned after the evacuation, by prisoners, that we punished them ɾely. Fired from this position 403 rounds, remaining in this tion until 5 p. m., when I was moved by Captain Aleshire about) yards to the front and left, to General Wagner's front line, ıin 200 yards of the enemy's main line of works; worked my all night; got four guns in position about daylight on the ning of the 19th; fired four rounds, when I learned the enemy evacuated. I lay in this position until about 8 o'clock, when I ed about 400 yards to the front, in rear of General Harker's ade; went into park; remained in this position about two rs, when I was moved to the front, by order of Captain Ale- e; went into position in rear of the skirmish line; fired a few ıds at the enemy's skirmish line, and was ordered to stop firing; ained here until about 3 p. m.; was ordered still farther to the t; went into position in a corn-field, within 500 yards of the ny's lines at the right of Captain McDowell's (Pennsylvania) ery; opened fire on the enemy, who immediately returned it

hours. I lost 9 horses killed and 2 men slightly wounded. 375 rounds. Was relieved about 8 p. m. by Battery I, Firs and returned to my old camp in the rear, with my division. morning of the 21st I moved in rear of General Harker's bri our division, about one and a half miles to the right; we park near the hospital of the Second Division, Twentieth Corps, remaining here about two hours; was then ordered in tion on a hill to the front and left of the hospital; opened of the enemy's batteries in front of General Wood's divisi did not get any reply. I then turned my battery on the skirmish line in my immediate front; drove them fro works, after which General Wood advanced his line across field and took possession of their works, without losing any remained about two hours in this position, then moved ab yards to the front; went into position near a house; remain a short time; moved about 300 yards to the front and right; on the enemy; don't know how much we injured them, lines were in the woods; had 2 men wounded; fired 103 22d, moved about fifty yards to the left in an open field in the fortifications; opened on the enemy; fired seventy-two 23d, opened from the same position; fired 164 rounds; lay same position for three or four days. On the morning of had 1 man killed by one of the enemy's sharpshooters. morning of the 27th moved about one mile to the right; we park in an open field in rear of General Davis' division, Fou Army Corps; remained in this position until the p. m. 28th, when I was moved about 500 yards to the left and rear, Captain Goodspeed, chief of artillery, Second Division, Fourt Corps, and put into camp, remaining in camp until the mor the 30th, when I was moved by Captain Goodspeed about 10 to the front and put in position, relieving Battery A, Fir Artillery.

July 1, remained in same position occupied June 30; fired rounds without getting any reply from the enemy. July 2, re in same position; fired forty-one rounds; enemy did not

es, chief of artillery, Fourth Army Corps; remained in this po- about three hours; was relieved and moved back to my divis- ıad 1 man slightly wounded; moved into position on General .er's front; did no firing. July 5, the enemy having evacuated ʒ the night, marched at 6 a. m. in rear of division eight miles attahoochee River; went into a position on a ridge near the commanding pontoon bridge. July 6, threw up works in front ı guns during the night; remained in same position as that of h; fired four rounds without getting any reply from the enemy. ', remained in same position, everything quiet; opened on the ' at 8 p. m., by order of Captain Bridges, chief of artillery, h Army Corps; fired seventy-seven rounds; got no reply from nemy. July 8, lay quietly in camp; no firing on either side.), remained in same position; opened on enemy's battery at ı., which was in position in our immediate front; fired sixteen ls; could not tell what effect our shot had on the enemy, as their y was stationed in the woods. July 10, remained in same po- ; all quiet in front. July 11, remained in position quietly ut doing any firing; all quiet in front of our position. July mained in same position. July 13, left camp at 4 a. m.; marched two miles to the left, joined our division, went into park, and ned about two hours; marched in rear of division about one o the left; crossed the Chattahoochee River; marched about iiles to the left; went into position on the right of the division 12 m.; built works for four guns; did no firing; remained in position over night. Remained in this position until July 18; hed at 5 a. m. in rear of General Wagner's brigade about two , when I was ordered to the front; engaged one of the enemy's ries at Nancy's Creek; fired a few rounds and drove the enemy their position; moved about one mile; went into position at a h; engaged one of the enemy's batteries; drove them from position; moved on to Buck Head; remained over night. July ɔved position about 100 yards to the front and left; commenced ıg up works; remained in position until about 4 p. m., then ıed two miles to the front on the Atlanta road; went into camp 9 p. m. July 20, moved from camp at 5 a. m., and went 1,000 yards to the right and went into position and built works; ned in position until 2 p. m.; moved across Peach Tree Creek; into position on the left of the division; opened fire on the en- who were charging across the field; fired 260 rounds and drove ıemy back; about 5 p. m. moved one section about 2,000 yards ı left; remained in same position over night. July 22, marched ɔut 9 a. m. in rear of our division about two miles to the front, ə we came upon the enemy in their works; went into position on ft of the division; remained in this position but a few moments; d from this to the right of the division, by order of General on; took position on the right of Colonel Bradley's brigade; works and remained in this position over night; no casualties, ugh we lay under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery. Re- ɔd in this position without doing any firing until July 27; d fire on the enemy by order of General Newton. July 28, d fire on Atlanta by order of Captain Bridges. July 29, d fire on Atlanta by order of Captain Bridges, firing one shot ute during the day; remained in same position until August ng occasionally on the city, without any particular results; re- ɔd in same position until August 25, shelling the city occa- lly.

August 25, marched at 1 p. m. with Artillery Brigade about five miles to the right and went into camp. August 26, marched at 9 a. m. about six miles across the Euharlee [Utoy] Creek; went into position on the line, remaining over night. August 27, broke camp at 9 a. m.; marched to Mount Gilead Church; went into camp about 4 p. m. August 28, marched with the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, about six miles on line of railroad south; got into camp about 10 p. m. August 29, marched with division; did no firing. August 30, marched with Artillery Brigade. August 31, marched with Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

September 1, marched with Artillery Brigade and encamped with same. September 2, marched with Artillery Brigade; went into position about 4 p. m. in rear of General Newton's line, firing thirty-six rounds at the enemy's works. September 3, remained in same position, firing 162 rounds into the enemy's works. September 5, left position about 6 p. m.; fell back as far as Jonesborough, Ga. September 6, marched with Artillery Brigade about one mile; went into camp, remaining until the morning of the 7th. Marched at daylight with Artillery Brigade about nine miles, and encamped within eight miles of Atlanta.

Casualties.* Expenditures of ammunition during the campaign (since May 3, 1864), 4,784 rounds.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. SPENCER,
Capt., Comdg. Battery M, First Illinois Artillery.

Capt. LYMAN BRIDGES,
Chief of Artillery, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 81.

Report of Lieut. Lyman A. White, Bridges' (Illinois) Battery.

HDQRS. BRIDGES' BATTERY, ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Pursuant to general orders giving regulations for the artillery of the Military Division of the Mississippi, I have the honor to report the part taken by Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, in the campaign of Major-General Sherman for the possession of Atlanta, Ga.

On the 5th day of May the battery, consisting of six rifled ordnance guns, with a full complement of men, commanded by Capt. Lyman Bridges, was placed in position in line of battle near Ringgold by Capt. C. Bradley, chief of artillery, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, where it remained until the morning of the 7th, when the grand army of the Military Division of the Mississippi unitedly confronted the traitors. Tunnel Hill was reached on the evening of the same day, from which time the battery was kept in park until the morning of the 10th, when, at 9 a. m., by the order of General Wood, it was placed in position in the valley between Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face, and shelled the ridge steadily for four hours, scattering a column of infantry and silencing a rebel battery, which opened from the top of the ridge upon the infantry camps in the valley. After

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 killed and 9 wounded.

dark on the evening of the 11th the battery was placed in a commanding position on Tunnel Hill by division chief of artillery, and intrenched itself during the night. From this point shells were thrown upon the ridge and into the gaps during the forenoon of the 12th. At 11 a. m. two sections of the battery, Captain Bridges commanding, went to aid in protecting the left, which was threatened by the enemy's cavalry. Returning at dark, the battery was in readiness to take up line of march with the Fourth Army Corps on the 13th, after the retreat of the rebel army from Buzzard Gap and Dalton on the night of the 12th. Arriving before Resaca about 10 a. m., the battery was ordered forward from column into position on double-quick, by Major-General Howard, to cover the advancing line of infantry, and in the three positions in which the battery was placed during the day by division chief of artillery; the object was more for protection than aggressive operations. At night-fall the battery intrenched itself nearly opposite the center of line of the Fourth Corps, where it remained until the morning succeeding the evacuation of Resaca by the rebels, when line of march was again taken up with the advancing army. The battery was next engaged with the enemy before Adairsville on the 17th instant at 5 p. m., by the order of Brigadier-General Wood. On the 18th the battery bore an important part in breaking and dispersing the rebel lines in front of Cassville, Ga. At 6 p. m. General Howard brought this battery with others into position, from which were able to fire with raking effect upon the flank of the rebel lines occupying Cassville while their front was to the left meeting the attack of General Hooker's command. On the 22d instant Captain Bridges received orders to report to Major-General Howard as acting chief of artillery, and the command of the company devolved upon senior First Lieut. Morris D. Temple. The line of march was again taken up at 12 m. of the 23d and proceeded without events of importance until 6 p. m. of the 26th instant, when it was ordered by corps chief of artillery from near Pumpkin Vine Creek to a commanding position near Dallas, behind works constructed by pioneers. Eighteen hundred yards in our front was a heavy line of rebel works in which were three batteries. With two of these we were fiercely engaged on the 27th instant. One of the rebel batteries was silenced, notwithstanding our works had been so poorly constructed as to have been entirely torn to pieces and demolished by the shot and shell from the enemy's guns. These were at once fitted up and embrasures put in by the company. On the 28th and 29th and 30th instant the battery was more or less engaged with good effect. On the evening of the 30th it was relieved and placed in camp by order of Captain Bridges. The casualties during this engagement were Privates George Scott, Michael Crawley and James Lindsay, wounded slightly; Isaac Houghtaling and Caleb B. Beers, wounded severely by musket-balls. Four horses were killed, 2 wounded, and 2 caisson wheels disabled. Every effort was required to save men from the enemy's sharpshooters, for they were active and well posted.

On the 8th of June, while foraging, Corpl. George S. Brown and Private John Hannifer, with Privates Elias Collingwood, detailed from the Sixth Ohio Battery, and William Tandy, of the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, were captured by a band of the enemy's cavalry. On the 8th instant, when in camp at Morris' Hill Church, near Acworth, Lieuts. Morris D. Temple and William R. Bise and twenty-eight enlisted men received orders to proceed to Chicago, Ill., to be mus-

tered out of service by virtue of term of enlistment about to exp
leaving the battery in command of junior First Lieut. Lyman
White. On account of the heavy rain the roads were extrem
muddy, which, with very short forage, made the march, from
Dallas to the position taken in front of Kenesaw Mountain,
wearing upon our animals. During the 17th and 18th the bat
was actively engaged in several positions. The section comma
by Sergt. Luman C. Lawrence rendered most efficient service f
accuracy of fire, effectually silencing a rebel battery and line of
mishers. The battery was ordered into three positions on the
instant, shelling the rebel lines around the base and on the sid
the Kenesaw Mountain. Several shells were exploded upon its
At 9 a. m. on the morning of the 20th one section, under comm
of Sergt. Clark E. Dodge, was placed, by the order of General H
ard, in a much advanced and exposed position. The entire bat
was placed by sections in commanding positions by order of c
chief of artillery, and was actively engaged with the enemy's a
lery and shelling the rebel works more or less every day until
evening of July 3, when the battery was assigned to a new pos
to the left and near the south terminus of the mountain.
fierce duel with the enemy's artillery on the afternoon of Jun
senior Second Lieut. Franklin Seeborn was severely wounded in
foot; Private Minford S. Clark was wounded in the right hand.
these engagements 2 horses were killed and 1 severly wounded.
the 22d of June one gun was struck by a 12-pounder shot and
abled. The battery had part in no important engagements from
time until July 6, when it was placed in a good position on the r
bank of the Chattahoochee River, commanding a rebel battery
covering a pontoon bridge, which the enemy made several un
cessful attempts to remove. On the 9th instant Private Johnso
Hathaway was killed by a musket-ball. The battery crossed
Chattahoochee River with the entire Fourth Corps to the left of
line on the 12th instant, took position in line of battle near the r
and remained without important engagements until the 18th.
the 19th at 6 a. m. the battery was ordered by General Howard
position near Peach Tree Creek. The battery during this day's
gagements occupied several positions by sections. During the a
noon the section commanded by Sergt. Clark E. Dodge was
cially complimented by Major-General Thomas for its good sh
They were made by gunners Corpl. William Hall and Corpl.
Merriam. On July 21 the battery was placed in a commanding
sition by division chief of artillery to bear upon the outer lin
rebel works around Atlanta; were successful in silencing a
troublesome line of rebel skirmishers and in badly shattering
works.

July 22, at 11 a. m. took position, by order of Captain Bradle
the line before Atlanta, 20 degrees east of north from the city,
at 3 p. m. commenced shelling the rebel works in good earnest.
mencing at 6 p. m. on the evening of the 23d, a constant fire
the city was kept up for twenty-six hours, sending one shot e
three minutes during the first twelve hours, and for the remai
of the time one shot every five minutes. The battery was eng
during a part of nearly every day until the 12th of August, wh
was assigned a new and more commanding position. Occasiona
ing was kept up until the 25th instant, when the battery joined

Artillery Brigade, under orders of Captain Bridges, commanding. During the final movements for the possession of Atlanta the battery has been many times in position and has not come short of responding to every call. At this date the battery is in camp in good condition, and its commander would not fail to render to the God of Battles most earnest gratitude for the watchful care and tender mercies it has been His good pleasure to extend so freely toward us. Even through all this fierce and bloody strife and the great exposure to noonday heat and midnight damps we have to record the death of but two members of the company.

Recapitulation :* Killed, 2; wounded, 6; prisoners of war, 4; total, 12.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

LYMAN A. WHITE,
First Lieutenant, Commanding.

Lieut. L. D. IMMELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., 4th Army Corps.

No. 82.

Report of Lieut. George H. Briggs, Fifth Indiana Battery.

HDQRS. FIFTH BATTERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, near Rough and Ready, Ga.,
September 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part taken by this command in the campaign in Northern Georgia during the present summer:

The battery left Blue Springs, Tenn., near Cleveland, on or about the 3d day of May last, marching with the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, to which it was attached. It took part in all the actions in which the First Division was engaged, being spiritedly engaged with the enemy at Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Ruff's Station, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta. In the movements around and south of Atlanta, by which the enemy was forced to evacuate the place, the battery was but little engaged, the section of 3-inch rifles, under command of Lieut. J. F. Ellison, doing all the firing that was done. As I am only temporarily in command, in consequence of Captain Morrison being wounded, I am unable to make this report more explicit. The records of the battery show the number of rounds of ammunition fired and the casualties to be as follows:

Ammunition fired from light 12-pounder guns:

Shot	1,291
Case-shot	1,594
Shell	477
Canister	81
	3,443

*Nominal list omitted.

Ammunition fired from 3-inch rifle:

Shot	20	
Case-shot	1,408	
Fuse-shell	957	
Percussion-shell	616	
Canister	55	
		3,051
Total		6,494

Recapitulation:* Killed, 6; wounded, 3; total, 9.

I have been in command only since the 5th instant, since which time there has nothing occurred worthy of record.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. BRIGGS,
First Lieut., Comdg. Fifth Battery Indiana Volunteers.

Lieut. L. D. IMMELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 83.

Report of Capt. Wilbur F. Goodspeed, Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY A, FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY,
In the Field, Ga., September 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report as follows the operations of my battery from May 7, 1864, up to this date:

I joined the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, on the evening of May 6 at Catoosa Springs, Ga., and marched with it the morning following toward Tunnel Hill. I took several positions during the day as the division advanced, but did no firing, no position being found for my battery. I lay in reserve near Rocky Face Ridge until the morning of the 12th, when I moved with the division and took a position in the gap to the left of Rocky Face, where I remained during that day and the night following. May 13, I marched with the division through Dalton. May 14, I took position in reserve in rear of General Newton's lines near Resaca, Ga., but did not become engaged. At daylight on the morning of the 15th I took position on the front line of works 400 yards distant from the enemy's works, supported by General Wagner's brigade, and opened fire for the first time about 9 o'clock. Had three premature discharges, by which 4 of my men were wounded. I continued firing at intervals during the day. At 5 p. m. my battery, with Battery M, First Illinois Artillery, loaded every piece, and at the bugle-call fired by volleys for an hour, doing, as I afterward learned from prisoners, good execution. After dark, by order of Captain Aleshire, chief of artillery, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, I withdrew my battery to the rear half a mile and rested. I had no men wounded by the enemy during the engagement.

On the morning of May 16, the enemy having evacuated Resaca, I marched with the division, without being ordered into position, until the evening of the 17th, when I took position near Adairsville, but did no firing. I continued moving with the division the 18th

* Nominal list omitted.

ıd 19th, passing through Adairsville and Kingston, and went into ımp on the 20th near Cassvillé, Ga., where I remained resting three ıys. I resumed the march with the division May 23, 24, and 25, oving toward Dallas, Ga. On the afternoon of May 26 I crossed ımpkin Vine Creek and placed one section of my battery in posi-)n on the front line of General Wagner's brigade. This section ıs relieved on the afternoon of the 27th by a section of Battery M, rst Illinois Artillery. At 11 p. m. of the same day my battery re-ved Captain McDowell's (Pennsylvania) battery, which was posted th General Kimball's brigade within 150 yards of the enemy's)rks. I improved and strengthened the works in which my battery ıs placed during the two days and nights following. I fired spher-ıl case and canister whenever the enemy made any demonstration my front while I remained in these works. On the 31st of May ıad 1 man wounded severely. The evening of June 1 one section ıs sent to General Wagner's brigade. June 4, I had 1 man)unded severely.

On the night of June 4 my battery was relieved by a battery of e Fifteenth Army Corps, and I withdrew to the rear, by direction Captain Aleshire, chief of artillery. I had been nine successive ys on the line. The fuses of the spherical case and shell that I ed were nearly worthless, and not one in twenty would explode. moved with the division June 6 and 7, and went into camp near orris' Hill Church, where I remained during June 7, 8, and 9. I arched with the division on the 10th toward Lost Mountain, but mained in reserve until the 15th, when I was ordered into position out one mile from Pine Mountain, with General Wagner's brigade support. I fired twenty-four rounds of solid shot without elicit-g any reply from the enemy, whose works could not be seen. In e evening I moved my battery 600 yards directly to the front, by der of chief of artillery, Second Division, and occupied some works at had been thrown up by pioneers, within 500 yards of the enemy. improved and strengthened the works that night, and next morn-g, the enemy having evacuated his line, I proceeded on the 17th ith my division to the new line, just inside the enemy's former line, id nearly at right angles with it, being supported by Brigadier-eneral Wood's division. I fired about 175 rounds of shot and shell volleys from 4 o'clock to 6 p. m. June 18, I advanced my battery) yards, and occupied some slight works. Fired at intervals dur-g the day 457 rounds, but could not see the effect of the shot. On e 19th of June, the enemy having again fallen back, I moved for-rd to near the foot of Kenesaw Mountain, firing at different points opportunity offered. I rested at night in position on the left of e main road near an old cotton press. On the afternoon of the h I advanced half a mile to the front and occupied some slight rks, with General Harker's brigade for support. I opened fire, order of General Newton, about 3 o'clock, simultaneously with ptain Spencer, of Battery M, First Illinois Artillery. The enemy)lied vigorously from a battery in front and another situated liquely to the right; the action continued about an hour, and the emy ceased firing first. I fired about 275 rounds; had 1 man unded seriously. In the evening, about 8 o'clock, I was relieved a battery of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and withdrew to the tton press and rested during the night. I moved on the morning the 21st to the right, and with the division relieved the Second vision, Twentieth Army Corps. I placed one section on the line,

and in the evening my whole battery was placed in position near General Howard's headquarters. I had 1 man wounded that day. The next day (22d) I was put in position, with General Wagner's brigade as support, and fired sixty rounds; had 1 man wounded. On the 23d I moved three-quarters of a mile to the right and opened fire on the enemy's works, supported by General Stanley's division. I fired seventy-five rounds; had 1 man killed. Remained in this position, firing as occasion required, until June 30, when I moved four pieces half a mile to the left on the line.

On the 2d of July I moved the battery half a mile to the left and relieved Battery I, First Ohio Light Artillery. On the morning of July 3, the enemy having evacuated, I moved with the division through Marietta and went into camp about four miles from that place. On July 4 took up position on General Newton's line, but did no firing. On July 5 I moved to the Chattahoochee River and took a position, by command of Captain Bridges, on a hill commanding the crossing near that point and the enemy's pontoon. Remained in this position, firing occasionally, until the 9th, when I marched with General Newton to Roswell, where I remained until the 12th, when I returned to Brown's Ferry. July 13, I crossed the Chattahoochee River and put four guns in position on General Newton's line. On the 18th I moved with the division to Buck Head, and was placed on General Newton's left. On the 19th I marched with General Newton from Buck Head to Peach Tree Creek, and placed my guns in position near the bridge on the Marietta road. On the 20th I moved the battery across Peach Tree Creek, and placed four guns on General Newton's line, between General Kimball's and Colonel Blake's brigades, holding one section in reserve. About 3 o'clock the enemy charged our lines and passed around our left. I put the reserve section in position fronting to our left, and, with the assistance of Captain Spencer, First Illinois Artillery, and Captain Smith, First Michigan Artillery, succeeded in repulsing the enemy in that quarter. The four guns on General Kimball's line also assisted in checking the enemy's charge in their front. On the 22d of July I moved to a position on General Newton's line, within two miles of Atlanta. I remained with General Newton's division, with slight changes of position on the line, and firing occasionally, until July 31, when four pieces were relieved and went into camp one mile in the rear of the lines. One section remained near the right of Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

On the 25th of August I marched with the Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, to the west of Atlanta, and went into camp near works formerly occupied by the Sixteenth Army Corps.

August 26, four guns of my battery were held as rear guard, with General Kimball's division. From this time until the 31st I marched with the Artillery Brigade, when I was ordered into position on General Newton's line. I remained with his division during the day.

September 1, I marched with General Wagner's brigade near the Macon and Western Railroad, and camped two miles north of Jonesborough. September 2, I marched with the Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, through Jonesborough, and took position four miles south of this place, and remained there until the 5th. On the afternoon of the 3d one section was sent to the front line, and fired 109 rounds, and then returned to the original position. At dark on the evening of the 5th, I withdrew my pieces, having previously sent

ons to the rear, by order of chief of artillery, Fourth Army
ad marched to the camp of the Artillery Brigade, north of
ough. I have continued marching with the Artillery Bri-
urth Army Corps, including the remaining time up to date,
further action.
ve the foregoing report includes the principal actions in
y battery has been engaged during the campaign.
uts. Charles W. Scovill, Henry C. Grant, and Albert Reig-
y battery, I tender my thanks for their willing support and
displayed on the fields of battle. While I was acting as
artillery, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, Lieutenant
ad command of the battery.
enlisted men of my command I also tender my thanks. I
hing to say in regard to any one man distinguishing him-
l of my men have performed their duty as good soldiers
e men. The following is a list of killed and wounded men
ttery during the campaign:*
llowing is a statement of ammunition expended: Solid shot,
ell, 362; spherical case, 1,343; canister, 134; total, 3,076.
emain, yours,

W. F. GOODSPEED,
Captain, Comdg. Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery.

L. D. IMMELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., 4th Army Corps.

No. 84.

Report of Capt. Frederick Schultz, Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery, of operations June 24–September 8.

HDQRS. BATTERY M, FIRST OHIO VOL. LIGHT ARTY.,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

IN: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to submit
wing as a report of the operations of this battery from the
of June, 1864, to the present day:
e 25th day of June, 1864, this battery, in compliance with
rom department headquarters, commenced its march from
e, Tenn., to the front, arriving at Peach Tree Creek on the
uly, and reporting to Brigadier-General Brannan, chief of
, Department of the Cumberland, for orders.
ly 22 battery was assigned to Fourth Army Corps, and was
osition on its front near Atlanta, and remained in position
gust 25, when was ordered to withdraw from the front lines
are for a rapid march.
ugust 27 ordered to report to Brigadier-General Kimball,
ding First Division, Fourth Army Corps; moved into posi-
h the division and threw up works. On next morning
ith the division about four miles, and again went into posi-
remained during the rest of the day and night. On morn-
e 29th were busily engaged throwing up works; put battery
ition, and remained until next morning (30th), when was
o march with First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army

* Nominal list (omitted) *shows 8 men killed and 11 wounded.*

Corps. Marched all day and arrived in camp after dark. On morning of 31st battery moved with the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and about 10 a. m. discovered the enemy. Battery put in position, and after firing a few rounds ceased. No response from the enemy. About 1 p. m. moved into the enemy's works. Went into camp about a mile and a half west of the Macon railroad.

On September 1 moved with the division along the railroad till near Jonesborough, where battery was placed in position about half a mile to the left of railroad, and on a rise of ground. Succeeded in silencing the enemy's artillery. On the morning of the 2d moved into Jonesborough; then marched with the Artillery Brigade along the railroad to an open field on left of railroad, and near Major-General Thomas' headquarters; went into camp for the night. On morning of 3d battery ordered to take position on a rise of ground on the left of First Division, Fourth Corps, and in plain view of the enemy's works, distance about 600 yards; opened entire battery on enemy with very good effect, but was seriously annoyed by their sharpshooters. Battery remained in position and kept up a constant fire on enemy's works for three days, losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded. At sundown on the 5th was ordered to withdraw, and marched all night with Artillery Brigade, and went into camp north of Jonesborough about three miles. On the 6th battery moved with Artillery Brigade about half a mile and went into camp, where it remained until the morning of the 7th. List of casualties during the campaign:*

The battery left Nashville, Tenn., with 4 commissioned officers and 142 enlisted men for duty, 110 horses, and 6 light 12-pounder guns.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SCHULTZ,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Capt. LYMAN BRIDGES,
Chief of Artillery, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 85.

Report of Capt. Cullen Bradley, Sixth Ohio Battery.

SIXTH OHIO BATTERY, ARTY. BRIG., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Jonesborough, Ga., September 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor herewith to present a synopsis of the part taken by the Sixth Ohio Independent Light Battery, during the campaign in Georgia, under Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, commencing on the 3d day of May, 1864, at McDonald's Station, Tenn., and ending on the 5th day of September, 1864, on Macon and Atlanta Railroad, at or near Lovejoy's Station, Ga. I would remark that it is almost impossible to give a minute report. The unusual length of time consumed in making the campaign (a little over four months) precludes the idea. I would also state the battery has been commanded by three different officers during the campaign, viz, first, by First Lieut. O. H. P. Ayres, who commanded until June 1, 1864; second, by First Lieut. L. D. Immell, Battery G, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 killed, 5 wounded, and 2 missing; total 8.

ht Artillery, who commanded until August 1, 1864. Up to the day of August, 1864, I was acting chief of artillery, Third Divis-, Fourth Army Corps.

n or about the last of July the artillery of the Fourth Army ps was organized into an Artillery Brigade, under command of t. Lyman Bridges, Illinois Volunteer Artillery, thus relieving me n the duties of chief of artillery and returning me to the com-nd of my battery. On the 3d day of May, 1864, the battery was er command of First Lieut. O. H. P. Ayres, and consisted of 4 missioned officers, 153 enlisted men, 6 12-pounder light Napoleon s, 6 caissons for 12-pounder guns, 128 rounds of ammunition per , 1 forge (A), 1 battery wagon (C), 5 baggage wagons, 114 horses, 32 mules.

eft camp at McDonald's Station, Tenn., at 12 m.; consumed lve days in marching to or near Resaca, Ga., where we found enemy in force, and on 15th took up position on main line and ended—shot, 49; shell, 74; spherical case, 65; canister, 10; total, rounds ammunition; Private Simpson slightly wounded by sket-ball; 1 horse killed. Left camp on the 16th and again came on the enemy at or near Adairsville, Ga. Took position on main e and expended—shot, 9; shell, 66; spherical case, 61; total, 136 nds. Left camp on 19th; consumed seven days in marching to mpkin Vine Creek, where we again came upon the enemy. Took sition on the 26th on main line, expending—shot, 34; shell, 35; erical case, 21; total, 90 rounds; Corporal Fix severely wounded musket-ball. 27th, expended 37 shot, 81 shell, 54 case, and 2 ister; total, 174; Corporal Mathews severely wounded. 28th, ended 9 shot, 2 shell, and 1 canister; total, 12. 29th, expended shot, 6 shell, and 30 case; total, 47; Private Whitney killed. h, relieved by Captain McDowell's (Pennsylvania) battery, and k position near headquarters Fourth Army Corps. Left camp e 6; consumed eight days in marching to or near Acworth, Ga., ing upon the enemy on the 14th. Took position on main line, ending—shot, 18; shell, 26; case, 11; total, 55 rounds. 15th and , moved on Marietta road. 17th, came upon the enemy near e Hill, Ga.; took position with Third Division, Fourth Army ps; expended—shot, 27; shell, 17; total, 44 rounds. 18th, pur-d the enemy, driving him, and expending—shot, 121; shell, 113; 90; total, 324 rounds; Private Hersh killed; Privates Craig and rett wounded severely; one spare wheel destroyed by shell. , moved on Marietta road. 20th, took position on main line r Kenesaw Mountain, and remained until July 2, expending nds of ammunition as follows: June 20, 457. June 22, 44. June 155. June 27, 5 shot. July 1, 3 shot, 8 shell, 9 case; total, 20. y 2, 11 shot, 20 shell, 27 case; total, 58.

uly 3, left camp and pursued the enemy, coming up with him on 5th near Chattahoochee River; took position on main line; re-ined until 10th, expending ammunition as follows: 5th, 12 shell, case; total, 26. 6th, 30 shot, 59 shell, 88 case; total, 177; First ut. O. H. P. Ayres severely wounded. 7th, 43 shot, 39 shell, 43 se; total, 125. 9th, 25 shot, 18 shell, 17 case; total, 60. 10th, 10 ot, 20 shell, 9 case; total, 39. 11th, left camp; consumed eight ys in marching to Buck Head, where we again engaged on the th, expending 8 shot, 10 shell, 16 case; total, 34 rounds. Left mp on 20th, and on 22d took position on main line before Atlanta, here we remained until August 25, expending ammunition as fol-

lows :* August 10, erected temporary furnace for heating shot and threw six shot into the city, also four shell filled with port fire. August 25, left camp at 10 p. m.; consumed two days in marching to Camp Creek, Ga., where we engaged the enemy on the 27th, expending 8 shot, 6 shell, 7 case; total, 21 rounds. Left camp on the 28th at 6.30 a. m.; consumed six days in marching to the Montgomery railroad, where we again engaged the enemy, expending 3 shot. September 3, expended 30 shot, 17 shell, 39 case, 3 canister; total, 89 rounds. September 4, right section moved out on main line near Lovejoy's Station, Ga.; expended 23 shot, 6 shell, 4 case, 28 canister; total, 61 rounds. 5th, expended 5 shell, 3 case; total, 8 rounds. In noting the different times the battery has been engaged or fired no mention is made of the results, simply because it was not known. All the firing done has been at the enemy's batteries or main lines. When at their batteries they have been silenced by a few rounds. During the campaign our firing has been mostly behind works. All firing has been done by order of chief of artillery of the corps or general commanding division or army.

Recapitulation: Killed, enlisted men, 2; horses, 1. Wounded, commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 5. Ammunition expended, total number of rounds, 4,412.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CULLEN BRADLEY,
Captain Sixth Ohio Battery, Commanding.

Lieut. L. D. IMMELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., 4th Army Corps.

No. 86.

Report of Capt. Jacob Ziegler, Battery B, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY B, INDPT. ARTY., PA. VET. VOLS.,
September 7, 1864.

The battery left Blue Springs, Tenn., on the 3d of May, 1864, under command of the late Capt. S. M. McDowell. Was attached to First Division, Fourth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland. Has been engaged at Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, New Hope Church, and Kenesaw Mountain, where Capt. S. M. McDowell was killed while performing his duty. Since then the battery was commanded by Capt. Jacob Ziegler, and has been engaged on the 4th of July, 1864, near Chattahoochee River, Ga. Rebels evacuated the same night and we followed them up to Chattahoochee River, where we took position, crossed the river, and had several engagements, until we came up to front of Atlanta. Left the front of Atlanta on the 25th day of August, 1864, and marched toward the Macon railroad. The casualties during the campaign have been :† Horses killed and disabled, 22.

J. ZIEGLER,
Capt. Battery B, Independent Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

Capt. LYMAN BRIDGES,
Chief of Artillery, Fourth Army Corps.

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* Daily details omitted. Total rounds expended, 1,950.
† Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 killed and 18 wounded.

No. 87.

Report of Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps, of operations May 30, and itinerary of the corps, May 6–September 8.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, May 30, 1864—11.40 p. m.

GENERAL: Between 5 o'clock and dark this afternoon the enemy attacked Carlin's picket-line and drove back a portion of it. As an affair of skirmishers it was very warm and the men on both sides very persistent. Our loss is probably 6 killed and 14 to 20 wounded; our men say the enemy's much larger. We recovered and now hold the ground in dispute. A prisoner was taken from Stewart's division, of Hood's corps, during the fight. Carlin reports just now that he detects the enemy engaged in preparing for the use of artillery at two points on his front. He thinks he hears the hum and suppressed noises which usually attend the secret movement of large bodies of troops, and as a consequence anticipates an attack to-night or early to-morrow. In my opinion, assuming an intention on the part of the enemy to attack, Schofield's position on the hill (that lately occupied by Stoneman) is the true object of their movement. That once firmly in their possession the positions of King and Carlin are at their mercy. Unless the arrangements for its defense have been improved since 6 o'clock this afternoon it will not be held against a strong attack. I have addressed a note to General Schofield on the subject, which goes out with this.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

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*Itinerary of the Fourteenth Army Corps, May 6–September 8.**

May 6.—Preparatory to the general advance against the enemy the corps was concentrated at Stone Church, three miles south of Ringgold, Ga.

May 7.—Advanced to Tunnel Hill, encountering the enemy's cavalry, which was driven back by the Second Division, in advance on the direct road.

May 8 *to* 11, *inclusive.*—Engaged in movements against the enemy in the attempt to dislodge him from Rocky Face Ridge; had severe skirmishing during this time.

May 12.—Withdrew and moved during the day to Snake Creek Gap to the support of the Army of the Tennessee.

May 14 *and* 15.—Participated in the battle of Resaca.

May 16.—The Second Division moved, in compliance with orders, for Rome; encamped fifteen miles on the road.

May 17.—Moved forward, and when near Rome, in the afternoon, was fiercely attacked by the enemy, which attack was quickly repulsed by the Third and a portion of the Second Brigades, in posi-

*From monthly returns. The corps was commanded by Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer to August 6; Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson to August 22, and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis to September 8.

tion to receive it, and the enemy driven back under cover of his works, evacuating them and Rome during the night with all except a slight skirmish line, which was driven in on the 18th, and Rome taken possession of by the Second Division and held until the 24th.

May 24.—The division moved via Van Wert to rejoin the corps.

May 25.—Arrived near Dallas; the First and Third Divisions in the mean time had advanced with the army, and participated in the movements, following the enemy's retreat from Resaca to Lost Mountain.

May 26.—The First Division moved to Burnt Hickory; Second Division moved to Dallas, and Third Division moved to Raccoon Ford.

During the remainder of the month, from the 27th, the First Division was stationed at Pickett's Mills, and the Second Division at Dallas, skirmishing and fighting.

May 28.—The Third Division moved to the forks of the Dallas and Van Wert roads, and returned on the 29th with wagon trains to Burnt Hickory, and remained there the remainder of the month.

Casualties during the month: First Division—commissioned officers, killed, 9; wounded, 34; missing, 1. Enlisted men, killed, 139; wounded, 741; missing, 18. Total in First Division, 942. Second Division—commissioned officers, killed, 3; wounded, 11; missing, 1. Enlisted men, killed, 54; wounded, 226; missing, 29. Total in Second Division, 324. Third Division—commissioned officers, killed, 2; wounded, 9. Enlisted men killed, 17; wounded, 133; missing, 28. Total in Third Division, 189.

June 1.—The First Division at Pickett's Mills, where it remained in position until the 6th, skirmishing. The Second Division moved from Dallas to the left, and was in position until the 6th, skirmishing. The First Brigade, Third Division, left at Burnt Hickory. The balance of the division moved forward from that place, and on the 2d took position and remained until the 6th, skirmishing.

June 6.—The corps moved forward in pursuit of the enemy, and took position in front of Pine Mountain, where it remained, gradually advancing the lines toward the enemy's works until they were evacuated.

June 19.—Advanced to the base of Kenesaw Mountain (the corps taking position on the right of the railroad) and intrenched, remaining in this position, skirmishing and using artillery almost constantly against the enemy's skirmishers and his artillery posted on the summit of the mountain, with no material change until the Second Division moved during the night of the 25th to the right, and reached a point to the right and rear of the Fourth Corps.

June 26.—The Third Division moved to support the Second Division in the assault on the enemy's works, ordered and made by the Second Division on the morning of the 27th. The assaulting column did not succeed in carrying the enemy's works. At the point the assault was made, within a few yards of the enemy's works, the Second and Third Brigades, of the Second Division, making the assault, intrenched and remained during the rest of the month, skirmishing constantly. No further changes during the month.

Casualties during the month: First Division—commissioned officers, 2 killed and 5 wounded; enlisted men, 46 killed, 180 wounded, and 8 missing; total in First Division, 241. Second Division—commissioned officers, 15 killed, 38 wounded, and 2 missing; enlisted men, 210 killed, 702 wounded, and 35 missing; total in Second Divis-

ion, 1,002. Third Division—commissioned officers, 2 killed and 6 wounded; enlisted men, 33 killed and 182 wounded; total in Third Division, 223.

July 1 *and* 2.—The corps was in position in front of Kenesaw Mountain. On the night of the 2d the enemy evacuated his works.

July 3 *and* 4.—The corps marched in pursuit, capturing a number of prisoners; had considerable skirmishing.

July 5.—The enemy retreated to the Chattahoochee River during the night.

July 6.—The corps moved in pursuit, and on arriving in close proximity to the position taken by the enemy along the river, sharp skirmishing ensued, and was kept up until night, during which time disposition of the troops was made and works thrown up close to those of the enemy, where the corps remained until the enemy withdrew to the south bank.

July 10.—The Third Division was moved to Pace's Ferry, and remained there until the 17th, and was joined by its Second Brigade at that point. The First and Second Divisions advanced their lines to the river-bank, where they remained guarding the river until the 17th.

July 17.—They were moved to Pace's Ferry in the morning, at which point the corps crossed the river during the day and encountered the enemy's rear guard, which was driven, and the corps advanced a short distance and remained during the night.

July 18 *and* 19.—The corps advanced to Peach Tree Creek. The enemy was found to be in position along the opposite bank.

July 19.—In the afternoon the Third Brigade, Second Division, crossed Peach Tree Creek and repulsed an attack of the enemy, made soon after the brigade was over, supported by the Second Brigade, Second Division, which crossed during the attack. The First Brigade, Second Division, was held as reserve; Third Brigade sustained principal loss. The enemy's efforts to dislodge it failed, and after a severe fight the enemy was compelled to fall back. The Third Division crossed Peach Tree Creek during the day and night in support of the Second Division.

July 20.—The First Division crossed, and a part of its First Brigade engaged in the battle on that day, and aided to repel the attack made on the Twentieth Corps on the left of the Fourteenth. The lines of the First and Third Divisions were moved forward and established and intrenched a short distance from the enemy's works, driving back his skirmish line and capturing a number of prisoners. The Second Division was skirmishing constantly. Its batteries were used with effect, and drove the rebels out of their works in front of them. The enemy withdrew with his whole force during the night, and his works taken possession of by the troops of the corps early next morning.

July 22.—The corps advanced to within two and a half miles of Atlanta, and went into position within artillery range of the enemy's works at all points, when the position taken was strongly intrenched. Batteries opened on the enemy, and skirmishers were sharply engaged the balance of the day. From the 23d to the close of the month the First and Third Divisions, and to the 28th the Second Division, remained in this position, constantly skirmishing and under the fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry. The artillery of the corps was worked steadily, and shots thrown frequently into Atlanta, but mostly against the enemy's works.

July 28.—The Second Division made a reconnaissance to Turner's Ferry, and on returning formed on the right of the Army of the Tennessee (where it remained the rest of the month), but too late to participate in the battle, as the enemy's attack had been repulsed. The corps constituted the right of the army in all movements after crossing the Chattahoochee.

Casualties during the month: First Division—commissioned officers, killed, 6; wounded, 18; missing, 1. Enlisted men, killed, 68; wounded, 368; missing, 13. Total in First Division, 474. Second Division—commissioned officers, killed, 8; wounded, 17; missing, 5. Enlisted men, killed, 83; wounded, 243; missing, 115. Total in Second Division, 471. Third Division—commissioned officers, killed, 2; wounded, 14. Enlisted men, killed, 15; wounded, 107; missing, 1. Total in Third Division, 139.

August 1 *to* 28.—The corps was in position in front of Atlanta during which time almost constant picket and artillery firing was kept up, and obstinate fights occurred with the advance of the skirmish line as the divisions changed position nearing the enemy's works. The troops were kept in their works; the only protection against the enemy's fire was in doing so, as it was kept up almost the whole time day and night. The Second Division made a reconnaissance on the 24th, and struck the Montgomery railroad near Red Oak Station, cutting telegraph wire and tearing up track. The division returned same day to its former position.

August 28.—Arrangements which had been in progress several days having been completed, the corps moved forward in the direction of Red Oak Station, with the advance of the army to the Montgomery railroad on that day, which point it reached and bivouacked, destroying the railroad for several miles.

August 29 *and* 30.—Marched in the direction of Jonesborough.

August 31.—The Third Division advanced to the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, supported by the Second Brigade, Second Division, and took position four miles north of Jonesborough and tore up the track. The First and Second Divisions (except the Second Brigade of the latter) were sent to the support of the Army of the Tennessee.

Casualties during the month: First Division—commissioned officers, killed, 2; wounded, 8. Enlisted men, killed, 57; wounded, 313; missing, 12. Total in First Division, 392. Second Division—commissioned officers, killed, 1; wounded, 10. Enlisted men, killed, 40; wounded, 195; missing, 4. Total in Second Division, 250. Third Division—commissioned officers, killed, 5; wounded, 9. Enlisted men, killed, 53; wounded, 266; missing, 6. Total in Third Division, 339.

September 1.—Fought the battle of Jonesborough, all the divisions participating. The enemy's works were carried, 10 pieces of his artillery and 1,000 prisoners captured. Total loss of corps, 1,272. The enemy withdrew from Jonesborough during the night.

September 2.—In the morning the corps was advanced to Jonesborough, and remained there until the 6th. The campaign was officially announced closed, and orders were given for the army to move to Atlanta.

September 8.—The corps reached Atlanta and remained there the rest of the month.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, June 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

In accordance with his directions I have the honor herewith to forward for the information of the major-general commanding as perfect a list as can be given at this time of the casualties in my command during the operations of to-day.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in Fourteenth Army Corps during the operations of June 27, 1864.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Division	1	2		3
Total	1	2		3
Second Division:				
First Brigade	2	11		13
Second Brigade	19	327	1	347
Third Brigade	75	294	41	410
Total	96	632	42	770
Third Division:				
First Brigade		6		6
Second Brigade				
Third Brigade				
Total		6		6
Grand total	97	640	42	779

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, June 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: In reply to your inquiry in regard to the discrepancy existing between my report of the wounded in the Second Division, of the Fourteenth Corps, and the report received from the surgeons, I have the honor to inclose a later report made by General Davis from data obtained yesterday, and to state as follows:

It will be seen from this report, taken one day later than the former one, that the number of wounded varies only 7 from the first report, the first stating 632 and the latter 625, an evidence that care has been taken in both. The later report from the surgeons gives an increase in the number of wounded from 397 to 473. This indicates that there may be further inaccuracies. A few men are probably treated in the hospitals for slight wounds who leave the hospitals before their names are taken. Other men, slightly wounded, are treated by the surgeons on the field and never go to the hospitals. Others, desperately wounded, leave their commands and die without ever reaching the hospitals. General Davis' report can be relied upon as nearly correct.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, June 28, 1864.

Capt. A. C. MCCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: The following is a corrected report of the casualties in this division, as given by the brigade commanders in yesterday's operations:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Brigade	2	11	.....	13
Second Brigade	44	350	20	414
Third Brigade	85	264	48	397
Total	131	625	68	824

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

No. 88.

Report of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps, of operations August 7.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 7, 1864.

GENERAL: The Fourteenth Corps gained decided advantage to-day. The charge of my old division, under King, against the enemy's works was a gallant affair; in fact, the operations of the entire corps are highly satisfactory. A portion of King's men were actually in the enemy's works, but in consequence of the entanglements few men could reach them and not in sufficient force to hold them. The lines are advanced. King is intrenched beyond the rebel skirmish line of this morning. Baird's line is in advance of its position this morning. The position of Morgan was fully explained this evening. We have lost not far from 500 men, while we have captured about 350 or 400 prisoners.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Major-General SCHOFIELD.]

ADDENDA.

Report of casualties in Fourteenth Army Corps during operations of August 1, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	
Second Division	.....	2	1	4	1	6	
Third Division	.....	3	.....	5	.....	8	
Total	.....	5	1	15	1	20	21

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 12, 1864.

Report of casualties in the Fourteenth Army Corps during operations of August 14, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	.....	1	.....	13	.....	14	14
Second Division	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Third Division	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Total	.....	1	.....	17	.....	18	18

Ten deserters received since last report, five of whom have been forwarded.

Nothing new to-day, August 15, 1864.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1864.

Report of casualties in the Fourteenth Army Corps during the operations of August 19, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Second Division[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Division	.....	2	.....	3	2	3	5
Total	.....	2	.....	5	2	5	7

[a] No report.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 20, 1864.

No. 89.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps, of operations August 22–September 8.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
White Hall, Ga., September 28, 1864.

Capt. R. H. RAMSEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to transmit my official report of the operations of this corps during that portion of the campaign

in Georgia since I have been in command. It is accompanied by complete list of casualties, by name, from each regiment and battery, and the official reports of each division, brigade, and regimental commander, except the regimental reports of the Second and Third Brigades, of the Third Division, from which no reports have been received.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
White Hall, Ga., September —, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps from the 22d of August, on which day I assumed command of it, to the 8th of September, when it went into camp at this place:

At the time of assuming command the position of the corps was located on Utoy Creek, and west of Atlanta, and nearly opposite East Point. It was and had been for some days detached from the Army of the Cumberland and was acting under the immediate direction of Major-General Schofield, commanding the Army of the Ohio, in our movements against the enemy's position at East Point. After the receipt of Special Field Orders, No. 57, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, directing the movements of the army against the Macon railroad, the corps was held in readiness until the 26th when, as a preliminary movement, it withdrew from the field-works and went into bivouac on the south side of Utoy Creek. This movement was of necessity made during the night, and owing to the excessive rain, bad roads, and darkness of the night, was not accomplished until after daylight the next morning. On the 27th the corps remained in camp, awaiting the movements of other commands, cutting roads, &c., preparatory to marching the next morning. At [illegible] a. m. the 28th the corps moved to Mount Gilead Church, where it passed the Fourth Corps, and taking the advance reached its designated camp near Rough and Ready late in the afternoon. During the day's march Morgan's division had the advance, and skirmished quite lively with the enemy's cavalry at and south of Camp Creek. On the 29th the location of my camp remained unchanged; a part of the troops were kept vigorously at work during the day, destroying the railroad track, making reconnaissances, and cutting roads to facilitate our advance the next morning. On the morning of the 30th, in compliance with instructions from Major-General Thomas, the corps moved at an early hour to Shoal Creek Church, on the neighborhood road, where it bivouacked for a few hours, the troops getting their dinners during the halt. From this position it marched to Couch's house, on the Rough and Ready and Jonesborough road, in the following order: Baird's division, on the left, in co-operating distance with the Fourth Corps; Morgan's division, followed by Carlin's, and the train moved on a more direct road to the right, in supporting distance of Baird. The enemy offered little resistance and the whole command went into camp before night. My left connected with the Fourth Corps, my right one mile from Renfroe's Cross-Roads, at which point the Army of the Tennessee was operating. On the morning of the

›ral Baird, with his own and one brigade of General Morgan's was ordered to make a reconnaissance in the direction of the ıilroad. The road was reached and a party kept at work g the track until the following day. Baird intrenched his l on the Rough and Ready road, near Smith's house, where ed until joined by the corps the next day. Carlin's division the morning to Renfroe's Cross-Roads, for the purpose of the different trains collecting at that place. Late in the this division was hurriedly ordered to the support of the the Tennessee, then reported to be engaged with the enemy, ;an's division was ordered to take its place at Renfroe's and well to the front on the Fayetteville road; this he did. rgency for which Carlin's division had been called to the f General Howard's troops ceased to exist, the enemy having ılsed, and the fact being reported to me, I ordered Carlin to his camp of the previous night. On the morning of the ›tember I received orders from department headquarters to h Morgan's division and two brigades of Carlin's and join ·d's, and then to move in support of General Howard's left. one brigade at Renfroe's to guard the trains, as directed, arched promptly to the Rough and Ready road and halted ıand a short distance in advance of Baird's field-works on ;. Morgan, with two brigades, marched promptly from ı, and, following Carlin, reported to me at General Baird's ters, where, in compliance with orders, Mitchell's brigade its division. Here I was informed by the department com- f the movement of Major-General Stanley's corps (Fourth) railroad, and of his desire that the two corps should move in ing distance toward Jonesborough. I immediately put the ı motion in the following order: Carlin in advance, followed ın; Baird in reserve. In this order the whole corps moved ntil the head of the column reached Smith's house, near ?reek, where it found the pickets of the Army of the Ten- As the next movement of my troops would evidently be ›r the ground lying between the left of the position of the the Tennessee and the railroad, along which Stanley was I directed Carlin to send a brigade to make a reconnaissance ›und in that direction. While this was being executed I l with Major-General Howard and received from him the of his own troops and such information concerning the ıs he was able to give. An inspection of the ground be- › head of the column and that part of the enemy's works ıld be seen, and which was supposed to be his extreme right, commanding ridge, immediately beyond the creek, from attack could be made with advantage. The enemy occu- ridge in some force, both of infantry and artillery, but how uld not be determined until Edie's brigade, in executing its ısance, solved the question by gallantly advancing, and after kirmish took possession of the hill, pressing the enemy's very close.

partment commander arriving at the head of my column ne, I reported to him, and he ordered me to move forward ·ection of Jonesborough, expressing at the time some appre- that General Stanley's column might be in advance of o advance beyond the ridge now held by Edie's brigade

involved a general engagement, or a retreat of the enemy, and determined, therefore, to push forward my troops to that point column, and deploy for action. Resuming the advance, Carlin w ordered to move forward with the remainder of his division, and form on the left of his Second Brigade, already in position. Mc gan was ordered to move rapidly by the main road, and, after cro: ing the creek at Chambers' Mill, to move to the left and take po tion on Carlin's right on the ridge—in taking position, to be guard by the natural advantages of the ground. Baird moving forwar closed upon Carlin's left in reserve. These movements were prompt executed, notwithstanding the rough nature of the ground and tl fire of artillery from the enemy's works, to which Morgan's divisic was frequently subjected. By this time Prescott's battery had take a good position on the ridge, and opened an exceedingly well-directe fire upon the enemy's works. In this he was soon followed by Gar ner, and a general artillery fight ensued, which, as results showe afterward, was exceedingly complimentary to our artillerists. Ge eral Stanley's corps was reported as having arrived, and was takin position on my left, his right resting on the railroad. The ridg upon which my troops was now concentrated was, in its main dire tion, nearly east and west, and faced nearly parallel with that pa of the enemy's line of works, which was refused and formed h right, his main works running in general direction north, east, an southwest, as shown by the accompanying map.* From informatio believed to be reliable, I was satisfied the enemy's works had nc been extended to the railroad at a late hour in the forenoon, and tha a well-directed attack would rout this part of his lines and turn h position completely. Morgan's division, and the two brigades (Carlin's, were to form the attacking forces, and were deployed i two lines as near continuous to each other as the rough and difficu ground over which the advance had to be made would permit. O brigade, of Baird's division, was deployed in rear of Carlin's left, close support. The distance to be passed in front of Morgan's, whe the enemy's works could be seen, was about 1,000 yards. Where t enemy might be found in Carlin's front, owing to the dense thick before him, could not be determined without an advance, which ordered about 4 p. m. The troops moved promptly, but owing the thick undergrowth of brush in Carlin's front, swampy grou and ditches in Morgan's, the troops necessarily moved slow, a with great difficulty observed alignments and direction. The obstacles were as speedily overcome as could be expected, and t whole line advanced to the slope of the hill, in the open field, with from 300 to 400 yards of the enemy's position. Here the grou offered some protection to the troops, and a momentary halt w made, and the lines rectified. Up to this point the effect of the e emy's fire had been but lightly felt, generally along the line, exce by Edie's brigade, which was some distance in advance of the ge eral line, and had struck a projecting flank of the enemy's worl charged, and carried it, with considerable loss. The position th gallantly gained was only partially held, owing to the impossibili of supports getting up in time. Este's brigade, of Baird's divisic was ordered to report to General Carlin as a support to this part the line, and was promptly placed in position so as to relieve tl brigade in the following attack. The other two brigades of Bairc division were held close in reserve in rear of the left of the corp

* Not found.

with a view to pushing our success on this flank after the position had been carried. At a quarter to 5 o'clock I ordered the lines, as now formed and represented by the accompanying map,* to advance and attack. The desultory firing which had been kept up by the enemy during the temporary pause in the advance, did but little damage, but served to locate the enemy's lines more definitely, which, owing to the dense thicket intervening, could not be well defined. The attack was promptly and vigorously made along the whole line. The enemy, self-confident and exultant at our audacity in attacking lines thus defended, made a most determined resistance. The fight was short and bloody. The entire line of works was carried, except the extreme left, formed of Moore's brigade. Here from natural obstructions, heavy timber, and underbrush, as well as a severe fire from his left, coming from the opposite side of the railroad, this brigade operated under great disadvantage, and was for awhile held in check, notwithstanding the troops fought with great gallantry and were well handled. Elsewhere, at all points, the assault was decisive and complete along the entire line. Eight hundred and sixty-five officers and men surrendered themselves in the works. About 1,000 more were captured, or surrendered themselves to different commands during the night and the following day, which should be credited to the assault, as a result of it. Two field batteries, consisting of four guns each, were captured complete. The troops charged these batteries, under a murderous fire of canister, and took them in the works. Seven battle-flags and 14 officer's swords were captured, and have been forwarded, as required by existing orders, to department headquarters. These trophies were won behind the breast-works of the enemy at the point of the sword and the bayonet. They will ever be preserved and cherished as evidences of the discipline and valor signalizing the conduct of the troops in this bloody conflict.

A want of knowledge of the ground over which the several commanders were required to maneuver their troops, and its exceedingly rough surface, rendered their duties sometimes exceedingly difficult, and I deem it both a duty and pleasure to report the energy and skill displayed in the execution of them. To the division commanders, Brigadier-Generals Baird, Morgan, and Carlin, and their staffs, my thanks are due for their active assistance and co-operation during the engagement. The immediate presence of these old and well-known commanders among the troops during the movements of heaviest battle did much toward inspiring that coolness and determination so strikingly exhibited on this occasion. As so often occurs, night came with our victory and prevented us from reaping the full fruits of it. An entire corps of the enemy was completely routed, and could beyond all doubt have been captured had pursuit been possible.

The corps bivouacked on the field during the night, and the following morning formed and took position in the column of pursuit, but was immediately afterward ordered by the major-general commanding the department to form the rear guard of the army in its movements farther south. Colonel Taylor's brigade, of Carlin's division, here joined its division. Going into camp at Jonesborough awaiting orders, it remained in reserve during the intervening days of active operations of the troops near Lovejoy's Station until the morning of the 7th, when, in compliance with orders announcing the evacuation

*Not found.

of Atlanta, and directing the movements of the troops in the return to that place, it withdrew from Jonesborough and marched to Rough and Ready and went into camp. On the morning of the 8th marched and went into permanent camp at this place, thus ending the long and eventful campaign.

A list of casualties* showing the loss in the corps from the beginning of the campaign is transmitted; also the reports of the several division, brigade, and regimental commanders are transmitted, and attention called to them as valuable records of the operations of their respective commands. They will aid the commanding general in reviewing that part of the operations of the corps from the commencement of the campaign to the date of my assuming command, during which time the corps was commanded by Major-General Palmer, now absent, but who will no doubt in time furnish this part of the corps record. The efficiency and morale of the corps is excellent. A return of absentees and a few recruits to fill the vacancies in the ranks is all that is required to make it as efficient as at the commencement of the campaign.

The organization of the staff has undergone a number of changes since the commencement of the campaign, but consisted during the time above described of Capt. A. C. McClurg, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Capt. T. W. Morrison, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. John F. Squier, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. T. J. Carney, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. A. von Schrader, U. S. Volunteers, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. J. R. Paul, U. S. Volunteers, chief commissary of subsistence; Capt. J. E. Remington, U. S. Volunteers, chief quartermaster; Maj. Charles Houghtaling, First Illinois Artillery, chief of artillery; Surg. F. Salter, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Maj. John B. Lee, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, provost-marshal; Capt. Jesse Fulmer, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, commissary of musters; Capt. L. H. Drury, Third Wisconsin Battery, assistant chief of artillery; Capt. J. C. Martin, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, staff quartermaster; Capt. A. L. Messmore, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Infantry, staff commissary of subsistence; Capt. A. S. Cole, chief signal officer; Capt. William H. Collins, One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry, chief of ambulances, and Capt. George Estep, artillery ordnance officer. The efficiency of these officers in their respective duties has been highly satisfactory, and it affords me pleasure to recommend them to the consideration of the general commanding, and also to acknowledge my indebtedness to them for their valuable assistance.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
At McPeak's House, September 2, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that at an early hour yesterday morning, in obedience to the orders of the army commander,

* See statements with reports of subordinate commanders.

two brigades of General Carlin's division and General Morgan's entire division moved from their respective positions near Couch's and Renfroe's to the support of General Baird, whose division lay in a northeasterly direction upon the Rough and Ready and Jonesborough road and upon the railroad. Forming a junction at this point, the corps moved south upon the Jonesborough road, General Carlin in advance, followed by General Morgan and General Baird.

Marching two or two and a half miles south upon this road the pickets of the Seventeenth Corps were found. One brigade of General Carlin's division was immediately pushed eastward on a reconnaissance. They advanced a mile, driving in the enemy's skirmishers and gaining possession of a ridge in their front with but small loss. The other brigade of this division was pushed forward and formed upon their right. General Morgan's division moved south upon the Jonesborough road, formed his lines to the east of the road and to the east of Flint River (which General Carlin had also crossed), and advancing began to feel for General Carlin's right. Meanwhile Captain Prescott's battery gained a commanding position, enfilading the enemy's lines and silencing a battery upon General Morgan's front. Connection was formed between General Morgan and General Carlin, and the lines of battle were formed. The lines of attack consisted of Carlin's two brigades and Morgan's entire division. The enemy was vigorously attacked and driven back several hundred yards to their main works. By this time the regular brigade of Carlin's division had suffered so heavily that I directed it to be relieved by one of General Baird's brigades, and a general assault of the enemy's position was ordered. The works were carried along the entire line after very heavy fighting and a loss in killed, wounded, and missing of about 1,000 men. This is only an estimate, as it is impossible to get accurate returns at this time.

Two field batteries (consisting of 10 guns) were captured in the enemy's works. Probably about 1,000 prisoners were captured, with Brigadier-General Govan and a number of officers. Several (10 reported) battle-flags were taken.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

Report of casualties of the Fourteenth Army Corps for September 1, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division:									
Second Brigade	.....	24	5	99	.....	46	5	169	174
Third Brigade	4	28	7	153	1	4	12	185	197
Total	4	52	12	252	1	50	17	354	371
Second Division:									
First Brigade	2	40	13	154	.....	54	15	248	263
Second Brigade	3	26	7	116	.....	.....	10	142	152
Third Brigade	2	15	10	98	.....	.....	12	113	125
Total	7	81	30	368	.....	54	37	503	540

Report of casualties of the Fourteenth Army Corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Division:									
Headquarters	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
First Brigade	.....	2	1	9	.....	.....	1	11	12
Second Brigade	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Third Brigade	3	72	18	248	.....	.....	21	320	341
Total	3	75	20	263	.....	.....	23	338	361
Grand total	14	208	62	883	1	104	77	1,195	1,272

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 3, 1864.

No. 90.

Report of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations May 3–*June* 13 *and July* 13–*August* 7.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August —, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with military usage, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division from the opening of the campaign of the armies under command of Major-General Sherman down to the 13th of June, at which period I was compelled by a disability resulting from injuries received in action to turn over the command to Brigadier-General King:

On the 3d of May, pursuant to instructions received from the major-general commanding corps, I moved from Graysville, Ga., to Ringgold, Ga., leaving an outpost of two regiments, the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, at Parker's Gap, to hold that pass until the advance of the troops from the direction of Cleveland should cover it. On the day but one following, these regiments having been relieved, were transferred to the brigade of General Turchin, in the Third Division. The 4th, 5th, and 6th of May was spent in bivouac near Ringgold, waiting the concentration of the army and completing our preparations for the campaign. On the 7th, leaving all transportation, save the ambulances and ordnance trains, I marched at daylight in rear of General Davis' division, by the main Ringgold and Dalton road, in the direction of Tunnel Hill, near Terrell's house. By direction of the major-general commanding corps, I filed to the right and formed my division, with two brigades on the line and one in reserve, on the right of General Davis' division, my right brigade (General Carlin's) resting across the East Chickamauga, but in good communication with my left, and reserve brigade by the bridge at Dunn's Mill, which lay directly in rear of the left of Carlin's second line. Later in the day,

General Davis having driven the enemy out of Tunnel Hill and within their works at Buzzard Roost Pass, I advanced my line, swinging to the left to conform to the movement of Davis' troops, and again formed line of battle as before, upon his right, my right brigade covering the Trickum road, near Widow Rogers' house. In this position my troops bivouacked for the night, strong pickets being thrown out to a considerable distance on all the roads in the direction of Trickum and Villanow. The 8th was occupied in maneuvering in front of Buzzard Roost, my final position being with my left resting near the high knob, known to us as Signal Hill, and my line stretching southwardly, so as to command and practically close up all roads leading out of Buzzard Roost Gap to the west and southwest. Toward evening I caused a section to be placed in position on the ridge which terminated the open field to the westward of the gap, and opened upon a line of the enemy's works beyond the pass. This, with the advance of part of General Davis' division and part of Wood's brigade, of Butterfield's division, to the ridge beyond the field, developed two batteries of determined strength, one upon the point of Chattoogata Mountain, to our right, the other in the rear of the pass, to our left, evidently in the enemy's main line. Early on the morning of the 9th I advanced Carlin's brigade across Mill Creek to relieve some of the regiments of Wood's brigade, which had been thrown in there on the evening previous, and was occupying the ground at the base of Chattoogata Mountain. About 11 a. m. I was, by direction of Major-General Palmer (he having gone to his headquarters in the rear sick), at department headquarters, to receive instructions, and heard it reported to Major-General Thomas, by an officer of General Wood's staff, that the troops of that command had felt all along Chattoogata; that they found but a small force there, and that in the judgment of this officer, it would not be difficult to carry the crest of the mountain by assault. To verify the report of this officer, I was instructed to advance Carlin's brigade, so as, if possible, to clear the mountain to its top, supporting him with another brigade; this was accordingly done. Carlin, with a strong but well-extended skirmish line, seized the long, isolated ridge, which, lying south of the railroad, almost closes up the westerly mouth of the gap, and swept the mountain of the enemy's skirmishers clear to the foot of the abrupt palisade which crowns the slope. In the hope that some path might be found at which we could force our way, relying confidently on the tried troops of Carlin's brigade, to advance wherever footing could be found, I ordered my reserve brigade (General King's) across Mill Creek, to within close supporting distance. A careful reconnaissance by General Carlin all along his line, and to a considerable distance below his right, disclosed no practicable footway to the crest of the ridge. An attempt to jump round the nose of the mountain, so as to ascend from the reverse side, which was supposed to be less abrupt, developed a heavy force of infantry and artillery, strongly intrenched, in our front, upon the line by which we must at first advance, and so posted as to enfilade us wherever we should wheel to ascend the mountain. To have assaulted this position would have brought my command within the fire of nearly the whole of the enemy's artillery, and that of perhaps a superior force of infantry, without the possibility of receiving adequate support. To attempt to carry the mountain without first clearing this position would have been hopeless; accordingly, after a stubborn and well-pressed attack, by a strong line of skirmishers from *some of* Carlin's and Scribner's regiments, had

verified my own previous observations and the report of Brigadier-General Carlin, I ordered the attempt to be given up. My loss from the enemy's artillery in this affair was unusually heavy, the battery on Chattoogata Mountain and one near their left, and which I judge to be on the eastern slope of Rocky Face, burst their shell among us with remarkable accuracy.

May 10, we remained in the position in which the previous night had left us, skirmishing being kept up all day along my whole line. During the day I caused the bridges over Mill Creek (which, owing to the dam thrown across the stream within the gap by the enemy, was here too deep to be conveniently forded) to be repaired and others built to facilitate the withdrawal of my troops in case such a movement should be ordered, or their re-enforcement in case it should be thought advisable to renew the attempt to carry the mountain. Late in the evening, having obtained the consent of the major-general commanding corps to the withdrawal of one brigade, I gave orders that Scribner should relieve Carlin's brigade and then strengthen his position by intrenchments, and that Carlin, upon being relieved, should withdraw across the creek to the position from which he had at first advanced. Before these orders could be carried into execution, however, a heavy rain-storm coming on, I consented, at the request of General Carlin and Colonel Scribner, that the movement should be postponed until morning, directing Carlin, however, to keep an eye upon the bridge, and to cross at once and notify me in case there should be indications of a rise in the stream sufficient to carry them away. The night passed, however, without the anticipated disaster. At 3.40 p. m. of the 11th, in pursuance of orders received from the major-general commanding corps, I sent off my wagon train, with the other trains of the corps, toward Snake Creek Gap, to which place, on the 12th, I marched with my division, following that of Brigadier-General Baird, and arrived at a late hour in the night. Early on the morning of the 13th, pursuant to instructions received during the night previous, I replenished my supply of ammunition, issued rations, and got my troops under arms ready to march, but owing to the crowded condition of the only road from our position into Sugar Valley, it was nearly noon before we got fairly in motion. I moved out on the Resaca road about one mile, and then, under the direction and personal supervision of the major-general commanding corps, formed to the left of this road in double line, Carlin's brigade on the right, King's on the left, and Scribner's in reserve (then out as skirmishers), and advanced in a direction nearly east for about four miles over a very broken and heavily wooded country, the last mile of this distance my skirmishers driving those of the enemy before them. About one mile beyond the military road, constructed by the enemy from Dalton to Calhoun, we found the enemy in force and strongly posted, and the purpose of the movement being, as I understood, accomplished, I halted, by order of Major-General Palmer, corrected my lines, and waited for further instructions. My division remained in this position skirmishing with the enemy until, late in the evening, relieved by that of Major-General Butterfield. My instructions were as soon as relieved to form on the left of General Butterfield's division, my line being slightly refused from his, but it was found impossible at the late hour at which his troops got into position to form the new line with any probability of its approximating to correctness as to position, or scarcely as to direction. At daybreak on the following morning,

however, I formed my lines as directed, connecting my left with General Baird's division. The relative position of my brigades remained the same as on the 13th. Having met Major-General Palmer on the field, he informed me that the Fourteenth Corps, General Davis' division being in reserve, the Twenty-third Corps and Fourth Corps to their left, would, as soon as the proper disposition could be completed, swing to the right on the left of General Butterfield as a pivot through an arc of 130 degrees or thereabouts, or, at any rate, until the works and position of the enemy should be developed, and directed me to hold my troops in readiness for the movement. My division began to move at 9 o'clock precisely; the advance was necessarily slow, owing to the extremely rugged character of the ground passed over, the dense underbrush, and the necessity for deliberation on my part in order that the troops to the extreme left might follow the movements. My left having swung around by a march of something like one mile, I found the enemy strongly posted and fortified on the hither slope and near the crest of a long, elevated ridge, their right slightly refused from the direction of my line. In front of their position was an open field of some 400 yards wide, sloping gradually down to a creek directly in my front. The general course of this creek in front of my line was nearly parallel to the enemy's works; the bottom was in some places miry with a considerable depth of water—in others quite the reverse, its crooked channel filled in some places with a dense underbrush, in others obstructed by fallen trees and drift. It afforded a serious obstacle to the advance of troops in line, as the result proved, as the land rose immediately from the creek in an abrupt bluff of nearly the same height as the enemy's position beyond, and then gradually sloped down again to the westward. With my skirmishers posted along the creek, I reformed my lines in the woods behind the slope, to the rear of it, and awaited instructions. At about 11 a. m. I received notice from the major-general commanding corps that as soon as the left should get into position an assault would be made along the whole line. I was ordered to advance as soon as by the firing I should be warned of the movement of the troops on my immediate left. Accordingly, about 11.30, heavy firing on the lines of Baird's division indicating that his troops were advancing, my two brigades in the line moved forward, Scribner's having already, in anticipation of the movement, been brought up into close supporting distance. General Carlin, who lay very near the creek mentioned, threw forward his skirmishers, driving those of the enemy within their works, and moved forward his lines across the creek. No sooner had his first line emerged from the cover of the woods than the enemy—infantry and artillery—opened upon it with terrible effect. Notwithstanding this, however, Carlin pushed forward both lines beyond the creek and nearly half way across the open field. The passage of the creek had, however, sadly disordered his lines, and finding it impossible to reform them while advancing so rapidly as the emergency of occasion required, hopeless, moreover, of holding his position even if the assault should succeed, Carlin fell back to the cover of the creek, the eastern bank of which offered in some places all the protection of a well-constructed fortification. Here he remained, by my direction, all day, keeping up a desultory but effective fire in reply to the enemy's. King's brigade, which lay considerably farther from the creek than Carlin's, did not advance so far, and, when it was seen that Carlin had suffered a re-

pulse, halted. Two 12-pounder guns of the enemy's in my front ha opened upon our advance, and continued their fire subsequently, a intervals, with damaging effect. As soon as a practicable road coul be found I brought forward two pieces of Captain Dilger's battery I, First Ohio Light Artillery, and caused them to be placed in posi tion on the crest of the bluff overlooking the creek and near m center. The admirable practice of this section, conducted under th supervision of Captain Dilger in person, soon closed out the enemy's pieces, and was quite as annoying to them as theirs had been befor to us. More than once their infantry, driven from their works b Dilger's shell, were shot down by my sharpshooters before the could gain the cover of the works in their rear. Subsequently brought the whole of this battery into position at the same place In this affair General Carlin's brigade suffered severely, losing con siderably over 200 in killed and wounded, this including many va uable officers. The loss in General King's brigade was comparativel light. On the evening of this day Scribner's brigade was throw into line on the left of King to relieve Turchin's brigade. On Sun day his line was extended so as to relieve Van Derveer's brigade, an Carlin, who had been relieved on the evening previous by McCook brigade, of Davis' division, was put in on Scribner's left, to relie Hovey's division. Sharp skirmishing was kept up all day on m line, from which both my own troops and the enemy's suffere slightly. My artillery (twelve pieces) played all day with precisio and, I have good reason to think, effect. Monday, May 16, I marched to Resaca and bivouacked in rear of the village. Ma 17, crossed the Oostenaula and marched by Damascus Churc through Calhoun toward Adairsville; bivouacked at 11.30 p. m about seven miles south of Calhoun, on the left of General Baird' division. May 18, marched through Adairsville, following, as o the day previous, Baird's division; bivouacked for the night a 12 midnight on the railroad within three miles of Kingston. May 19, marched in the rear of Baird into Kingston. Here, a 2.30, I was ordered by Major-General Palmer to move as rapidly as possible to seize a bridge (Gillem's) over the Etowah, south of Kings ton, toward which a force of the enemy was supposed to be making, either to secure their retreat or to destroy it. Reaching the bridge at 4 p. m., I found some of Garrard's cavalry, which had passed me, already there. I formed my lines here so as to cover all ap proaches and remained until morning, seeing nothing of the enemy. May 20, marched by the Cassville road four miles, passing the Confederate saltpeter works, which I caused to be destroyed by my rear guard, and formed on the right of Baird's division, my left resting on the railroad, my right considerably refused. May 21 and 22, my division lay in bivouac. On the 22d my prepa rations for the ensuing march were arranged. By stripping my regi ment of all baggage, except that which might be carried on the per sons of officers or their horses, and sending back the surplus, I was able to provide transportation for the twenty days' rations and forage required by the orders of Major-General Sherman. On the 23d I marched, crossing Etowah River at the Island Ford, bivouacked in line and on Euharlee Creek, my left resting immediately in rear of Barnett's Mill, and my right on the Cedartown road. On the 24th, at 10 a. m., I moved by my right, crossing Euharlee Creek, not ford able, on the rickety bridge near Widow Smith's house, which, how ever, it was found necessary to repair before I could pass my artil-

lery over it. Within two miles of this my march was delayed until late in the afternoon by General Stanley's column, which I found passing into the same road from the left, in front of me. I did not make more than two miles beyond this, the road being very difficult and blocked with the wagons, ambulances, and artillery of the troops which had preceded me. At 8 p. m., in the midst of a driving rainstorm, which lasted until 11 p. m., I went into bivouac on the Raccoon Creek. The 25th was spent in clearing the way for our trains by assisting the wagons of the Twentieth Corps over the difficult hills which border Raccoon Creek. By 10.30 o'clock that night all of my wagons were across and in park beyond my troops, toward Burnt Hickory. At 1 a. m. of the 26th I marched again, reaching Burnt Hickory before break of day. Two miles south of this, on the Dallas road, at 7 a. m., under instructions from Major-General Palmer, I halted in order to enable him to communicate with Major-General Thomas. At 11.30 a. m. we renewed the march, and early in the afternoon I formed my troops in rear of the Fourth Corps, about three miles east of Pumpkin Vine Creek, which we crossed by the bridge near Owen's Mill. On the 27th two brigades of my division participated in the assault upon the enemy's right, being in support to the division of Brigadier-General Wood. General Wood's division was formed in column by brigade, each brigade being in two lines. General King's brigade was formed in the same manner in rear of Wood's, and Scribner's at first on the left of King's; before the assault finally commenced, however, he was advanced to the left of Wood's center brigade, and in this position advanced with the column. For the particulars of their participation in this affair, as well as in the attack made upon our lines by the enemy on the night following, in which Scribner's brigade behaved with distinguished gallantry, I respectfully refer to the report of Brigadier-General King and Colonel Scribner, which, I presume, have before this been forwarded. When the assault of the 27th had failed, I withdrew my division to the position upon which the column had originally formed for the assault, a short distance to the south of Pickett's Mills, on what I understand to be the Little Pumpkin Vine Creek. That night Carlin's brigade, which had before been in reserve during the day, was placed in position on the extreme left. My line was an exceedingly bad one, but it seemed impracticable to correct it. Here the division remained, skirmishing heavily with the enemy at periods and suffering considerable loss, until the evacuation by the enemy of their position on the 5th of June.

From the morning of May 29 to the morning of June 6, I was unfitted for duty by the injuries before alluded to, and during this time the division was in command of Brigadier-General King. For the operations of this period I must, therefore, refer to his report.

On the morning of the 6th of June I marched, following Baird's division toward Acworth. At dark I found my lines connecting with General Hooker's corps on my right and General Baird's division on the left, and bivouacked near John Pritchard's house. At this place we rested during the 7th, 8th, and 9th. On the morning of the 10th we marched, passing by Denham's house, and thence to Owen's Mill. Just in front of Newton's house, one mile south of Owen's, I was put into position, by a staff officer of Major-General Palmer, on the left of Brigadier-General Baird's division, whose skirmishers had already found the enemy. My skirmishers were thrown out to connect with those of General Baird's line, but we remained in that position all night

without any indications of the enemy. On the 11th, under the direction of the major-general commanding corps, I moved my troops about one division front to the left, forming in two lines along the crest of a wooded ridge, my center resting just in rear of Whitfield's house. With great difficulty, owing to the continuous heavy rains of the week previous, and the emaciated condition of my artillery horses, I got both batteries in favorable position upon the line. Late in the evening I was obliged to change my line, about one brigade front, to the left and front, to conform to a change in the position of Brigadier-General Davis' division. I was not able to move my batteries onto the new line. We remained in this position during the 12th and 13th without seeing anything of the enemy, although there was continuous skirmishing and occasional artillery firing on my right and left. My thanks are due to my brigade commanders, Brigadier-General King, Brigadier-General Carlin, and Col. B. F. Scribner, and to my chief of artillery, Capt. L. H. Drury, for the cheerfulness and good judgment with which they have at all times executed my orders, and furthered the objects of every movement; as also to the officers of my staff, particularly Surg. S. Marks, medical director; Capt. E. F. Deaton, commissary of subsistence; Lieut. John Bohan, acting assistant quartermaster, for the uniform fidelity and intelligence with which they have discharged their duties. June 13, I was compelled to leave my command on account of injuries received in battle, and was absent until July 13, when I resumed command of my division. July 14, 15, and 16, quiet, with occasional artillery firing. July 17, crossed the Chattahoochee and found General Davis in line, about 500 yards in front, upon one of a series of ridges which run in every direction, in deep woods. The Third Brigade (Colonel Moore commanding) was formed on the left of General Davis; his skirmishers were advanced; the enemy retired slowly. The First Brigade (Col. A. G. McCook) was formed on the left of the Third, and King's brigade was formed in reserve with the artillery. At 4 p. m. Colonel Moore advanced his line southeast on the Buck Head road, over a very rough and rugged country, to Nancy's Creek, where he bivouacked for the night. July 18, at 7 a. m. I directed McCook to take the advance; skirmishing commenced at 9 a. m. and continued, the enemy falling back slowly until about 2 p. m., when line of battle was formed on the Buck Head and Howell's Ferry road. A heavy line of skirmishers were thrown forward to drive the enemy beyond Peach Tree Creek. On retiring beyond the creek the bridge was destroyed by the rebels, and they opened up a vigorous fire with shell and case-shot upon the reserves. July 19, bridges were constructed to cross the command, and on July 20 the creek was crossed, the troops thrown in line, and temporary breast-works constructed. About 3 p. m. a heavy fire began along the whole line of the Twentieth Corps, gradually approaching us, and finally involving my First Brigade (McCook's), which repulsed every attack made upon it, with slight loss. My efficient and gallant assistant adjutant-general, E. T. Wells, was severely wounded. July 21, about 3 p. m. my line was ordered forward, the enemy was driven from his rifle-pits, and back over a ridge, in which my entire line intrenched itself. July 22, at 2 a. m. my skirmishers and main line occupied the first line of the enemy's defenses of Atlanta. At 8 a. m. the column was put in motion on the direct road to Atlanta. When near the city a heavy skirmish line was encountered. In-

stantly the troops were placed in line of battle, the artillery brought forward, and a heavy fire directed upon the enemy in plain view. The troops at once intrenched themselves.

From the 22d July till August 3, the troops were engaged advancing their lines and strengthening their position. August 3, was relieved by Twentieth Corps and transferred to the right of Army of the Tennessee. August 4, King's brigade made a reconnaissance to the right and returned. August 5, moved out to the Sandtown road, thence to the left, and came up in rear of Davis' division, forming the reserve of the line. Late in the evening made a reconnaissance to the right to find the flank of the rebel lines, which was undertaken too late to accomplish much. On the 6th relieved General Hascall's division, which was moved to the right to join its proper corps. August 7, was ordered to assume command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, by virtue of seniority.

In this hurried report I am unable to do the troops justice. When the campaign ends will forward a list of those whose good conduct deserves special mention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. MCCLURG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps.

No. 91.

Report of Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 17–September 8.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to the general commanding the Fourteenth Corps the operations of this division since the 17th of August, the date on which I assumed command. The positions of brigades and their unimportant movements prior to the beginning of the great movement against the Macon railroad need not be described, as the record of all such information would encumber the headquarters of the division and corps without affording necessary or interesting data.

On the 26th of August the Second and Third Brigades were withdrawn from the position they had held before the enemy near Atlanta and marched to a position on the left of the Twenty-third Corps, the Third Brigade having preceded the other two, which position was held till the 28th, when the entire division marched to Red Oak, on the Atlanta, West Point and Montgomery Railroad. On the 29th the Second and Third Brigades were engaged till 2 p. m. in destroying the railroad toward East Point, while the First Brigade made a reconnaissance in the same direction on the right of the railroad and covered the working parties. There was slight skirmishing between the First Brigade and the enemy, resulting in no loss to us. On the 30th the division marched ten miles toward Jonesborough, Ga., and encamped near Mrs. Evans', on the Fayetteville and Atlanta road. On the 31st the division marched to Renfroe's and remained there till near sundown, when I received orders from Major-General Thomas to move at once to support General Howard, who was then confronting the enemy near Jonesborough, which

movement was made without delay. Being informed through General Howard's staff officer that he wished me on the Fayetteville road—that is, near Renfroe's—I countermarched to that place, where instructions were received from General Davis, commanding the corps, to proceed to my former camp at Mrs. Evans' and remain there that night.

On the 1st day of September I received orders to move to the support of General Baird and take position on his right, which was then on the Atlanta and Jonesborough road, east of Mrs. Evans'. Before going into position there I received orders to proceed about two and a half miles toward Jonesborough, and take a position facing the town. Having marched till within two miles of that place and reached the pickets of the Seventeenth Corps, I took position parallel to the road and facing the Macon railroad, one and a half miles distant. I have omitted to state above that the First Brigade and Nineteenth Indiana Battery were detached at Mrs. Evans' and sent to Renfroe's to protect the train of the army in accordance with orders received. From the point designated above I sent the Third Brigade on a reconnaissance toward the railroad, with also one regiment of the Second Brigade as skirmishers. The skirmishers of both brigades soon encountered the enemy at a creek near the road and drove them back to a strong position, where they contested the ground obstinately with infantry or dismounted cavalry and one or two pieces of artillery. The position of the enemy was soon taken by the Third Brigade and the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and one caisson, filled with ammunition, captured. The Second Brigade was immediately moved up to the right of the Third and the skirmishers pushed onto the railroad. While here Captain Edmonds, of my staff, pointed out a very fine position for a battery, and I immediately ordered Prescott's battery to take position there. Prescott moved to it as rapidly as his horses could go, unlimbered, and opened his guns, which created great havoc among the rebel ranks. It may here be stated that much of the success later in the day was due to the execution of this battery, both on the infantry and artillery of the rebels, as Prescott was almost immediately on the right flank of the enemy facing Morgan's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, and of the Army of the Tennessee. While occupying the position last described I sent out a regiment on the left front to open communication with the Fourth Corps, which was accomplished by Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan, commanding the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. I then changed the front of my division again to the right, the left of the Third Brigade resting on the railroad, and formed line of battle, when I received orders from General Davis to move forward toward Jonesborough till I should find the works of the enemy. Moving through a dense forest to an open field the enemy was encountered in a thicket beyond. I ordered an assault, which was made with great energy and gallantry by both brigades. The position of the enemy was very strong and the approach almost impassable in consequence of a dense growth of small bushes. The Second Brigade reached the works at the first dash and captured many prisoners. They would have held the works and gone on but for the unfortunate loss of Capt. L. M. Kellogg, commanding the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, who was on the extreme right. He was badly wounded while crossing the works. The enemy brought up re-enforcements and compelled the right to fall back about 100 yards. A portion of this brigade gallantly clung to the works till overpowered and captured. When preparing to reform

the Second Brigade for another charge, I received information from General Davis that he had ordered Colonel Este's brigade, of Baird's division, to support me. As it was fresh and well formed I placed it in position for a charge, when General Baird arrived and gallantly led it himself. It is an agreeable duty that I perform in saying that the conduct of this brigade was truly admirable, and that they deserved the success they achieved. Colonel Este deserves promotion for his gallantry and good management. The Third Brigade continued the fight till every rebel was driven or dragged from the works. The Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin commanding, deserves great credit in this part of the fight, as they had to contend almost alone against a very obstinate foe strongly intrenched. The enemy having lost his works, brought infantry and artillery on the road still farther toward Jonesborough, and opened so heavy a fire that no farther advance could be made. Darkness closed the fight. The two brigades captured about 300 prisoners and many small-arms. The Second Brigade lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 168; the Third Brigade, killed, wounded, and missing, 203; total, 371. The greater portion of the wounded will recover.

My thanks are due to General Baird for the readiness displayed to support me at all times, as well as for the support actually received. It is not a mere empty custom when I acknowledge the great assistance rendered during the hottest of the fight by Captain Edmonds, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Capt. G. W. Smith, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. W. B. Roby, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Lieut. George H. Tracy, all of my staff. Dr. Solon Marks, chief surgeon of the division; Lieut. H. G. Litchfield, ordnance officer, and Lieut. W. R. Maize, in charge of ambulances, are deserving of mention for the faithful performance of their duties in their respective departments. Col. M. F. Moore, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, deserves special mention for the promptness with which he always obeyed orders, and put his command in motion. The staff officers of the Second Brigade, Captain Mills, Lieutenant Estes, and Lieutenant St. Onge, and especially Capt. W. J. Fetterman, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, displayed great gallantry and spirit in assisting Maj. J. R. Edie, Fifteenth Infantry, in advancing the brigade. The regimental officers and enlisted men cannot be over praised for their conduct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CARLIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. McCLURG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps.

No. 92.

Journal of the First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

Memorandum of operations from Ringgold, Ga.:

May 7.—Marched from Ringgold, seven miles, to a point about one mile and a half south of Tunnel Hill and encamped for the night.

May 8.—The brigade moved forward in line of battle through the valley and over a range of hills lying on west side of the Gordon Spring road, and took position on a ridge about a half mile southwest of Buzzard Roost. Remained in this position until about 10.30 a. m., when the brigade was moved back to the first range of hills, where it lay in line until about 5.30 p. m., when it moved forward to the first position and encamped for the night.

May 9.—Received orders to finish a reconnaissance which had been begun by Colonel Wood's brigade, Butterfield's division, around the point of Chattoogata Mountain, south side of the gap. Moved brigade forward, crossing Mill Creek. Relieved Colonel Wood's brigade. Placed the Eighty-eighth Indiana and One hundred and fourth Illinois into position along the spur extending from the point of the mountain to the gap and overlooking the enemy's works in front. The Forty-second Indiana and the Fifteenth Kentucky were then pushed up the mountain side, with orders to go as far as possible around the point. The Thirty-third Ohio and Twenty-first Wisconsin were moved along the western base, and then toward the summit of the mountain. The Forty-second Indiana advanced some considerable distance around the point, skirmishing with the enemy with some loss until farther progress was prevented by a rebel battery, which opened on the line from the point of Rocky Face Ridge, and also by a fire from our own artillery in the rear. Our line was being pressed, and the Second Ohio was moved up to support. Both regiments were subsequently withdrawn. The Fifteenth Kentucky, Thirty-third Ohio, and Twenty-first Wisconsin having also been withdrawn without any important development, the brigade encamped along the base for the night.

May 10.—The brigade remained in its position until about 2 p. m., when two companies of the Second Ohio were sent forward, with orders to skirmish as far as possible around the point of the mountain. This force, supported by a detachment from the Thirty-seventh Indiana, advanced steadily, driving the enemy's skirmishers into rifle-pits. They were then withdrawn and the brigade remained in its position until 3 a. m.

May 11.—Pursuant to orders of General Johnson, being relieved by Third Brigade, it was withdrawn across Mill Creek to a range of hills, where it remained during the day and night.

May 12.—Marched from Buzzard Roost to and through Snake Creek Gap, and encamped about one mile east of the gap.

May 13.—Moved about one-fourth of a mile on the road leading to Tilton and massed the brigade on right of the road, thence advanced, and, forming line of battle on left of the road, pushed forward as far as crest of the ridge overlooking Swamp Creek. Was relieved from this position by Colonel Wood's brigade, of Butterfield's division, about 9 p. m., and moving to the left, took up position on left of General Ward's brigade, of Butterfield's division, and remained during the night.

May 14.—Advanced in line of battle about 8 a. m., skirmishing with the enemy to a small creek about one mile, running into Camp Creek, and halted to await orders. After remaining at this point about two hours the brigade moved forward over the ridge in front, and crossing Swamp Creek advanced part of the way across the open field beyond to assault the enemy's works; being met by a terrific fire in front and on both flanks, and being wholly unsupported,

e brigade fell back with heavy loss to the creek at the foot of the dge, where it remained until about 11 p. m., when, having been lieved by Col. Dan. McCook's brigade, of Davis' division, it moved ck over the ridge, where it remained during the night.

May 15.—The brigade moved about 9 o'clock to left of Colonel ribner's brigade, relieving Colonel ———'s brigade, of General ovey's division. The Eighty-eighth Indiana and Fifteenth Kenicky were ordered to occupy a small wooded ridge on the Dalton d Resaca dirt road on the left of the brigade. This ridge afforded full view and was in good rifle range of the enemy's works. ese regiments kept up a constant fire until night-fall, suffering me loss, and prevented the rebels from using a number of pieces artillery which were in position behind the works. The brigade mained here during the night.

May 16.—The brigade moved to Resaca and encamped for the ght.

May 17.—The brigade marched to a point about six miles south of lhoun and encamped.

May 18.—The brigade marched through Adairsville and encamped ar the Western and Atlantic Railroad, four and a half miles from ingston.

May 19.—The command marched through Kingston to a bridge the Etowah River, four miles southwest of the town.

May 20.—The brigade moved at 8 a. m. to a point on the Western d Atlantic Railroad near Cassville, where it went into camp about on. At this place the command stopped three days for the purse of drawing shoes and clothing.

May 23.—The command marched at 8 a. m., crossed the Etowah iver at Island Ford, and encamped for the night on Euharlee reek near the Burnt Hickory road.

May 24.—The brigade moved out on the Burnt Hickory road; ossing Raccoon Creek, it bivouacked for the night on the south side.

May 25.—The brigade remained at this place during the day, hile the train of the Twentieth Army Corps passed, and at 1 lock next morning, May 26, it marched on the Burnt Hickory road, rough Burnt Hickory, to Brown's Mill, three miles from Dallas.

May 27.—The command moved in two lines, supporting the Second d Third Brigades, to a point on Pumpkin Vine Creek near Pickett's lls. At 11 p. m. the brigade was placed in two lines on the left of neral King.

May 28.—Early next morning the line was advanced about one-arter of a mile and the brigade was formed in single line extending m right to left along the ridge in front of Leverett's and Brand's uses. About 3 p. m. the First Wisconsin, (Third Brigade) was in position on the right of the brigade, to complete the line Pumpkin Vine Creek. Brisk skirmishing was kept up all day l night along the whole front. Capt. R. J. Waggener, assistant utant-general, was killed about 10 a. m. of to-day.

May 29.—Heavy picket-firing has been kept up all day; the enty-first Ohio (Third Brigade) was put into position about 4 p. to support the right of the brigade.

May 30.—The works along the front of the whole brigade were engthened this morning. At 6 o'clock this p. m. the right of brigade, extending from Pumpkin Vine Creek on the right to and's house on the left, was attacked by a part of Hood's corps, ich advanced from the rebel works in line of battle. After

a brisk engagement of several minutes the enemy fell back with co
siderable loss, leaving a part of his killed and wounded in our fron
The following are the names of the regiments engaged: Tenth Wi
consin, Forty-second Indiana, Twenty-first Wisconsin, and Fir
Wisconsin (Third Brigade).

June 2.—Nothing of importance has occurred since the evening
the 30th of May. At 2 p. m. the four regiments forming the left
the brigade were advanced about 400 yards, driving the enemy from
ridge in front, and gaining a very favorable position. At 7 o'cloc
the brigade was relieved by General Baird's division, and it move
to the rear to a position of close support to General Baird.

June 3.—At 11 a. m. the Eighty-eighth Indiana and One hundre
and fourth Illinois were sent to occupy a line of works on the left
General Baird.

June 4 *and* 5.—The brigade remained in the same positio
nothing of importance occurring.

June 6.—The command marched at 8 a. m. on the Acworth ro
and camped at 9 p. m. on the Pritchard farm, three miles fro
Acworth.

June 10.—Nothing of importance has occurred during the pa
three days. At 6 o'clock this morning the brigade marched
Green's Mill, and bivouacked for the night.

June 11.—At 7 a. m. the command marched to a point one an
a half miles southwest of Big Shanty, and went into camp. Not
ing of importance occurred until June 14, when the brigade move
forward about two miles in support of the Second and Thir
Brigades.

June 15.—The command remained in reserve until June 16 at
p. m., when it relieved the Second Brigade and advanced to th
front, about 300 yards, and threw up breast-works.

June 17.—The skirmish line was advanced across an open fie
and drove the enemy's skirmishers from their breast-works in
narrow strip of woods beyond, gaining about 600 yards of groun
and a very favorable position for the skirmishers.

June 18.—About daylight this morning the picket-line advance
and drove the enemy's pickets from their rifle-pits, and captured
prisoners. The brigade moved forward about 400 yards and thre
up works in the field on the right of the main Marietta road.

June 19.—Received an order from division headquarters to sen
out a reconnoitering party of fifty picked men, with instructions t
find the enemy, who, it was reported, had abandoned his works
The detachment was selected from the Thirty-third Ohio Voluntee
Infantry, and sent out under charge of Captain Hinson. They
advanced about two miles on the Marietta road to the base of
Kenesaw Mountain, drove the enemy's rear guard from three dif-
ferent positions, capturing a rebel ambulance, 2 mules, and 4 pris-
oners. The detachment was then ordered back to the works
abandoned by the enemy, to await further orders. About 10 a.
m. General Palmer ordered the detachment to advance with and
protect the left flank of General Morgan's skirmish line. Cap-
tain Hinson again moved forward to the base of Kenesaw and
drove the rebels some distance up the mountain side. The brigade
moved forward at 7 p. m. and took position on the left of General
Baird's division, near the base of Kenesaw Mountain.

June 20.—About 4 p. m. received orders from division headquar-
ters to move to the right and relieve General Kimball's brigade, of

eral Newton's division, which was accomplished by 8 p. m. ut 11 p. m. I again moved to the right and relieved Colonel se's brigade.

une 21.—At 8.30 a. m. the rebels opened a very heavy artillery on the command from several positions. Two batteries, 600 ls in front, sent shot and shell through the works of the bri- e, while a battery on the right enfiladed my line. The brigade several men wounded in the works by shell from the enemy's eries.

une 22.—The enemy kept up a heavy artillery fire nearly all . At 11 p. m. the brigade was relieved by General Turchin, moved half a mile to the right and placed in rear of Colonel Scrib- s brigade.

une 23.—Remained in same position, with nothing of importance ırring.

une 24.—The Eighty-eighth Indiana was ordered to report to onel Stoughton, commanding Second Brigade, as support to his , about 8 p. m.

une 25.—The Forty-second Indiana, One hundred and fourth nois, and the Fifteenth Kentucky moved and took position in rear line and on the left of the Second Brigade.

une 27.—The brigade remained in the same position until 7.30 a. of to-day, when it relieved Colonel Stoughton, commanding ond Brigade.

uly 2.—The brigade occupied the same position, without any- ıg occurring, to this date, when, Brigadier-General Carlin having ived leave of absence, Col. A. G. McCook assumed command he brigade, which after dark was relieved by General Hazen's ade, of Wood's division, Fourth Army Corps, taking position a the Kenesaw Mountain running west.

uly 3.—The enemy having disappeared from our front, in ac- lance with orders the brigade moved at 7.30 o'clock, taking the ietta road, passing through the same, and taking position on right of the railroad, four miles from Marietta, where it biv- ked for the night.

uly 4.—Advanced about three-quarters of a mile, with heavy mishing during the day.

uly 5.—This morning found that the enemy had fallen back. brigade moved at 8 a. m. toward the river about five miles, a slight skirmishing part of the distance.

uly 9.—Nothing of importance having occurred since the 5th, ay the skirmish line advanced, taking the first rebel rifle-pits, not being supported on the right, they were obliged to fall back heir original position.

uly 10.—Found this morning that the rebels had fallen back ss the Chattahoochee River.

uly 17.—Remained in position until this morning, with nothing mportance occurring. The brigade moved, according to orders, p. m., crossing the river on the pontoon bridge near Vining's ion. Marched about one mile due east, taking position on the of the division and corps, where it bivouacked for the night.

uly 18.—Brigade formed in one line, joining Hooker's command the left and the Second Brigade of First Division on the right. vanced about two miles, skirmishing and driving the enemy ore us. General Baird forms his division in front of the First ision.

July 19.—Remained in position until 7.30 o'clock, when it advanced supporting General Baird's division, moving across Peach Tree Creek, and then, moving to the left, forming line with the Second and Third Brigades, General Baird's division on the right.

July 20.—About 10 a. m. the brigade was formed in two lines, with the left connecting with General Hooker's right. Orders were given to throw up breast-works, but within a few moments after General Johnson sent instructions to stop the works and prepare for an advance on the enemy. At 4.30 p. m. the rebels made a furious attack on our position, entering a portion of our partially constructed works but after an hour of very hard fighting the enemy was driven back but as soon as the lines were properly formed again the enemy made a second attack, but more feebly than before. After the exchange of a few volleys the rebels fell back and a line of skirmishers was sent after them. The heaviest of the fight fell upon the One hundred and fourth Illinois, and that regiment, with the rest of the command, acted splendidly throughout the whole engagement.

July 21.—Advanced about a half mile, driving the enemy before us, when the command threw up breast-works, under the fire of the enemy, and within 300 yards of his main line of works.

July 22.—The enemy having fallen back, the command moved forward to within three miles of Atlanta with considerable skirmishing, where they threw up breast-works. Being relieved in the evening by a brigade from General Hooker's command, they fell back more to the right in rear of Third Brigade, First Division where it remained until the evening of the 26th.

July 26.—About 7 p. m. the brigade relieved the Third Brigade First Division, where it remained, advancing the picket-line, until the evening of August 2.

August 2.—In the evening, having been relieved by the Third Brigade, the command fell back to the rear.

August 3.—Brigadier-General Carlin having returned assumed command, and the brigade moved, in accordance with orders, to the right of the army about five miles, taking the refuse position on the flank.

August 4.—The command moved in support to Second Brigade one mile west of the extreme right of the army, and bivouacked for the night on the north side of the Utoy Creek.

August 5.—The brigade moved to the left to connect with General Morgan's division. About 2 p. m. received orders to move in a direction southwest to find the left of the enemy's line of works and charge them in the flank. On account of an open field being directly in our advance it became necessary to move around the field to the west to a strip of woods about 600 yards to the right. After proper dispositions of the command (it formed in column of regiments) were made, the Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was deployed as skirmishers and sent forward. After driving the rebel skirmishers in the main works it was ascertained that the enemy's works extended at least one and a half miles to the right of the point at which the attack was made. After gaining this information the command was withdrawn, by General Johnson's orders, to the rear of the works occupied by the troops of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and at 8 p. m. the brigade moved to the left about two miles and went into position on the right of the Fifteenth Army Corps in the works occupied by General Hascall's division.

August 6.—Nothing of importance occurred.

August 7.—The line was advanced about 500 yards to a hill west of Utoy Creek, about 200 yards from the enemy's main line. In gaining possession of this hill, the brigade carried two lines of rifle-pits under a very heavy fire from the enemy. The first line was charged and taken by the Eighty-eighth Indiana, which sustained severe loss. The second line was carried by the Twenty-first Wisconsin, which regiment also lost several men. After the hill was carried, the enemy opened a heavy fire of shell and canister on our line from a battery in his main works, which lasted for nearly two hours, killing and wounding several officers and men.

August 12.—Nothing of importance up to this time has occurred. Before daybreak this morning the Twenty-first Wisconsin was withdrawn from the front line to the rear, on the hill near McKnight's battery.

August 13.—Advanced the skirmish line at the same time with the Fifteenth Army Corps, capturing the whole of the rebel skirmish line, which line of works the command hold on their front.

August 19.—To this date nothing of importance has occurred. About 11 p. m. a part of the brigade, consisting of the One hundred and fourth Illinois and a part of the Forty-second Indiana and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, relieved the Second Brigade, which was withdrawn.

August 26.—Nothing of importance has occurred up to this date. At 7 p. m. the command withdrew from the works and marched to the right and went into position on the Sandtown road on the left of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

August 27.—The brigade completed the works in the first line; nothing of importance occurred during the day.

August 28.—The brigade marched at 7 a. m. on the road to Muscle Shoal Church, and at 4 p. m. we crossed the Montgomery railroad, 7 miles from East Point. The brigade formed in two lines, the left resting on the railroad.

August 29.—The brigade moved two miles up the railroad in the direction of East Point to protect the troops engaged in tearing up the track; after the railroad was completely destroyed the command withdrew to the original position held in the morning.

August 30.—The brigade marched at daylight in the direction of Rough and Ready, and bivouacked for the night on the La Fayette road.

August 31.—At daylight the brigade made a reconnaissance on the La Fayette road, with orders to find the left of the Army of the Tennessee. We moved down the road two miles to Renfroe's house, where we found a squad of General Kilpatrick's cavalry. About an hour after this one division of the Seventeenth Army Corps filed past, and proper dispositions were made of the brigade to protect the cross-roads.

September 1.—The brigade, with the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, was ordered to the right to protect the wagon trains. It moved about one mile south of Renfroe's house, where it took position and threw up breast-works.

September 2.—Command moved at 2 p. m., in rear of the Fourteenth Army Corps wagon train, to Jonesborough, where it arrived at 8 p. m. and bivouacked for the night in the south part of the town.

September 6.—Nothing of importance having occurred up to this date, at 9 o'clock this a. m. the brigade was formed in one line running east and west, with the left resting on the railroad near Smith's

house. At 10 o'clock two companies of the Thirty-third Ohio V unteer Infantry were posted about a half mile to the front, on t main road. Soon the rebels appeared in our front and drove in o outposts and a part of our pickets proper. At this time Capta Prescott opened a section of his battery and held the rebels in chec Brisk skirmishing was kept up until about 2 o'clock, when the b gade fell back in good order to a position in the center of the tow from which it was withdrawn to the rebel works taken by Gener Morgan's division in the battle of the 1st of September.

September 7.—The brigade withdrew from the rebel works at 8 m. and passed through General Baird's division, near the creek, an marched on the Rough and Ready road to a point about one mi north of the town and bivouacked for the night.

September 8.—The brigade moved at 7 o'clock, taking the advanc of the division on the road leading to Atlanta. When within abou two miles of the town it took position and went into camp, wher it now is.

The Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was detached fro the brigade, near Kingston, May 22, as a guard for the supply trai July 26, Col. A. G. McCook received orders from department head quarters to report with his regiment to the post commander a Chattanooga, its time having nearly expired. August 29, the Tent Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Capt. J. W. Roby commanding, wa ordered to report to the officer in charge of the ordnance depart ment, Marietta, Ga.

Appended is a consolidated report of the casualties the brigade has suffered during the Georgia campaign.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters First Brigade	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
21st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry	.....	19	3	87	.....	3	112
33d Ohio Volunteer Infantry	4	22	5	95	.....	.....	126
94th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	.....	21	2	53	.....	.....	76
2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry	1	9	2	24	.....	.....	36
42d Indiana Volunteer Infantry	1	14	2	88	.....	1	106
88th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	2	10	10	40	.....	1	63
104th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	3	32	2	61	.....	5	103
15th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry	1	5	6	46	.....	3	61
10th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry	.....	5	.....	22	.....	.....	27
Total	14	137	32	516	.....	13	712

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, September 12, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to corps headquarters.

This journal was kept by the adjutant-general of the brigade, Capt. R. J. Waggener, assistant adjutant-general, till he was killed, May 28, 1864, and subsequently by Capt. J. W. Ford, acting assistant adjutant-general. The brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General Carlin till July 2; then by Col. A. G. McCook, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, till July 26; then by Col. M. C. Taylor till August 1; then by General Carlin till August 17; then by Colonel Taylor, who still commands it.

W. P. CARLIN,
Brigadier-General.

No. 93.

Report of Lieut. Col. Douglas Hapeman, One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 104TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry during the campaign in Georgia:

The regiment left Ringgold, Ga., on the 7th day of May, numbering 279 enlisted men, carrying muskets, and 17 commissioned officers. They marched to Tunnel Hill and bivouacked. The 8th they moved in front of Buzzard Roost. On the 9th the regiment was ordered to move across Mill Creek and relieve the Seventy-third Ohio, of the Twentieth Corps, stationed on a ridge at the right of the creek, between the creek and mountain, the Eighty-eighth Indiana forming on their left. They remained on this line until the 10th, keeping up a lively skirmish fire at times, without losing any men. At daylight on the 11th they were relieved by the Twenty-first Ohio, and moved back to their former line, where they remained all day. On the 12th they marched at 6 o'clock in the morning and reached Snake Creek Gap at dark; marched through the gap and encamped in Sugar Valley. On the 13th the line of the brigade was formed about noon, the regiment in first line, with Eighty-eighth Indiana on right and Fifteenth Kentucky on left. Companies A and K were deployed as skirmishers, and Major Widmer in charge. They advanced in line a considerable distance, driving the enemy's skirmishers until they reached Camp Creek, where the enemy was discovered in force. In advancing across an open field in front of the enemy's works the skirmishing companies lost 5 men wounded, 1 mortally. The regiment was relieved from this line in the evening by a portion of the Twentieth Corps, and moved farther to the left. On the morning of the 14th the brigade was formed, the One hundred and fourth in second line, with Eighty-eighth Indiana on right and Fifteenth Kentucky on left. About 2 o'clock the two lines advanced, receiving a galling fire on the ridge just before reaching Camp Creek, and in crossing the creek the two lines closed together, the One hundred and fourth uniting with the Twenty-first Wisconsin. The brigade was here halted and remained in this position until after dark, keeping up a heavy fire with the enemy. Two companies were in the water up to their knees from 3 o'clock until 9 at night, their only protection from the enemy's fire being the bank of the creek. Their loss was 1 man killed and 9 wounded. About 9 o'clock they were relieved and moved back from the line. On the 15th they moved still farther to the left and were in reserve. The rebels evacuated their works on the night of the 15th, and at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th the regiment marched for Resaca, where they remained until the morning of the 17th, when they were detailed as guard to the division supply train, marching all that night, and rejoining the brigade about four miles south of Calhoun at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 18th. At 9 a. m. of the 18th they marched with the brigade to within about three miles of Kingston. On the 19th they reached Kingston about noon and immediately marched out on the road running southwest, until near the Etowah River; then bivouacked. At 7 o'clock on the 20th they

marched east to the railroad, reaching the road about four miles south of Kingston. Here they remained until the morning of the 23d, to rest the men and "strip for battle." The regimental wagon was sent back and the regiment had no transportation left. Marched at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 23d about four miles down the Etowah River, where they waded the stream, and then marched in a southern direction about five miles and encamped near Euharlee Creek. On the 24th they marched about three miles and encamped on the south side of Euharlee Creek, where they remained until 1 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, when they marched across Pumpkin Vine Creek, and went into position in the rear of the Twenty-third Corps. On the 27th they moved to the left of the line until they reached Brown's Mill creek, where they remained until after dark, then crossed the creek and occupied a ridge on the west side. On the 28th they moved to the front before daylight, and occupied the side of a wooded hill. Before the line was well formed the enemy made a demonstration with cavalry and infantry, but were easily driven back; no casualties. We immediately threw up strong works. The skirmish line did not reach the top of the hill and the line was exposed to a severe fire from the enemy's skirmishers on the hill, making it necessary for the men to keep in the trenches. The Fifteenth Kentucky was on the right and the Ninety-fourth Ohio on the left. Remained on this line until the 2d of June. On the 30th the skirmishers were ordered forward to occupy the top of the hill, which they did without loss, but were obliged to fall back on account of the skirmishers on our left falling back. In falling back Company E lost 1 man, mortally wounded.

On the 2d of June the One hundred and fourth Illinois, with the Eighty-eighth Indiana on the right, moved forward to support the skirmish line, which was ordered to carry the hill. The skirmishers of the One hundred and fourth connected with those of the Twenty-third Corps on the left. The skirmishers charged gallantly, driving the rebels from their rail pens and across the field. The regiment lost 2 men wounded, 1 mortally. The regiment was relieved at 6 o'clock in the evening by troops of General Baird's division and moved back in reserve to Brown's Mill creek. On the 3d June, at 9 o'clock, the regiment was ordered, with Eighty-eighth Indiana, to report to General Baird on the front line, where they remained until the morning of the 4th, when they reported back to the brigade. The rebels evacuated their works on the night of the 4th June. On the morning of the 6th they marched, at 6 o'clock, east to within about four miles of Acworth and encamped near Morris' Hill Church. Here they threw up works and remained until the morning of the 10th June. Marched on the morning of the 10th June, at 7 o'clock, on the Marietta and Burnt Hickory road to near Big Shanty, remaining in that vicinity until the 16th June, the brigade being in reserve. On the evening of the 16th June they relieved the Second Brigade, the One hundred and fourth Illinois, Forty-second and Eighty-eighth Indiana throwing up works in advance of the old line nearly opposite Kenesaw Mountain. On the 17th, at 10 a. m., the skirmish line was ordered forward, and Companies E, F, and A were deployed, Major Widmer having charge of the line. The line advanced nearly half a mile, driving the rebels steadily; no casualties. On the morning of the 18th the skirmish line again advanced, driving the rebels in their works. In this advance the regiment lost 1 man killed, and Captain Southwell and 2 men severely

wounded. On the 19th the enemy had fallen back, and the regiment moved forward to the front of and near Kenesaw Mountain. On the 20th June they moved farther to the right and relieved troops of the Fourth Corps. They remained in this position on the 21st and 22d, exposed to a terrible artillery fire. They lost 3 men wounded. On the evening of the 22d were relieved, and moved about a mile to the right, where they remained in reserve until the evening of the 27th, when they relieved troops of the Second Brigade in their front. They remained here until the evening of the 2d July. The main works were about 150 yards from the rebels, and a sharp skirmish fire was kept up. The regiment lost 1 man killed on the 28th June and 1 man wounded July 2. On the evening of the 2d July they moved a short distance to the rear, and threw up works; retired from the line they formerly occupied. The next morning (3d July) the rebels were gone, and at 7.15 the regiment with the brigade marched out on the Marietta road, passing through Marietta, and finding the enemy about five miles south, when they found the line and skirmished a little on the 4th of July, with no loss. On the morning of the 5th July the enemy had again disappeared from the front, and at 6 o'clock the One hundred and fourth Illinois and Fifteenth Kentucky entered the rebel works. Captain Proctor's company (I) captured 11 prisoners. At 8.30 they marched and came on the enemy's skirmishers about three miles south. The regiment was formed on the left of the railroad and skirmished with the enemy until evening, when they were relieved and moved back. Here they went into camp and remained until the 17th of July. On the 17th July they crossed the Chattahoochee and marched about a mile beyond. On the 18th they moved across Nancy's Creek, driving the enemy's skirmishers from their works. The regiment had 1 man slightly wounded. On the evening of the 19th July they moved to the right and bivouacked on the north bank of Peach Tree Creek. On the morning of the 20th July they crossed Peach Tree Creek at Howell's Mill and marched out on the Atlanta road about a mile, where the line was formed, the One hundred and fourth on the left of first line; then Fifteenth Kentucky, Forty-second and Eighty-eighth Indiana on the right. The right of the One hundred and fourth was about 125 yards in advance of the left of the Fifteenth Kentucky, they being on a ridge to the rear, a ravine between us. The left of the regiment connected with troops of Twentieth Corps. The regiment was ordered to erect works, but had not worked long before they were ordered to stop work and be ready to advance. About 4 p. m. the enemy attacked the Twentieth Corps, and a few moments after attacked the regiment with two lines. The first volley fired by the One hundred and fourth made them fall back into a ravine, where they reformed and moved by the flank down the ravine and out of sight, and soon after attacked the regiment square on the right flank, one-half of one of the regiments being in the rear of the right of the regiment. They poured a terrible fire along the rear of their rude works, and Companies A, B, and C, on the right, were ordered to fall back, when the Fifteenth Kentucky and Forty-second Indiana, in the rear, fired a volley which made the rebel lines pause. I sent word to Colonel McCook, commanding brigade, as soon as attacked, that I must have assistance on my right or I would not be able to hold my position. The Tenth Wisconsin was sent and formed on my left. I again sent for aid on my right, and the Twenty-first Wisconsin was sent and formed on

my right. The enemy was repulsed before this regiment arrived in position. The casualties in the regiment in this engagement were 2 commissioned officers and 14 enlisted men killed; 1 commissioned officer and 24 enlisted men wounded; 4 enlisted men captured and 1 enlisted man missing. These losses were all in right wing. The officers and men behaved gallantly, and, with the exception of three companies named, remained firm in their position. After the enemy was repulsed the skirmishers were sent forward and occupied their old position. The enemy carried their wounded and most of their dead from the field. Five of their dead were buried by the regiment. A number of small-arms scattered on the field were gathered up by the regiment. On the 21st the skirmish line (Company F) was advanced and drove the enemy's skirmishers from their rifle-pits. They lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded.

The enemy abandoned their works on the night of the 21st, and on the morning of the 22d the regiment marched out on the Atlanta road. Soon after passing the rebel works skirmishers were deployed (Company E), who advanced and soon became engaged with the enemy, who fell back to their main works. The regiment was formed on the left of the road, the Eighty-eighth Indiana on the left and Fifteenth Kentucky on the right, and threw up works. In the evening they moved to the right of the railroad and remained in this position until the 3d of August. On the 1st of August the skirmish line in charge of Major Widmer was advanced and drove the enemy's skirmishers from their rifle-pits. The regiment lost 1 man wounded. On the morning of the 3d of August we moved about four miles to the right, remaining in this vicinity until the 6th of August, when the regiment went into position on the line near the mill on Utoy Creek, relieving troops of the Twenty-third Corps. On the morning of the 7th the regiment moved forward about 200 yards and threw up works. About 1 p. m. the Eighty-eighth Indiana moved forward and captured a portion of the enemy's rifle-pits. The One hundred and fourth was ordered forward by General Carlin to take the next line across an open field, bordered on the right by a wooded hill, but did not succeed on account of a heavy fire received on the right flank from the enemy posted in their rifle-pits in the woods on the right, and fell back and formed on the right of the Eighty-eighth Indiana and built works. The regiment lost 1 commissioned officer and 3 enlisted men killed, and 10 enlisted men wounded. The regiment remained on this line until the evening of the 26th August, a part of the time subjected to a severe fire on our right flank from the enemy's sharpshooters, keeping the men very close to their works. Three men were severely wounded in the works during this time. About 4 p. m. of the 13th of August the skirmish line advanced, when nearly all of the enemy's line of skirmishers threw down their arms and surrendered. The regiment skirmishers captured 23 men and occupied the enemy's rifle-pits. The regiment lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded. About 5 p. m. of the 14th of August the rebels made a dash on our skirmish line and were repulsed. The regiment had 2 men wounded. At 8 p. m. on the 26th of August the regiment retired from the line, leaving their skirmishers in charge of Captain Brown, Company C, and marched with the brigade to the right, reaching camp about 1 o'clock next morning. The skirmishers arrived safely during the forenoon; remained here during the day, marching the next morning at daylight, reaching the Atlanta and West Point Railroad near

Red Oak about 5 p. m. On the 29th August the regiment, with brigade, advanced up the railroad about two miles as guard to troops, tearing up the railroad, returning to camp in the evening. On the 30th of August marched about six miles on the Jonesborough road. On the 31st of August, at daylight, the regiment, with the brigade, marched out on the Jonesborough road to the Renfroe house; remained here all day, and in the evening marched back to where they started from in the morning. On the morning of the 1st of September marched to the Renfroe house, then on the Fayetteville road about a mile, and formed the line at the junction of the Jonesborough and Fayetteville roads, and threw up works, remaining here until 1 p. m. on the 2d of September, when they marched to Jonesborough, arriving there at dark. The regiment now has 170 enlisted men carrying muskets, and 13 commissioned officers.

I cannot close this report without giving credit to the brave officers and men of the command. For four months they have endured the campaign, and have always behaved themselves in a manner worthy the name of American soldiers. Great credit is due Major Widmer for the bravery and skill he has always displayed in his management of the skirmish line. The loss of Captain Doty, Captain Rynearson, and Captain Fitzsimmons is deeply felt by the regiment. They were gallant officers, and loved and respected by their men.

I append a list of casualties.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS HAPEMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. W. FORD,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., First Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 94.

Report of Lieut. Col. William T. B. McIntire, Forty-second Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the Georgia campaign, beginning May 7 and ending September 2, 1864:

The command was engaged in a brisk skirmish with the enemy at Buzzard Roost on the 9th of May while advancing our lines up the side and around the point of the mountain, in which we lost 3 men wounded. Nothing of interest occurred until the 14th of May, when we made an unsuccessful charge upon the enemy's works at Snake [Creek] Gap, losing 1 man killed and 45 wounded. On the 15th more or less skirmishing, but no casualties. From this date to the 28th nothing worthy of note transpired, when we took position on the extreme left of the army and erected breast-works, and while establishing the picket-line a brisk skirmish took place in which 1 man was wounded. On the 29th, 30th, and 31st skirmishing still continued, the enemy's lines in my front being less than thirty paces distant from my own. The loss of the regiment on these

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 8 officers and 22 men killed, 2 officers and 71 men wounded, and 5 men missing; total, 108.

three days was 3 killed and 11 wounded. June 1 and 2, both day and night, the regiment was under fire, losing 1 officer wounded. From this date to the 17th we marched to the neighborhood of Kenesaw Mountain, and on the latter day had a heavy skirmish, losing 1 man killed. On the 18th, while advancing the skirmish line, Company G, of this regiment, under command of Lieutenant Palmer, charged the rebel rifle-pits and captured 13 of the enemy, and put to flight a North Carolina regiment. On the 22d had 1 man killed, 2 severely and 1 mortally wounded by a shell. The command was engaged in frequent skirmishes from this date till the 6th of July, but no casualties occurred. On the latter day lost 2 men wounded. From this day to the 19th nothing outside of the usual skirmishing occurred, bringing us to Peach Tree Creek. On the 20th the command crossed the creek, and before the works were completed the enemy charged upon us but were repulsed with heavy loss. The regiment lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded. On the 21st 1 man mortally wounded by a stray ball. On the 22d the command started to Atlanta, but found the enemy had not evacuated the place. A heavy skirmish occurred in which we lost 1 officer and 2 men killed and 1 officer and 5 men wounded, while advancing the skirmish line to the suburbs. From this time to the close of July comparative quiet prevailed and no casualties occurred. August 1, heavy skirmishing all day but no casualties. August 2, 2 men wounded. August 7, the command charged the rebel lines, capturing their rifle pits; lost 1 killed, 1 severely and 1 mortally wounded. August 8 still skirmishing; 3 men wounded. August 9, 1 man mortally and 1 slightly wounded by sharpshooters. During the period between the latter date and our arrival at Jonesborough, with the exception of one or two light skirmishes with the loss of 3 men wounded, nothing important occurred. It is but justice to say that owing to my absence on account of sickness the regiment was under the command of Captain Masters from the 3d to the 22d of July, when he was severely wounded, and the command fell into the hands of Captain Kellams, who retained it until August 23. I take great pleasure in saying that the latter-named officer has upon several different occasions distinguished himself by his coolness and bravery in time of danger. The total number of casualties is 1 officer killed and 3 wounded; 14 men killed, 88 wounded, and 1 missing; 11 have since died.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. T. B. McINTIRE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. W. FORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 95.

Report of Lieut. Col. Cyrus E. Briant, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

May 6, received orders to be ready to march at daybreak. May 7 broke camp at Ringgold, Ga.; at sunrise passed through Chickamauga Gap; marched to within two miles of Tunnel Hill, taking the road on the right hand to about one mile south of town, where we camped for the night; some cannonading heard on the hill

May 8, moved to the right of Tunnel Hill, passing the day in a valley one mile from Buzzard Roost on Taylor Ridge. May 9, moved forward and formed line on ridge in front of gap; skirmished with the enemy, holding our position; had 1 man wounded. May 11, were relieved by the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at daylight; lay in reserve in front of gap, when we were ordered to march at 6 a. m., May 12, when my command marched in the valley alongside Taylor's Ridge through Sugar Creek Gap, and bivouacked at the earth-works thrown up by Army of the Tennessee. May 13, started to the front, marching left in front some two miles, forming on the left into line about noon, throwing forward one company deployed as skirmishers with another in reserve, and advanced in line, my command being on the extreme right of the Fourteenth Army Corps. I was ordered to extend my line of skirmishers on the right, refused considerably, which I did, moving forward slowly for about two hours. My skirmish line joined with that of the Fifteenth Army Corps, overlapping it some distance. The Fifteenth Corps skirmishers having found the enemy, and mine having orders to move in connection with them, charged the enemy's skirmishers and driving them into their works, holding them without the assistance of main line until the evening, when they were relieved by troops from the Twentieth Army Corps. In this engagement I lost 4 men wounded. May 14, shortly after daylight, the First Brigade advanced in two lines, right in front, my command in left wing. About 10 o'clock they found the enemy, opened on him, and drove him slowly and steadily, and finally charging on them, followed closely by second line. They drove them into their works, but were met with such a withering fire from them they did not succeed in routing them. During this charge my command threw together what fallen timber was at hand for temporary shelter, adding to it as opportunity afforded. We lay behind these works until after sundown, keeping up continual sharpshooting with the enemy. In the proceedings I lost 1 commissioned officer killed and 7 enlisted men wounded. May 15, moved about two miles to the left; in reserve until 11 o'clock. I relieved with my command the One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, of General Hovey's division, occupying their works in front of a rebel fort. My orders were to keep the fort silent. While relieving they opened on us with shell, but were immediately silenced by our rifles, and did not again use them against us. I lost to-day 1 lieutenant and 1 man killed, 1 lieutenant and 1 man wounded. May 16, the enemy having evacuated in the night, we started in pursuit, marching to the right to the military road through Resaca. May 17, 8.30 a. m., crossed the Oostenaula River, passed Calhoun, camping at midnight six miles beyond. May 18, moved forward slowly; toward evening passed Adairsville; halted for the night some three miles from Kingston. May 19, about noon, we passed Kingston; we filed right and halted within half a mile of the Etowah Valley road, cavalry being reported near. Our division was massed with First Brigade in reserve. May 20, moved forward about three miles and threw up earth-works one mile from Cassville, but did not meet with any contending force. The country through which our route lay was very broken, being densely wooded and hilly, interspersed with deep ravines, forming good hiding places for the enemy, with whom we had daily skirmishes, resulting on the whole favorably to our arms until June 13, when the enemy seemed to bring us to a halt at Lost Mountain; First Brigade in reserve.

June 16, moved forward and occupied a line of works thrown up by the Third Division until evening, when the whole line was advanced to the skirmish line and fortified. June 17, two companies were sent out to re-enforce and advance the skirmish line, which they did successfully, driving the enemy to their main line of works in front of Kenesaw Mountain; I lost 1 man in this advance. June 18, the enemy withdrew from our front and formed on the mountain while we moved forward and to the right, establishing our line of works less than a mile from theirs; my regiment lost 1 man, killed by a shell. June 20, relieved by troops from General Baird's division. Passing to the right in rear of Fourth Army Corps I relieved a regiment in General Grose's brigade, of Fourth Corps. June 21, shortly after getting into position the rebels opened on us with shot and shell and continued pretty brisk for some time, killing 1 man and wounding 2. June 22, relieved at midnight and moved to the right about three miles. June 24, ordered to report to Colonel Stoughton, commanding Second Brigade, to strengthen his lines; with him two days, when the rest of our brigade relieved the Second; brisk skirmishing and cannonading nearly the whole time we were in this position; rebel dead lying outside of our works for some days and smell very bad; tried to compromise long enough to have them buried, but they would not allow us. June 30, relieved by right wing of brigade; considerable cannonading; lost 1 man killed. Again we were relieved by Fourth Corps July 1, and moved to the left near the mountain, with our left flank considerably refused.

July 2, rebels evacuated the mountain during the night, the Stars and Stripes floating triumphantly over it. July 3, marched through Marietta along the railroad; toward evening had considerable skirmishing with the enemy, driving them, and lying on our arms all night. I moved forward next morning, July 4, in advance of brigade, driving the rebels, and establishing our lines for the night in the edge of some timber. July 5, daylight found us again confronting them and again driving them till within three miles of the river. Lieut. Charles Whitaker, with a squad of nine men, captured 17 secesh, bringing them in safe; threw up works within three miles of the Chattahoochee. July 7, had considerable skirmishing with the enemy; regiment did splendid execution in their ranks; we had 1 officer and 4 men wounded. July 10, rebels leave our front and cross the Chattahoochee. July 17, regiment had some respite until we crossed the river; moving eastward, formed line, and advanced about half a mile; skirmishers found some few of the enemy. July 18, heavy skirmishing; toward evening advanced skirmish line to Nancy's Creek; after dark we moved to the right along our line of works, and camped in close column near the crossing. July 20, crossed Nancy's Creek; halted a few minutes, and advanced some distance; deployed forward one company as skirmishers; the enemy's skirmishers being engaged with Second Division skirmishers my line got across and rear fire on the enemy, disconcerting them, and, charging at the same time, they took possession of their works, also of those in front of General Baird's left, and were fired into by Baird's men before they were aware in whose possession the works were. The line of battle was immediately advanced to their support and commenced to throw up works, but were ordered to cease, as another advance was contemplated; but before long heavy musketry was heard some distance to our left, but approaching; works were recommenced with renewed vigor, while

hot, shell, and grape were soon poured into us from a battery only
a little distance off. The rebels evidently thought they had reached
he right flank of our lines when they struck the left of our brigade,
nd were right in our midst before they found out their mistake.
This charge reached as far as the left of my command, who gave
hem so warm a reception that they soon turned and fled, leaving
ome dead for us to bury. I had 2 officers wounded, 1 man killed,
nd 1 wounded. July 21, strengthened our works; toward evening
e advanced our skirmish line, with some slight opposition, which
e overcame; casualties, 1 officer wounded and 1 man killed. July
2, advanced by the flank, passing a strong line of earth-works;
rew forward two companies as skirmishers. After advancing
out 1,200 yards they were charged on, and the left of the Twen-
eth Army Corps' skirmish line falling back before the advancing
emy, left our left exposed; but allowing it to refuse itself until
e Twentieth Corps' line again advanced, we regained our former
sition, until relieved at evening by a brigade of the Twentieth
rps, when we fell back in reserve of our division, on the right of
e railroad; our loss, 1 man wounded. July 26, relieved the Third
igade on the front line. Nothing of importance until July 29;
port being that the rebels had left our front, our skirmishers ad-
nced and found them in force, with plenty of artillery; fortified
d held our advanced position; had a fatigue detail on skirmish
e building works.

August 1, attempted to advance our skirmish line this morning,
t found too much opposition; the right wing of brigade move
to works in advance of our line. August 3, relieved by Third
rigade and lay in reserve; I lost while on front line 1 man killed
nd 7 wounded; moved some six miles to the right. August 5,
rmed part of a reconnaissance to discover the left flank of the
emy; found strong works and evidently masked artillery. August
returned and relieved Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-
ird Army Corps, early in the morning, but built new works in
lvance of theirs and just got them finished, August 7, when we
ere ordered forward and advanced, driving the rebels from their
orks, and, under a galling fire, we established our lines on a height
me 600 or 700 yards in advance of our former position; the enemy
d a cross-fire on us, but the right advancing drove them from
eir position; our loss was 2 men killed, 2 officers and 8 men
ounded; our pickets and those of the rebels on very amicable
rms with one another while encamped on Utoy Creek, which re-
lted in nearly the whole skirmish line being taken prisoners.
ugust 13, owing to our position on line the prisoners were taken
ther on our right or left, none on our immediate front. August
, to avoid a repetition of this the rebels made several demonstra-
ns on our picket-line, but accomplished nothing, their object evi-
ntly being to keep their own men from deserting. August 18,
ght wing of regiment move to the right and occupy the line held
the regulars of Second Brigade, left wing holding the line vacated
right wing; Twenty-first Wisconsin and One hundred and fourth
inois kept maneuvering to deceive the enemy as to our force; oc-
sional demonstrations made by the enemy, but of little moment.
gust 22, right wing relieved and return to former position; cas-
lties while on Utoy Creek, 1 man killed and 5 wounded. August
, moved from our position after dark to where the Twenty-third
rps had thrown up works some five miles to our right, halting for

one night, August 27, then moving still to the right until we halted on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. August 28, about twelve miles from Atlanta, where we threw up temporary works, our left resting on the railway. August 29, we advanced in line with our left on the road as protection to those destroying the track, returning before dark to our former position, having succeeded in rendering the railway useless at least for some time. August 30, we moved in a southeasterly direction toward the Macon railway through some of the finest country we have passed through in Georgia; camped near wagon train some three miles from Jonesborough. August 31, off by daylight, halting at cross-roads near Muscle Shoal Church, guarding cross-roads until evening, when our division was ordered to support of Army of the Tennessee, but found that one of their divisions had been pushed forward for that purpose.

September 2, guarding Fourteenth Corps train, when we were ordered to Jonesborough, my command acting as rear guard for our corps. September 4, camped south of Jonesborough on right of railway, and moved to west of town behind old rebel works. September 5, ordered to be in readiness to move by daylight, and about 10 o'clock formed line refused on right of brigade about 100 yards off; rebels advanced in our front and we fell slowly back through town to some old rebel works of 1st instant, left of brigade resting on railway. Relieved next morning, September 6, by Third Division, which virtually ended our part taken in the campaign.

Epitome: I left Ringgold, Ga., May 7, 1864, with 314 guns, and entered Atlanta, September 8, 1864, with 249 guns. My casualties were—2 officers killed and 10 wounded; 7 enlisted men killed, 3 died of wounds; 40 wounded, and 1 man missing; total, 12 killed, 50 wounded, and 1 missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. E. BRIANT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighty-eighth Indiana Vols.

No. 96.

Report of Lieut. Col. William G. Halpin, Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry.

ATLANTA, GA., *September* 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of the Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry during the campaign just ended:

The regiment left Chattanooga on the morning of the 2d of May and joined the brigade at Ringgold on the evening of the same day. Here the regiment was drilled during the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of May, and left with the brigade on the morning of the 7th with 267 muskets. After a short march the regiment was drawn up in line of battle and advanced in that order, skirmishing with the enemy until the evening of the 8th, when the brigade arrived in front of Buzzard Roost. In the afternoon of the 9th the Fifteenth, in connection with the Forty-second Indiana, was ordered to ascend the western slope of Rocky Face Ridge to reconnoiter the enemy's position, and, if possible, discover a vulnerable point in his lines. After advancing a strong skirmish line, supported by the balance of the regiment, to the summit of the slope, a perpendicular wall of solid rock at least

100 feet high confronted us, from the top of which the enemy fired on our line, and, finding his fire unavailing, hurled down huge rocks on the skirmishers. Finding no assailable point directly in front, the line moved by the right flank about one half mile with like success, when the regiment was ordered to take up a position at the base of the ridge, where it remained, subject to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, until the morning of the 11th, when it was retired about a mile. On the morning of the 12th the regiment was ordered to march with the brigade to the right, and, after passing through Snake Creek Gap, bivouacked for the night some distance south of that point. Next morning the regiment with the balance of the brigade marched in the order of battle, skirmishing with the enemy until after dark, when the division was relieved by General Williams' division, of the Twentieth Army Corps, and retired a few hundred yards. About midnight the regiment was moved to the front again, the men resting on their arms until morning. On the morning of the 14th the brigade was divided into two lines, the Fifteenth in the second line covered by the Thirty-third Ohio. Skirmishing commenced early in the morning and continued very brisk, our lines advancing steadily until the enemy's skirmishers were driven with their main line into their works. After a short rest a charge was ordered, the two lines of the brigade being at the time very close to each other. The lines attempted to advance across an open field, but no sooner showed their colors than the enemy opened a very heavy and destructive fire from two lines of works on the opposite hill, which compelled the advancing lines to halt and await the cover of night to retire. In this action the regiment lost 1 commissioned officer killed and 5 wounded, and 1 enlisted man killed and 9 wounded, exclusive of 2 wounded on the skirmish line, both of whom [have] since died. On Sunday morning, 15th, the Fifteenth Kentucky and Eighty-eighth Indiana were moved to the extreme left of our lines and ordered to occupy a position covering the enemy's right, with a view to silence a battery of six guns which he had been working in a strong redoubt. While the regiment was getting into position the One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana, which we were about to relieve, suddenly ceased firing, and gave the enemy time to turn one of his guns on us, which sent a shell into the midst of the regiment, killing 1 enlisted man and wounding a commissioned and a non-commissioned officer. After this mishap, our unceasing fire kept the enemy quiet during the day without any further casualty occurring in the regiment.

During the night of the 15th the enemy evacuated his position in our front and the regiment was moved next day to the village of Resaca, where we bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 17th we resumed our march after the retreating foe across the Oostenaula River, through Calhoun and Adairsville, reaching Kingston in the afternoon of the 19th, and bivouacked a few miles south of that point (after burning the saltpeter works) until the morning of the 23d, when the regiment "stripped for battle," crossed the Etowah, and by easy marches reached the Allatoona hills near Dallas on the evening of the 26th. A portion of the Fourth Corps being hotly engaged on the 27th, the brigade was sent to its support, but night putting a stop to the fight, the regiment was not brought into action. Next morning the regiment took a position between the Eighty-eighth Indiana and Tenth Wisconsin on the extreme left of our lines, threw up some hasty works, and soon became engaged

with the enemy's skirmishers. At this point Captain Waggener, brigade adjutant-general, was killed early in the day in front of our works. His body was left inside the enemy's lines until the afternoon, when a detachment from the regiment charged the enemy's line and recovered it. The regiment occupied this position until the 2d of June, constantly skirmishing with the enemy, losing 1 man killed and 6 wounded. In the afternoon of the 2d the line was changed forward nearly at right angles with that originally held, and the regiment relieved that evening and retired one-half mile. It lay in this position until the morning of the 6th of June, when it marched in the direction of Big Shanty, the enemy having previously retired. Engaged in marching and countermarching until the 16th; the regiment on the afternoon of that day found itself confronting the enemy before Kenesaw Mountain. The 17th and 18th were devoted to skirmishing, the main line being advanced, as well as the skirmish line, on the evening of the 18th, about half a mile. During the night the enemy again retired and the regiment marched next day in pursuit and took up a position close to the base of Kenesaw at midnight of the 20th. Here it lay close to the works of the enemy, constantly skirmishing and subject to a raking fire from several batteries, until the night of the 22d, when it was relieved; retired and lay in reserve until the night of the 27th, when it was again placed on the skirmish line, and remained there until the night of the 2d of July. The balance of the army being moved to the right, the brigade was relieved from duty in the center, and marched to the left, where the men were engaged during the night constructing breast-works, but the morning of the 3d revealed Kenesaw deserted by the enemy, and the regiment was immediately marched through Marietta and four miles south, where the troops bivouacked for the night. In the afternoon of the 4th the regiment was moved to the right of the Second Brigade and began to erect works on the skirmish line close to the enemy's main line. After working all night it was discovered on the morning of the 5th that the enemy had abandoned his formidable works and retired to the Chattahoochee. At daylight the regiment was put in motion and moved rapidly forward until the enemy's skirmish line was struck near the railroad, about one and a half miles from the river. Here the regiment was placed to support the Thirty-third Ohio, deployed as skirmishers, until retired across the railroad, where it lay under a galling fire of the enemy's sharpshooters until the morning of the 9th, when it was deployed on the skirmish line. Early in the day the line was ordered to be advanced in connection with that of the Third Brigade on our right and the Third Division on our left. The regiment advanced some 300 yards, driving the enemy from his skirmish pits into his main works. We occupied the rifle-pits of the enemy until he threw a strong line against the Third Division, which gave away, exposing our left flank, which compelled us to retire to our original position. During the night the enemy retired across the Chattahoochee. The Fifteenth Kentucky following up at daylight, found the railroad and pike bridges burned. We skirmished for some time with the enemy's rear guard until relieved, when we returned to our former position across the railroad, where we remained until the morning of the 17th. On that day we crossed the Chattahoochee at Pace's Ferry, and soon after commenced skirmishing with the enemy, which continued until the 20th. In the afternoon of that day the enemy assaulted our lines in strong force,

forcing a portion of the One hundred and fourth Illinois from their works. The Fifteenth, seeing the rebel colors planted on the works of the One hundred and fourth, opened fire in conjunction with that regiment and soon caused a hasty retreat. The skirmish line was then advanced, and followed up on the morning of the 22d to a point near Atlanta, the enemy having retreated inside his works around the city during the night. Here works were constructed, while skirmishing continued during the day. We were relieved that night and remained in reserve until the 26th, when we relieved the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the front line west of the railroad. Here the regiment remained skirmishing with the enemy until the 2d of August, when the skirmish line was advanced and new works built some 300 yards in advance of the old position. On the morning of the 3d the brigade was moved to the extreme right of our lines, and in the afternoon of the 5th made a reconnaissance on the enemy's left. This accomplished we were moved back the same night some two miles, and took up a position on the front line at daylight on the 6th. On the morning of the 7th the main line was advanced and new works constructed. In the afternoon of that day the brigade skirmish line was advanced and the regiment ordered forward to occupy the rifle-pits of the enemy between the left of our line and the Fifteenth Army Corps. While marching to this position we were subject to a very severe fire in front and flank. We held our position during the day under trying circumstances, and built substantial works during the night. At this point we remained, skirmishing with the enemy daily, until the 13th, when the skirmish line was again advanced. The enemy's skirmish pits were captured, occupied, and strengthened. Many prisoners were also captured. Our skirmishers remained in this last position, the regiment in its main works, until the night of the 26th August, when we moved with the main body of the army and bivouacked on the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad on the evening of the 29th. Next day we skirmished with the enemy, while the Second and Third Brigades were destroying that road. From the morning of the 30th until the evening of the 2d of September the regiment accompanied the brigade as guards to the Fourteenth Army Corps train, when we reached Jonesborough, Ga., and heard of the fall of Atlanta.

The losses of the regiment from the 7th of May to the 2d of September, 1864, inclusive, are as follows: Killed, officers, 1; men, 5. Wounded, officers, 6; men, 46. Missing, men, 3. Total, 61.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

WM. G. HALPIN,
Lieut. Col. Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. J. W. FORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 97.

Report of Capt. Thaddeus A. Minshall, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September —, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with orders received from headquarters First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps, I have the honor to

make the following report of the operations of this command during the campaign of Northern Georgia up to the fall of Atlanta and the occupation of Jonesborough by our forces on the 1st instant:

In the first place, it is proper to state that the regiment was commanded by Lieut. Col. J. H. M. Montgomery up to the 13th of August, on which day he was severely wounded, and I, being the the ranking officer present, took command. On the 7th May, in obedience to orders, the regiment struck tents, and with the army marched out in the direction of Tunnel Hill. Nothing worthy of notice occurred during the day, and in the evening, with the brigade, the regiment stopped in line of battle and bivouacked for the night. Next day, with the division, the line was swung to the left and advanced within a mile or so of Rocky Face Ridge. On this day Company D was deployed as skirmishers, but did not get engaged. On the 9th May, with the Twenty-first Wisconsin, the regiment was ordered to make a reconnaissance up the western slope of Rocky Face Ridge. Moved diagonally toward the crest of the ridge, and, after going about a mile, were met by the sharpshooters of the enemy posted on the cliffs. The regiment was halted for a while and then ordered to return. Nothing worthy of notice occurred on the 10th and 11th May. On the 12th May, in obedieuce to orders, regiment moved at early daylight and marched to Snake Creek Gap and camped about 12 at night at the southern entrance.

On 13th May the regiment was formed on the right of the rear line of the brigade and moved forward toward the enemy. Nothing of importance occurred with the regiment. Were relieved at night by a regiment belonging to a brigade of the Twentieth Corps. Early on the morning of the 14th May the regiment was formed on the left of the front line of the brigade, with the Twenty-first Wisconsin immediately upon the right, and with orders to conform to the movements of the latter regiment. Companies A, B, and I were deployed as skirmishers to cover the front of the battalion. The character of the country was very rough, uneven, and heavily wooded. Hardly had the line commenced to move when it became engaged with the skirmishers of the enemy, but they were steadily driven back by those of our line, and finally compelled to retreat within their works. The regiment was then halted in a small ravine and ordered to lie down. After remaining about half an hour in this position orders were received to move steadily forward until we got sufficiently close to the works of the enemy, to then fix bayonets and carry them by a charge, if possible. The works of the enemy were on the opposite side of a small valley, through which ran a medium-sized creek, its banks being overgrown with willow and cottonwood. In former times efforts had been made to straighten its course by ditching. The banks of these had also overgrown with willow and cottonwood, but had been cut down and tangled for the purpose of impeding an assault. The valley on the side we approached could only be reached by crossing a high wooded ridge and descending a steep bluff, close to the base of which, at the point this regiment entered, ran the creek. About 1 p. m. the forward was ordered. On reaching the crest of the bluff bayonets were fixed and the regiment again ordered forward. When near the base the order to charge was given. The men dashed forward in splendid style, but were soon greeted with a terrible fire. The column now encountered the creek and tangled underbrush before referred to, which, with the fire to which it was exposed, caused the line to be

thrown into considerable disorder. A great part of the regiment succeeded in passing these obstacles and some got within 100 yards of the enemy's works before they were checked. It soon became evident that all efforts to storm the works would be futile, and the men were ordered to shelter themselves behind everything the ground afforded, which they did, and then kept up the fight in splendid order until dark. In a short time, so steady and effectual was their fire, the enemy hardly dare to show himself in his works, and the gunners of a battery immediately upon our left were quite driven away from their pieces. About dark orders were received to throw out a strong line of pickets and then to withdraw from the ground, which was done, to the foot of the bluff. About 9 o'clock at night the regiment was relieved by a battalion of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry and moved back a short distance to the rear and permitted to rest for the night. The loss of the regiment was 15 killed and 42 wounded. Among the killed were Captain McKain and Lieutenant Higby. Captain McKain was a brave and efficient officer and had been through all the hard-fought battles that have given its world-wide celebrity to the Army of the Cumberland. He fell while gallantly leading his men in the charge. Lieutenant Higby was a brave and gallant youth; had just returned to the regiment from confinement as a prisoner of war at Richmond before the commencement of the campaign, having effected his escape with Colonel Streight through the famous tunnel. He was killed in the act of firing a gun. Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery was slightly wounded in the onset of the charge, but did not quit the field. The conduct of the men and officers was all their commander could have asked, and I have frequently heard him express himself in terms of the highest admiration of their conduct on that day.

On 15th May nothing of importance occurred with the regiment; were in rear line of works. May 16, marched to Resaca and camped. May 17, crossed Oostenaula, passed through Calhoun, and camped late at night near hospital Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. May 18, marched to within five miles of Kingston. May 19, moved early in the morning, passed through Kingston, and camped three miles beyond. May 20, marched in the direction of Cassville and camped on the railroad near a saw-mill. On the 21st and 22d nothing of importance occurred. At this point orders were received to dispose of all baggage but that which could be carried upon the person and to go stripped for battle. In accordance with this order the baggage that could not be carried was sent back to Chattanooga for storage, and the regimental teams turned over to the quartermaster's department. On the 23d May moved early in the morning, crossed the Etowah by wading, and camped some five miles beyond in line of battle along a skirt of timber facing an open field on the south. May 24, marched to Burnt Hickory. May 25, remained in same situation. May 26, marched to Pumpkin Vine Creek. May 27, moved to left several miles, threw up works, and bivouacked. May 28, early in morning cavalry became engaged in our front; were ordered to be ready to move immediately; crossed the open field by the flank and formed a line of battle in timber, with Ninety-fourth Ohio immediately upon right; Companies G and I were deployed as skirmishers. They drove back the rebel line then advancing, and the regiment moved forward about 100 yards, and, in conjunction with Ninety-fourth Ohio and Twenty-first Wisconsin formed a flank line and threw up works.

Remained in this position to 2d June, nothing further of importance occurring than some light skirmishing. June 2, advanced line by swinging to the right; center of regiment rested at an old house on the prolongation of general line; constructed works and was then relieved by Thirty-eighth Ohio, Colonel Este's brigade, Third Division. With the brigade the regiment retired into a woods, a small distance to the rear, and rested. Nothing further of interest occurred until the 6th of June; on this day marched in the direction of Kenesaw Mountain about five miles and bivouacked; nothing worthy of notice occurring in the interim. On the — June marched about three miles toward Kenesaw Mountain and camped. From this time to the 17th June, the regiment with the brigade being in reserve, nothing worthy of mention occurred, some changes in situation only being made. On the evening of the 17th June relieved a regiment of Second Brigade. June 18, advanced our line half a mile and constructed works; loss on skirmish line, 1 killed. June 19, the enemy having evacuated his works on our front, in obedience to orders from the general commanding brigade, a party of fifty men, under command of Captain Hinson, were sent out to make a reconnaissance. It was pushed close to the mountain. The party captured an ambulance and driver; loss, 1 wounded and missing. In night moved toward the mountain and bivouacked. June 20, were moved toward the right, and relieved in the night Ninth Indiana, Fourth Corps, in works confronting Little Kenesaw. June 21, were heavily shelled by the enemy; loss, 1 wounded; was relieved on the — June by Sixty-ninth Ohio, Second Brigade, nothing of interest occurring in the interval more than what is usual in works closely confronting the enemy. Remained in reserve until the — June, when we relieved a battalion of the regular brigade in works just to the right of those we occupied when last on the line. Were relieved in this position on the night of 2 July. The works closely confronted the enemy and the men were much annoyed by his fire. They could only protect themselves by remaining close to their works during the day; lost in this position on the 2d July 1 wounded; commenced in the night to construct a line of works running southwest from Kenesaw Mountain. July 3, the enemy having evacuated his position at the mountain on the preceding night, further work on the line was abandoned, and the regiment ordered to be ready to march immediately; passed through Marietta and bivouacked some three miles beyond in a piece of timber on the right of the railroad. July 4, moved, in obedience to orders, early in the morning and took a position to the front and right of the ground occupied previous night and along the skirt of a piece of timber facing an open field to the south; constructed works; were annoyed considerably by one of the enemy's batteries; nothing further of interest occurred. July 5, the enemy having evacuated his works on the previous night, were ordered to march early in the morning. After moving some three miles the regiment was ordered to move forward and explore a road leading toward the railroad bridge on the Chattahoochee River. Two companies, A and F, were deployed as skirmishers. They soon encountered the enemy, and, being unable to drive him, the remainder of the regiment was deployed likewise. The whole line now moved forward, got possession of a portion of the railroad, and pressed the enemy back along it toward the river, meeting with considerable resistance. He finally made a stand in works he had previously constructed, the line of which crossed the

n our front, and had an open field before them. It was deter-
imprudent to undertake to carry the works without further
rt, and a halt was ordered. We soon after received orders
he colonel commanding brigade to wait the movements of the
ishers of the Second Division on our right, to, as soon as we
their firing, charge across the field and drive out the enemy, if
le. The Second Division did not come up, and the movement
ierefore not made. Loss, 1 killed, 9 wounded. July 6, was re-
early in morning by Forty-second Indiana. On 7th, 8th, and
e regiment was in reserve and nothing of importance occurred
have to report. July 10, the regiment was ordered to make a
naissance toward the railroad bridge over the river, which re-
the fact that the enemy had evacuated his works and retreated
the river, destroying the bridges. After exchanging a few
with his pickets across the waters of the Chattahoochee, were
d to return ; camped near railroad and about two miles from
ver. On 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th there was no
e in the situation of this regiment, and nothing of importance
ed that I have to report. July 17, marched in obedience to
; crossed the river at Pace's Ferry, and bivouacked in line of
some two miles east of it. July 18, advanced ; regiment was
nt line of brigade ; Company G was deployed as skirmishers ;
d Nancy's Creek and drove the enemy beyond Peach Tree
; the enemy resisted the advance of our skirmishers with
erable obstinacy; constructed works along a road near Donel-
hanty ; loss, 2 wounded. July 19, moved in night toward the
and bivouacked in an open field. July 20, moved at 3 o'clock
morning ; crossed Peach Tree Creek about daylight ; ad-
d in line of battle ; the regiment was formed in the rear line
brigade and on the right ; moved forward about half a mile,
, and commenced the construction of works, but were soon
d to quit work. About 3 p. m. a furious assault was made
nt lines by the enemy, which lasted until night ; regiment
eted works under fire ; loss, 6 wounded.
21, the regiment was ordered forward to support the skirmish
Two companies, A and F, were deployed as skirmishers. The
made an obstinate resistance, but were finally driven in upon
works along the crest of a hill, and the regiment after dark
ucted works along a road running in around its base. Loss,
ed and 8 wounded. Among the wounded was Lieutenant
bell ; he has since died of his wound. He was a brave and
nt young officer. July 22, in obedience to orders, the regiment
ced at early daylight ; passed through an almost inpenetrable
t of underbrush, and came upon the rebel works, which were

July 29, Company H was sent out to support the skirmish [line] making a demonstration upon the works of the enemy. July 30, Company C was sent out to support the skirmish line in a demonstration on the enemy. 31st, nothing of importance occurred worthy reporting.

August 1, the regiment was ordered out to support Prescott's battery in position on the skirmish line. Constructed works in the evening on a new line, at the point where the picket reserves were last held; loss, 1 wounded. August 2, were relieved by Sixty-ninth Ohio, and placed in reserve; loss, 2 wounded. August 3, moved to the right about four miles and bivouacked in a line of works partially constructed, and just beyond General Schofield's headquarters. August 4, moved after night some three miles and bivouacked in an open field. August 5, moved early in morning by the flank toward the left. About 3 p. m. orders were received to pass through the works of the Twenty-third Corps, move quietly around an open field just beyond, deploy as skirmishers, and drive in those of the enemy. We succeeded in passing the field without attracting the attention of the enemy. Eight companies were deployed as skirmishers, with two in reserve, and moved forward. The enemy was driven about three-quarters of a mile through a thick wood of timber and underbrush, where we came upon him in his works, quietly waiting an attack. The line was halted. After some time, orders were received to retire, which was done in good order. Went back and camped in open field, by General Baird's headquarters; loss, 1 wounded. August 6, crossed creek at mill and moved up toward works. Was not in line. In evening moved out and constructed works. August 7, remained in works. Major Barger was severely wounded by a stray shot. August 8, moved in the evening and constructed works in the interval between the left of the Forty-second Indiana and the right of the Fifteenth Corps. August 9, drove the enemy at daylight from his skirmish works on our front; lost 1 killed and 5 wounded. August 10, the regiment was sorely annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters and a battery of artillery posted on a hill to the right of our front; loss, 1 killed, 2 wounded. August 11, nothing further occurred than some skirmishing.

August 12, the skirmishing continued as usual until in the evening, when an armistice was proposed by one of our men and readily acceded to by the enemy; loss, 1 wounded.

August 13, charged the next line of works held by the skirmishers of the enemy and took them, capturing 28 prisoners; among whom were 2 lieutenants, and 24 stand of small-arms; loss, 2 killed and 5 wounded. Among the killed was Lieutenant Pomeroy, a brave and efficient officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery was severely wounded; I, being the ranking officer present, now took command. August 14, the enemy continued to annoy us with his sharpshooters and batteries from the hill before referred to. The firing on the picket-line was quite active; loss, 5 wounded. August 15, in the previous night I caused positions to be selected by ten of the best shots in the regiments for the purpose of keeping down the sharpshooters of the enemy, in consequence of which their fire was not so annoying on this day.

August 16, the usual skirmishing occurred, and the enemy made an assault upon the picket-line in the night, but accomplished nothing; loss, 2 wounded. August 17, nothing further occurred than the usual amount of skirmish firing. August 18, enemy made a spirited *attack* upon the picket-line in the night, but were repulsed; loss, 1

Wounded. August 19, usual amount of skirmishing; no casualties. August 20, considerable skirmish firing; casualties, 2 killed. Also constructed a line of works on the right.

August 21, were relieved at daylight and placed in reserve. Remained in same position till 26th August, nothing worthy of notice occurring that I have to report. On the 26th, in the night, moved to the right some three miles and took position in a new line of works. August 27, nothing further than a little skirmishing occurred. August 28, moved early in the morning and marched to the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and formed a line and constructed some rude works near Red Oak. August 29, early in the morning, in obedience to orders, the regiment moved north along the railroad. After passing the picket-line I was ordered to throw out three companies as skirmishers, and with the rest of the battalion in reserve, move off to the right until I came to a house that lay in the direction and to protect that flank. Companies C, E, and K, were deployed; reached the position without meeting any opposition; remained here some three hours, when I received orders to retire the skirmish line and bring it back to the works left in the morning, and which was accordingly done and without any difficulty. August 30, moved at an early hour; marched about ten miles and went into camp in the edge of a piece of timber. August 31, marched at daylight. On reaching the picket-line on the road to Jonesborough, I received orders to deploy the regiment as skirmishers on either side of the road. I immediately caused this to be done and moved forward. On moving about a mile I reached a road over which the Fifteenth Corps had passed that morning and the head of the column of the Seventeenth Corps were just coming up. Here, in obedience to orders, I halted the regiment and caused it to be assembled, then constructed slight works, and remained quiet until evening. In the evening marched two miles toward Jonesborough, then countermarched and returned to the camp of last night.

September 1, marched early in the morning about three miles on the Fayetteville road; was placed in position with the left of the regiment resting on the road, and there constructed works. September 2, marched to Jonesborough and camped. This concluded the participations of this command in the operations of the campaign of Northern Georgia up to the fall of Atlanta, on the 1st instant. It is probably proper to state that on the morning of the 6th instant I received orders to construct works immediately; shortly after to send out two companies, and G and H were accordingly detailed; within an hour they were outflanked by the enemy and driven in, with loss of 1 killed and 2 wounded. The killed was Lieutenant Sykes, a brave and valuable officer. In about another hour I received orders to withdraw my regiment, which was done in good order. Bivouacked at night a mile or so north of Jonesborough. The next day withdrew from here early in the morning and marched to Rough and Ready. September 8, marched at an early hour and went into camp at this place, in the afternoon.

The total loss of the regiment in the way of casualties during the campaign has been 4 commissioned officers killed and 5 wounded; 22 enlisted men killed, 95 wounded; aggregate, 127 killed and wounded.

T. A. MINSHALL,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Capt. J. W. FORD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 98.

Report of Lieut. Col. Rue P. Hutchins, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1864.

In obedience to circular from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report as follows:

This command moved with the army from Ringgold, Ga., May 7, 1864. Was engaged at Buzzard Roost as skirmishers May 11; 1 man killed and 1 mortally wounded. Moved to the right, through Snake Creek Gap, May 12. Was in the engagement at Resaca, May 14, Company E deployed as skirmishers, Lieut. James Mitchell in command. Lieutenant Mitchell was wounded at 12 m. on skirmish line. At 2 p. m an assault upon the enemy's works was ordered. The line moved forward, but were not successful in reaching the enemy's works. Were fortunate in finding cover in a small ravine, where the command did some close shooting, which forced the enemy to keep under cover of his works until dark, when we withdrew; lost 13 men killed and 33 wounded. At 8 a. m., May 15, were placed in second line. The enemy evacuated on the night of the 15th; moved in pursuit on the 16th. Found the enemy near Dallas, May 26. Were placed in front and skirmished with the enemy until June 2. On the night of June 5 the enemy withdrew to Lost Mountain. We were not in the front until June 17. Near Kenesaw Mountain, June 21, 1 man wounded on skirmish line; 9 p. m., were placed in second line of works. June 22, artillery firing heavy; 1 commissioned officer and 6 men wounded by shell from the enemy's guns.

July 1, 1 man killed by rebel sharpshooter. During the night of July 2 the enemy evacuated his position and retreated four miles below Marietta. The night of July 9 the enemy again withdrew across the Chattahoochee River. Camped on the opposite side of river from the enemy until July 17, when we moved across the river. During the engagement July 20 we were in support of the left wing of brigade; lost 1 man killed and 7 wounded by rebel shell. July 22, were engaged in front of Atlanta; 2 men wounded.

August 7, advanced the lines; 3 men wounded. August 13, 1 man killed. August 15, 1 man killed. August 20, 1 man wounded. August 24, 1 man killed. Moved the night of the 26th; no casualties in regiment since.

The officers and men of the command have done nobly. They have proved themselves brave and efficient in all skirmishes and engagements during the campaign.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUE P. HUTCHINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. W. FORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Nominal list of casualties (omitted) shows 21 men killed and 2 officers and 53 men wounded; total, 76.

No. 99.

eport of Maj. Michael H. Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST WISCONSIN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the perations of this regiment during the campaign commencing May at Ringgold, Ga., and ending September 8, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.:

May 7, moved south toward Buzzard Roost and at Tunnel Hill ormed line of battle, but met with no enemy. May 9, by order of eneral Carlin, this regiment and the Thirty-third Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, both under command of Lieutenant-Colnel Hobart, made a reconnaissance of the western face of Rocky ace Ridge south of the gap for the purpose of gaining the crest. fter passing with much caution along the base of the ridge for a ile skirmishers from both regiments were deployed, and the ascent egan. The regiment advanced behind the skirmishers and halted hen the latter had gained the foot of an almost perpendicular crest n the upper edge of which the rebel skirmishers were posted. The scent being there found impracticable, the detachment was ordered ack by General Carlin. Several shots were exchanged, and 1 ebel hit; no casualties to this regiment.

May 12, moved through Snake Creek Gap toward Resaca, and on the th, brigade being formed in two lines near Resaca, the Twenty-first eing the third regiment in the front line, at 10 a. m. the movement gainst the enemy began. One company (K) was on the skirmish line nd skirmished very heavily with the enemy for about half a mile rough thick undergrowth and in very hilly woods. The enemy's irmishers were driven from the woods and across an open field eyond a tortuous creek into their main line of works. This regient with the others in the brigade were formed near the edge of e wood, on a high bank of the creek, in the same order in which ey had advanced, and, by order of General Carlin, commanding igade, charged through the creek and across the open field upon e enemy's works, which were distant about 300 yards. The creek many places was waist deep to the men, and in moving through e ranks were very much broken. In this broken condition it erged into the open field under a most galling fire from the ene-y, in which it was impossible to again reform. In the impetuosity the charge many of the men were ahead of the regiment, but ere compelled to take shelter after advancing about half-way across e field, where they encountered another branch, and those behind, eing the hopelessness of gaining the enemy's works, took shelter hind stumps and whatever offered protection. The most of the giment during the afternoon fell back to the creek and remained ere under the shelter of temporary works, from which they kept p a fire upon the enemy that kept them close under their works ntil after dark, when those yet in the open field joined them, and e regiment was relieved and retired with the balance of the bri-ade to the rear to bivouac during the night. In the engagement e regiment lost in killed 9 men, and wounded 2 officers, Second ieutenants Harding and Fargo (both commanding companies), and 6 men. The enemy having evacuated Resaca on the night of the

May, the regiment moved with the brigade in all its marches ent into position with it on Pumpkin Vine Creek, near Dallas, May 27.

y 28, two companies of this regiment, under Captains Weisbrod dwards, drove the enemy's skirmishers from a very strong posi- n a wooded ridge and established our skirmish line 200 yards vance, and within that distance of the enemy's main line. The ent took position on the ridge from which the enemy's skir- rs had been driven.

y 30, about 6 p. m. that part of the line on which the Twenty- vas posted was attacked by part of Hood's corps, which ad- d from their main works in line of battle. The skirmish line them back, and those of this regiment took 1 wounded pris- Three dead rebels were left in front of the skirmish line of giment. This position was held until June 2, when the regi- was relieved by the One hundred and fifth Ohio, of a brigade General Baird's division, having been constantly skirmishing he enemy for six days, and much of the time the rebels and ccupying the summit of the same ridge within 30 yards of each firing constanly. During these six days' skirmishing lost 4 illed and 24 wounded.

e 6, marched within three miles of Acworth and changed posi- rom day to day with the brigade. When near Big Shanty, 17, the skirmish line of the brigade became again heavily en- with the enemy, driving him about a half mile. June 18, irmish line of the brigade, of which fifty men from this regi- formed a part, charged upon the enemy's rifle-pits and drove irmishers into the main line, capturing 13 prisoners, of whom irmishers of the Twenty-first took 7. The enemy that night loned his position and fell back to Kenesaw Mountain, and the ent moved up and took position at that place. Here the move- s are identical with those of the brigade, changing position as ed from one part of the line of the army to another, constantly the fire from the enemy's artillery, and a part of the regiment y every day on the skirmish line.

he night of July 2, 1864, the enemy again evacuated his posi- during this engagement lost 3 killed and 3 wounded. July 3, ed through Marietta, Ga., and went into camp about three south of that place. July 4, this regiment was deployed as ishers, covering the brigade, and advanced about one mile , where they came upon the enemy's works and became sharply ed with his skirmishers, driving them. July 5, the enemy fell to the Chattahoochee and the brigade followed. Having ad- d about two miles this regiment, under Maj. M. H. Fitch, and enth Wisconsin Infantry, under Captain Roby (the detach- being commanded by the former officer), were sent by order lonel McCook, commanding brigade, on a road leading to the from the main column for the purpose of opening communi- n with General McPherson's column, which was moving south el with the column and west of it; the detachment, preceded rmishers, advanced about two miles, when it came upon a part e line of rebel works at the Chattahoochee River, behind n the enemy was posted in force. The road upon which it had d is the main thoroughfare from Marietta to Atlanta. The skirmishers were driven during the whole march; the detach took position at the forks of a road nine and a half miles

from Atlanta, and being relieved about 3 p. m. by General Davis' division, joined the brigade in position east of it about one mile, having killed 2 rebels and taken 2 prisoners; no casualties occurred to the detachment. July 17, advanced across the Chattahoochee River, skirmishers from the regiment engaging and driving those of the enemy every day until the 20th of July, when the regiment, lying in the second line of the brigade on the crest of a hill near Peach Tree Creek, was ordered by Colonel McCook, commanding brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart, commanding second line, to move down the hill into the ravine and take position. At this time, about 4 p. m., a rebel line of battle had attacked most furiously the One hundred and fourth Illinois on the northern face of the hill beyond the ravine into which the Twenty-first was ordered, but the order not having been given to the commanding officer of this regiment, and he supposing the order was to move in support of the One-hundred and fourth Illinois against the rebels, charged upon the double-quick up the hill to the right of that regiment, the rebels falling back at the beginning of the movement, before the Twenty-first reached the position, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. In this affair the regiment lost 3 wounded. July 21, at 7 p. m. moved south one mile and threw up heavy earthworks, but July 22, the rebels having again fallen back, at daylight, we advanced to Atlanta and took position on the north side of that city.

August 7, the regiment, in the mean time, having moved toward the right of the position of our army, about 4 p. m. General Carlin ordered two companies of this regiment to be deployed against the rifle-pits occupied by the enemy's skirmishers. The first division of the regiment, commanded by Capt. Henry Turner, was moved forward, and they were supported in a few minutes by the second division, under Captain Edwards. These two divisions moved gallantly, but met with such stubborn resistance that the remaining six companies were thrown forward upon the charge, when the rebel pits were carried and several prisoners taken, among whom was a rebel captain. The regiment lost 13 wounded, among whom was Captain Turner, of Company D. This movement gave a good position for the main line to occupy within 150 yards of the enemy's works, which was held until August 21, at 8 p. m., when the regiment moved with the brigade around the left flank of the rebel army. August 28, came to the Montgomery railroad, six miles west of East Point. August 29, deployed as skirmishers in front of the brigade; moved east upon the Montgomery railroad, driving rebel cavalry about two miles, and moved back same day to point of departure. From that date until the present our movements have been merely marches, with the single exception of the retreat in the face of the enemy and in line of battle on September 6, when our skirmishers were engaged with the enemy, and 1 man was reported missing.

The total casualties to the regiment during the campaign are as follows: Killed, 19; wounded, 90; taken prisoners, 3; total, 112.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. FITCH,
Major, Comdg. Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers.

Capt. J. W. FORD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 100.

Reports of Maj. John R. Edie, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit for the information of the general commanding the division the following report of the operations of this brigade on the 1st instant:

At an early hour in the morning we took up our line of march from Mrs. Evans' farm in the direction of the railroad leading from Atlanta to Macon. We marched in rear of the Third Brigade. After proceeding some four or five miles, we reached a point on the Jonesborough road, about a mile and a half from the town and the railroad. A line of battle was there formed on the left of the Third Brigade, deploying the Sixteenth Infantry, Captain Barry, as skirmishers, and sending him forward with instructions to advance his line and drive the enemy until the railroad was reached. Capt. W. J. Fetterman, Eighteenth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, accompanied the Sixteenth, and reports its duties well and creditably performed. Captain Barry's regiment took possession of a point on the railroad, about two miles north of Jonesborough, and held it until the troops of the Fourth Corps occupied the ground. It then returned to the brigade, which had in the mean time been ordered forward and taken position on the right of the Third Brigade. The Nineteenth Infantry had been thrown to the front to make a connection with the skirmish line of General Morgan's division, on our right, and the Third Brigade, on our left. As we advanced some of the companies of the Nineteenth Infantry were thrown out of the skirmish line, and were formed in the line of battle on the right of the brigade. About 3 p. m. the brigade in a single line of battle, and without any support, was ordered to advance and attack the enemy in his works. Two regiments, the Sixteenth and Eighteenth, had to move through a dense thicket, which caused some confusion in their alignment. The two battalions of the Fifteenth and that part of the Nineteenth in the line of battle passed through an open field. After emerging from the wood the entire brigade had to pass a morass, densely covered with brambles and undergrowth, so that it was impossible to preserve an exact alignment. The officers and men, however, pressed through the swamp, and rushed gallantly up the hill in the face of a galling fire from the enemy, and before support of any kind was given them, succeeded in driving the enemy from their front line of works, which was held until some troops of General Baird's division were brought up to our relief. On the arrival of General Baird's troops the brigade, which had suffered severely from the enemy's fire, and had exhausted its supply of ammunition, fell back to the rear of the support, leaving them to finish the work they had so well begun; this General Baird's troops did with great gallantry. At dark, our ammunition replenished, we were again put in the front line, to the left of our point of attack, threw up works, held them through the night, and in the morning found no trace of the enemy. They had fled. In our attack a large number of prisoners were sent to the rear, but on account of troops from two divisions participating in the attack at the same point, it is impossible to say how many of the prisoners belonged to the brigade and how many to General Baird's troops. *I deem it a* most pleasurable duty to express the opinion that the

officers and men of this command are entitled to high commendation for the manner in which they went into and sustained themselves throughout this engagement. I but quote the language of a distinguished division commander, who witnessed the progress of the battle, when I say that "no troops ever fought better or more bravely."

I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of the different regimental and battalion commanders, and would respectfully call attention to their commendation of officers for gallant conduct. I would also respectfully call attention to the fact that there is not a sufficient number of officers with the command to enable the brigade to operate as effectively as it could if more were present. In my judgment, the thanks of the country are due to all the officers of this brigade who participated in the battle for the intrepidity of their conduct in action. To the battalion commanders—Captain Jewett, First Battalion, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain McManus, Second Battalion, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain Barry, Sixteenth Infantry; Captain Kellogg, Eighteenth Infantry, and Captain Mooney, Nineteenth Infantry—great praise is due for the manner in which they maneuvered their commands, and for their personal bravery in action. I regret to say that Captain Kellogg was severely wounded in the arm while leading his command (Eighteenth Infantry) up to the breastworks of the enemy. Captain Kellogg had crossed the works on horseback, and was urging the men forward at the time he was wounded. Captain Hull, of the same regiment, then assumed command, and fully sustained his high reputation as a soldier. It is due to the three officers serving on the brigade staff, Captains Fetterman and Mills, Eighteenth Infantry, and Lieutenant Estes, Sixteenth Infantry, to say that throughout the whole day's operations, their conduct was conspicuous for gallantry and bravery in the discharge of their duties.

Appended I have the honor to submit a condensed report of the number of muskets taken into the battle, together with the loss in killed, wounded, and missing.

JOHN R. EDIE,
Major Fifteenth Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. G. W. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

Report of casualties of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, for September 1, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.	Muskets taken in action.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
15th Infantry:										
1st Battalion	.....	4	1	8	.....	9	1	21	22	130
2d Battalion	....	5	.....	22	.....	3	.....	30	30	125
16th Infantry (detachment)	.....	2	1	29	.....	....	1	31	32	250
18th Infantry (detachment)	.....	9	3	31	.....	8	3	48	51	261
19th Infantry, 1st Battalion	.....	4	.....	9	.....	26	.....	39	39	118
Total	.....	24	5	99	.....	46	5	169	174	884

JOHN R. EDIE,
Major Fifteenth Infantry, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 2, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the campaign which commenced 7th of May, 1864, at Ringgold, Ga., and ended 1st of September, 1864, at Jonesborough, some twenty-two miles south of Atlanta, on the railroad leading from the latter place to Macon, Ga.:

The brigade was under the command of Brig. Gen. John H. King, and was constituted as follows: First Battalion, Fifteenth Infantry, Maj. Albert Tracy, 8 officers, 376 men; Second Battalion, Fifteenth Infantry, Maj. J. R. Edie, 10 officers, 307 men; First Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry, Capt. A. H. Stanton, 8 officers, 245 men; Second Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry, Capt. R. P. Barry, 5 officers, 257 men; First Battalion, Eighteenth Infantry, Capt. G. W. Smith, 13 officers, 257 men; Second Battalion, Eighteenth Infantry, Capt. W. J. Fetterman, 10 officers, 373 men; First Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry, Capt. James Mooney, 11 officers, 266 men; Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Col. William L. Stoughton, 16 officers, 428 men. Total, 81 officers, 2,509 men. The brigade staff at the commencement of the campaign was: First Lieut. William J. Lyster, aide-de-camp, acting assistant adjutant-general and ordnance officer; First Lieut. H. G. Litchfield, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. J. B. Mulligan, provost-marshal; Capt. J. R. Morledge, commissary of subsistence; Surg. Lewis Slusser, brigade medical director.

We left Ringgold on the morning of the 7th with the rest of the division, marching via Tunnel Hill in the direction of Dalton, Ga., the vicinity of which place we reached on the 9th of May, took position in front of Buzzard Roost Mountain, within range of the enemy's guns, posted on its summit. The brigade remained in this position till the 11th, when it was moved back about half a mile to get out of range of the rebel guns, some small loss having been sustained from their fire. On the 11th the Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Col. M. F. Moore, having returned from its veteran furlough, rejoined the brigade with 23 officers and 324 men. On the 12th broke up camp at daylight and marched for Snake Creek Gap, which point we reached after night-fall, and bivouacked till morning. On the 13th the brigade was put in line of battle, moving in the direction of Resaca, Ga., with the Eighteenth Infantry as skirmishers. On the 14th the line of battle was kept up, and skirmishing continued throughout the day, which ended in driving the enemy to their works in and about Resaca. Occupying a position with the rest of our corps in the center of the army, we lay within 800 yards of the enemy's intrenchments till the morning of the 16th, being under fire all the time. On this morning, the commanding officer of the Eighteenth Infantry having been directed to detail a company to advance and feel for the enemy, Capt. Anson Mills was sent with his company to the front and entered Resaca, returning with some 20 prisoners, and reporting that the enemy had evacuated Resaca and left our front. The brigade then moved into Resaca, and on the morning of the 17th started with the rest of the army in pursuit, passing through Adairsville and Calhoun on the 18th, Kingston on the 19th, and to a point near Cass Station on the 20th, where we remained till the 24th. At this point all the regimental wagons were taken, by order of the division commander, which will account for the subsequent delay in reports, all company

and regimental papers and desks being left behind. The brigade again moved on the 24th, crossing the Etowah River at Island Ford, passing Burnt Hickory, and reaching Pickett's Mills, or New Hope, on the evening of the 26th. Here the brigade was put in line of battle as a support to a part of the Fourth Corps, and at night threw up works covering their whole front. The brigade remained in this position from the 27th of May till the 5th day of June, under fire all the time. Incessant vigilance and resolute determination were all the time necessary to hold the position. The enemy kept up during these days a continuous and fatal discharge of musketry, shell, and canister. The casualties at this point were numerous. During the time the brigade remained at Pickett's Mills, General R. W. Johnson, commanding the division, was somewhat injured by a 12-pounder shell, and being otherwise in ill health was granted a leave of absence. This placed General King, our brigade commander, in charge of the division, and the command of the brigade devolved upon Col. William L. Stoughton, Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, who retained it until 4th of July following. The conduct of the officers and men during the nine days the command lay at this hazardous point is worthy of great commendation, and I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to their gallantry.

It having been ascertained on the morning of the 6th of June that the enemy had again fallen back from our front, the brigade, with the rest of the army, started in pursuit and marched to a point near Big Shanty, on the Georgia State railroad. Here we remained till June 10, when the brigade again marched, skirmishing and feeling for the enemy till the 22d, when it reached Kenesaw Mountain and relieved a brigade of the Fourth Corps, commanded by General Whitaker. Here we remained within 100 yards of the enemy's works and under fire of his artillery and sharpshooters till the morning of the 3d of July, when the opposing force once more retreated, and we again followed, picking up more prisoners and deserters by the way. The brigade passed through Marietta on the morning of the 3d in pursuit of the retreating enemy, following him in the direction of the Chattahoochee River. After advancing about two miles from Marietta, our troops came up with rear of the enemy, and sharp skirmishing ensued, participated in by the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Infantry. This continued till night, when the brigade bivouacked till morning. July 4, commenced pressing the enemy with a strong skirmish line, parts of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Infantry and Eleventh Michigan Volunteers. During the 3d and 4th the whole brigade was under severe and destructive fire, losing in killed and wounded some 50 men. On the latter day Colonel Stoughton, commanding the brigade, was severely wounded in the leg by a piece of shell. He was sent to the rear, and the command assumed by Col. M. F. Moore, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, who retained it until General King returned to the brigade on the 13th of July. The troops behaved with coolness and bravery on both these days, and on the 4th succeeded in dislodging the enemy from their rifle-pits, and driving them into their main line of works. July 5, enemy again gone, having fallen back to the Chattahoochee, we started after and took position on the 6th about one mile to the right of Vining's Station, on the Georgia State railroad, fronting the enemy and the river. Here we remained in range of the enemy's artillery, an occasional shot passing our camp, until the 17th of July, when, the enemy having once more made a retrograde movement, we crossed

the Chattahoochee at Pace's Ferry. On the 13th, and during our stay on the north side of the Chattahoochee, General Johnson having returned from leave of absence, General King resumed command of the brigade. On the 15th of July the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers were temporarily detached from this brigade and attached to the Third Brigade of the division. July 18, pushed forward and crossed Nancy's Creek in pursuit. July 20, crossed Peach Tree Creek and took position in line of battle in the afternoon of that day. Here, although the brigade was not actively engaged with the enemy, it was exposed to a dangerous fire of shell and canister, which the enemy opened upon our forces. In the evening the brigade was ordered to the left about two miles to fill a gap on General Newton's left, the Fifteenth Infantry being detached and sent to a mill farther to the left to guard a bridge crossing the Peach Tree Creek. Remained in this position till the morning of July 22, when we rejoined the division and marched in the direction of Atlanta until within two miles of that place, where we took position, built works, and remained till August 3, all the time under severe musketry and artillery fire. During these twelve days all the battalions composing the brigade were engaged at different times on the picket and skirmish line, and in the face of fire engaged in steadily forcing the enemy back from our front. August 3, the brigade marched to the extreme right of the army and camped for the night. August 4, ordered to the front near Utoy Creek, where the Eighteenth and a part of the Fifteenth were deployed as skirmishers, and the rest of the brigade drawn up in line of battle near Bankston's house. The skirmishers drove the rebel picket across the Utoy, when we were ordered back for the purpose of breaking camp and crossing the Utoy, which we did that night. August 5, this brigade was sent out with First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, on reconnaissance, remaining out till dark, when upon our return we were ordered to the left, bivouacking in a field near the Utoy Creek. On the morning of the 6th we took position in the line of our army in works to the right of the Fifteenth Corps. On this day General King again assumed command of the division, and being notified that I was the senior officer present with the brigade for duty, I took command. General King did not return to the brigade during the remainder of the campaign. Lieut. Col. M. Mudge, Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, who joined after Colonel Stoughton was wounded, was present with the command, but was sick at the time and did duty but two days from the 6th until his regiment was withdrawn from the brigade; those were the 7th and 8th.

August 7, about 1 p. m. I was directed by the division commander to throw forward the Eighteenth Infantry as a skirmish line, to be followed by the Fifteenth Infantry in line of battle. This was done, and subsequently the Eleventh Michigan was sent forward to take position on the right of the Fifteenth. A spirited and determined engagement ensued, which resulted in driving the enemy from his rifle-pits, capturing a large number of prisoners, and advancing our line to within 150 yards of the enemy's main line of works. Here works were thrown up at night, and the position held until our army made its grand movement to the right, on the night of the 26th of August. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct displayed by the officers and men in this engagement. It was as severe as any of the campaign, and right well and nobly did the forces engaged sustain themselves. Capt. L. M. Kellogg, commanding the Eighteenth; Capt. Horace Jewett, commanding the First

attalion, Fifteenth Infantry, and Capt. W. S. McManus, commanding the Second Battalion, Fifteenth, are entitled to be mentioned with special commendation for their bravery and for the skill with which they handled their commands. Capt. James Curtis, who had been in command of the First Battalion, Fifteenth Infantry, was struck in the mouth with a musket-ball just before the Fifteenth advanced. I respectfully refer to the reports of battalion and detachment commanders for the names of those officers who distinguished themselves on this occasion. Our casualties in this engagement were quite large, having lost 4 officers wounded, 22 enlisted men killed, 146 wounded, and 7 missing, making an aggregate of 179. The loss of the enemy is not accurately known, but it is believed to have nearly equaled ours in killed and wounded, and there was sent to the rear by the troops of this brigade over 125 prisoners, besides a considerable number sent to the rear who fell into the hands of troops not engaged in the fight. During the night of the 7th a united attempt was made to dislodge us from the ground we had gained, but was handsomely repulsed. On two successive days (19th and 20th), while we remained in the works at this position, our lines were taken by an extension of the lines of the First Brigade, while we moved on each of those days some three miles to the right, to make, in connection with two brigades of the Second and two of the Third Division, a support to the Twenty-third Corps. On the night of the 26th of August, at 8 o'clock, we withdrew from the works, and moved with the rest of the army to the right, commencing that series of movements which ended with the battle of Jonesborough, on the 1st day of September. We marched some three miles to the right on the 26th, went into camp, and remained there during next day, and on the evening of the 28th reached the West Point railroad, which we assisted in destroying on the 29th. On the 30th moved again to the right, camping on the farm of Mrs. Evans, about 5 miles from Renfroe's. The 31st marched to Renfroe's in the morning, went into line of battle, and about the middle of the afternoon moved in the direction of the Macon railroad for about a mile and a half, when we were halted and ordered back to our camp of the previous night. At an early hour on the 1st of September we moved in the direction of Jonesborough. On this day the memorable engagement of Jonesborough took place. As I have made that engagement the subject of a special report, I would respectfully refer to that report for an account of the day's operations, and ask that it be considered a part of this, in order that I may not be too voluminous. On the 2d we went into Jonesborough, where we remained till the afternoon of the 4th, when we leisurely fell back to a position near Atlanta, which place we have occupied since.

At the commencement of the campaign we had 109 commissioned officers and 2,933 enlisted men. This number was increased during the campaign by recruits joining the different regiments to the number of at least 300. On the 15th of July the Sixty-ninth Ohio was detached from the brigade. On the 27th of August the Eleventh Michigan was relieved from duty with the brigade and ordered to Chattanooga, preparatory to being mustered out of the service, the time of the regiment having nearly expired. The casualties of the brigade during the entire campaign were, 1 officer killed and 16 wounded; 122 enlisted men killed, 512 wounded, and 43 missing, making an aggregate of 694. It is proper to state that Capt. E. Gay joined the Sixteenth Infantry, and assumed command of it at Cass Station, and Capt. *Lyman M. Kellogg* joined and assumed command

of the Eighteenth Infantry on the 14th of June. These officers, sc after joining, consolidated their commands, making but one batt ion out of the two in the Sixteenth, and one out of the two in t Eighteenth. On the 1st of September the number of officers a men present for duty with the brigade were, commissioned office 39; enlisted men, 1,318; aggregate, 1,357.

I transmit herewith the reports of the commanders of such batt ions as remained with the brigade on the 1st of September, 1864.

I cannot close this report without calling attention to the fact tl more than one-half of an entire campaign of 120 days was pas by this brigade under the fire of the enemy, and that in ev position in which they were placed, both officers and men p formed their duty so as to entitle them to the thanks and gratitu of the country.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your most obe ent servant,

JOHN R. EDIE,
Major Fifteenth Infantry, Commanding

Capt. G. W. SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, 14th Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

Recapitulation of casualties during the campaign in Georgia ending Septem 2, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
15th Infantry:									
1st Battalion	...	39	2	101	.....	2	2	142	
2d Battalion	1	14	1	93	.....	8	2	115	
16th Infantry (detachment)	.....	16	2	92	.....	10	2	118	
18th Infantry:									
1st Battalion	.....	17	4	82	.....	5	4	104	
2d Battalion	.....	21	6	84	.....	12	6	117	
19th Infantry, 1st Battalion	.....	14	1	55	.....	6	1	75	
Total	1	121	16	507	.....	43	17	671	

JOHN R. EDIE,
Major Fifteenth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 16, 1864.

No. 101.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Brigham, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infant of operations May 8–*August* 25.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, C M. F. Moore in command, reached Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 8 day of May, 1864, on return from veteran furlough.

May 9, started for the front to join brigade; camped in Rossvil Ga., same night. Next day marched two miles beyond Ringgo Ga., and went into camp.

May 11, broke camp and marched to Buzzard Roost Gap, and there the command reported to General King, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. On the next evening the regiment continued their line of march, passing through Snake Creek Gap, and reaching the battle-ground of Resaca at sunset on the 13th day of May, and was placed in position on the front line and was relieved late in the evening by the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The command going to the left, taking a new position on the front line, remained there until morning, and at 9 a. m. skirmishers were thrown out and the line advanced, the enemy's skirmishers obstinately contesting the ground, the enemy's line of skirmishers having been heavily re-enforced. Our line having steadily advanced, came upon them at 12 m., and the order to charge being given, the regiment advanced, under a heavy fire and through heavy underbrush, in advance of the line upon the enemy, driving them into their works and developing their line. The regiment remained in front of the enemy's works until the morning of the 17th day of May, capturing 8 prisoners. The enemy evacuated their works on the night previous. The command then left for Pumpkin Vine Creek, and reached there on the 27th, and commenced throwing up earth-works and continued skirmishing with the enemy until the 5th day of June, at which time the enemy evacuated their works.

June 6, the regiment started for Kenesaw Mountain and came in sight of it on the 11th, and on the night of the 22d day of June the regiment was placed in the front line of works, relieving the Eighty-fourth Indiana, belonging to the Fourth Army Corps, where it remained until the night of the 27th, when the brigade was relieved; the command going to the rear and remaining in reserve until the night of July 2, at which time the enemy evacuated their works. On the morning of the 3d the command marched in pursuit of the enemy, passing through the town of Marietta, our skirmishers engaging those of the enemy in the evening. The regiment then threw up earth-works, and remained in them during the night. The next day the enemy was driven from his line of works and retreated from our front, leaving us in possession of his main line of works. On the 5th day of July the regiment joined in pursuit of the enemy, taking 3 prisoners. The regiment was then engaged in doing picket duty until the 17th, when it crossed the Chattahoochee River, and on the night of the 19th of July crossed Peach Tree Creek, and on the 20th was placed in position and commenced throwing up a line of works. On the 21st the regiment was ordered in front of the works for the purpose of charging the enemy's skirmishers then lying in their rifle-pits, 400 yards in advance of our line. The regiment was supported on the right by the Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The order to charge was given at 4 p. m., when the line advanced on a double-quick under a severe fire from the enemy. The enemy's line was gained, and they were driven from their works, the regiment taking 35 prisoners, and drove the enemy a quarter of a mile. The regiment halted and threw up earth-works. On the morning of July 22 the command moved forward to within two and a half miles of Atlanta, Ga., and remained in front of the city until the 25th day of August, 1864. Lieutenant-Colonel Brigham was in command of the regiment from the 13th day of May to the 25th day of August, 1864, Col. M. F. Moore having assumed command of the brigade.

J. H. BRIGHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

No. 102.

Report of Capt. Lewis E. Hicks, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations August 25–September 2.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VET. VOLS.,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the regiment under my command from the 25th day of August to the 2d day of September, 1864:

On the evening of the 25th of August marched to rejoin the division. On the 28th marched to a point on the Montgomery railroad near Red Oak. Next day were engaged tearing up the road, burning ties, and bending and twisting the rails.

August 30, marched toward the Macon railroad, and encamped within three miles of it. On the 1st day of September, 1864, marched to meet the enemy, the Sixty-ninth Regiment having the advance of the Third Brigade. Threw out six companies as skirmishers, the remaining four in reserve, and advanced on the Jonesborough road until a junction was formed with the left of the skirmish line of the Seventeenth Corps. The brigade being then ordered to reconnoiter and develop the force in our front, we advanced in line of battle through a strip of woods and into an open field, where we received the fire of the enemy's outposts, consisting of a light line of cavalry, dismounted and protected by rail piles, with two pieces of artillery. We charged across a swamp, intersected by two wide and deep ditches, whose banks were lined with briars, and up the opposite slope, and routed the enemy, without loss to ourselves and captured a caisson from them. We then advanced to the Macon railroad, and forming in line of battle at right angles to it (the Sixty-ninth Regiment being on the right of the front line), threw out skirmishers, and moved forward through a dense thicket. On emerging from the woods into an open field the enemy's skirmishers were encountered, and soon driven in, and we held their line of pits in the edge of the woods. After some delay in readjusting the line (the Sixty-ninth being now placed in the center), we advanced to charge the rebel works. We reached a point within fifty yards of the works, and held it for fifteen minutes, under a murderous fire which speedily decimated our ranks. The regiments on the right and left having already withdrawn, the Sixty-ninth fell back a short distance and reformed. The color-bearer having been killed, the colors were left between the hostile lines. In order to cover them by our fire and prevent their capture by the enemy, the regiment was held in the woods in advance of the rest of the line, which had retired to the works in the edge of the woods. The colors were thus saved from capture and were recovered in the second charge. After a brief interval the regiment again charged with the rest of the line and the Thirty-eighth Indiana of the second line. The enemy was dislodged, after a desperate struggle, from the portion of his works on the right of the railroad, and did not regain them. Seven prisoners were captured and taken to the rear by men belonging to my command. We held the ground fought over by our picket-line, and next morning occupied Jonesborough.

LEW. E. HICKS,
Captain, Comdg. Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Vet. Vols.

Lieut. H. O. MONTAGUE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 103.

Reports of Capt. Horace Jewett, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding First Battalion.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September —, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that a detachment of the Fifteenth Infantry, consisting of six companies of the First Battalion and two companies of the Third Battalion, under the command of Maj. Albert Tracy, broke up their winter encampment at Graysville, Ga., the 3d day of May, and marched to Ringgold, a distance of six miles. On the 7th it marched to Tunnel Hill, where it bivouacked. The 9th it took up position in front of Buzzard Roost, where it was subjected to a severe shelling by the enemy, having 1 private killed and 1 corporal and 1 private wounded.

May 12, it marched to Snake Creek Gap, distance thirteen miles. On the 13th, 14th, and 15th was skirmishing with the enemy, losing in the various skirmishes 1 private killed and 4 wounded. On the 16th marched through Resaca and bivouacked. 17th, marched in pursuit of the enemy through Calhoun, encamping near Adairsville. 18th, marched a distance of four and a half miles on the road to Kingston, from whence, on the 19th, it marched to the Etowah River. Forded the river on the 24th, and marched six miles on the road to Huntsville. On the 26th it marched into position near Dallas, Ga.

May 27, marched three miles in the direction of New Hope Church, took up position, and was shelled by the enemy. From this time to the 5th of June we were constantly skirmishing with the enemy, losing during the time 1 corporal and 6 privates killed, and 1 corporal and 10 privates wounded. The enemy having left their position on the 6th, the battalion marched toward Acworth, and encamped.

June 10, marched two miles and intrenched, remaining in this position the 11th, 12th, and 13th. From this time to July 3 we were constantly engaged in skirmishing and making approaches to the enemy's position on Kenesaw Mountain, losing in the various skirmishes 1 corporal and 2 privates killed, and 1 corporal and 5 privates wounded. July 3, marched a distance of five miles, through Marietta, Ga., driving their shirmishers from a position at an old house on a hill near Neal Dow Station, our loss being 1 corporal and 1 private killed, and 1 corporal, 1 musician and 5 privates wounded.

July 4, in reserve, and subjected to a severe shelling, losing 3 privates killed and 3 wounded.

July 5, marched three miles toward the Chattahoochee River and went into camp. On the 17th crossed the river and bivouacked. 20th, marched eight miles and took a position in front of Atlanta.

July 22, marched six miles and took up another position, in which it remained during the month, losing 1 private killed and 4 wounded.

August 1, the battalion marched four miles to the right. 2d, marched two miles and took up position. 3d, fortified, and in the morning moved back two miles to the left, and took our position in the front line. 4th, 5th, and 6th, remained in camp. August 7, charged the enemy's works, capturing a few prisoners and advancing our lines one-quarter of a mile. Our loss in the engagement was 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 9 privates killed; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 50 privates wounded. Here we fortified and remained

in camp until the 26th, when we broke up camp, marching six miles to the right. 28th, marched to the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, a part of which we destroyed on the next day. 30th, marched four miles. 31st, marched three miles to the right, returning at night to the camp we left in the morning. September 1, marched two and a half miles and took part in the battle of Jonesborough, of which I send you a report, appended. 2d, marched to Jonesborough, encamping in the outskirts of the town. 6th, marched two miles on the Atlanta road and bivouacked. 7th, marched to Rough and Ready. 8th, marched to our present position near Atlanta.

This command left Graysville with 9 commissioned officers and 380 enlisted men. Company C, Third Battalion, joined from Fort Adams, R. I., with one officer and eighty-nine enlisted men. At Tunnel Hill a leave of absence was granted to Maj. Albert Tracy, and the command devolved upon Capt. A. B. Dod, who retained command until August 1. At this date, Captain Dod receiving a leave of absence to await the acceptation of his resignation, Capt. James Curtis relieved him. When we were drawn up in line behind our breast-works, before making the charge of August 7, I was notified that Captain Curtis had been wounded, and being the ranking officer present assumed command.

From the commencement to the ending of this campaign, which has resulted in the capture of Atlanta, it has been one continual series of skirmishes and approaches to the enemy's position, alternately marching, fighting, and fortifying. At least two-thirds of the time we have been subjected to the fire of their artillery and musketry, and our proportion in killed to wounded has been much above the average. Our loss in the various skirmishes and battles is 39 enlisted men killed, 2 officers, 101 enlisted men wounded, and 2 privates missing (supposed to have been captured). The greatest loss and most severe fire sustained at any one time was on the 7th of August. In that charge we were subjected to a direct oblique and enfilading fire of both artillery and musketry from the time we left our works till we took possession of their rifle-pits. The conduct of the officers and men of this battalion during this campaign was entirely satisfactory to myself and highly creditable to them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE JEWETT,

Captain, Fifteenth Infantry, Comdg. First Battalion.

Capt. W. J. FETTERMAN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

CAMP FIRST BATTALION, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY,

September 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 1st of September a detachment of the Fifteenth Infantry, consisting of four companies of the First, namely, C, F, G, and H, consolidated, and Companies A, B, and C of the Third Battalion, under my command, were in bivouac about five miles from Jonesborough. Between the hours of 7 and 8 in the morning the brigade to which I am attached was ordered to move in the direction of Jonesborough, following the Third Brigade of the division, the detachment taking the right of the brigade. We had marched about two and a half miles on the road when we were ordered into the woods to the left of the road, forming a line of battle facing about southeast, some regiment of

the Third Brigade—name unknown—being on my right, the Second Battalion, of the Fifteenth, on my left. After forming line we moved by the right of companies through an open field to the crest of a hill, about 1,000 yards in our front, and here halted, again forming line. We had been in this position about one hour when Prescott's battery was moved forward to a hill 150 yards in our front, and I was ordered to move forward to the support of the battery, forming a line to the left and facing nearly south, the extension of our lines being at an angle of ninety degrees, with the enemy's works in our front. After remaining in this position a short time the command was moved by the left flank about sixty yards, faced to the front, and then ordered, together with the rest of the brigade, to advance upon the enemy's works, which they had established on the crest of a hill, about 600 yards in our front. Between us and them was an open field, descending the first 300 yards, ascending the rest of the distance. Near the center of the field ran a brook, on the banks of which was an almost impenetrable undergrowth of vines and bushes. We moved the first half of the distance at quick time, but the enemy's fire becoming rather severe, after passing the brook we double-quicked till we got up to their works. Not having support, we were obliged to retire, reforming about 150 yards from their works. The second time we charged their line. Again we were driven back from their works. Our line was reformed about 200 yards to the rear, and, fresh troops coming up to the attack, we remained there the rest of the night. I went into the battle with 3 officers, 23 non-commissioned officers, and 113 privates. Out of this number I had 4 privates killed; 1 officer, 6 non-commissioned officers, and 4 privates wounded, and 2 privates missing.

To Lieutenants Honey, Harrison, and Williams I am indebted for valuable assistance rendered during the engagement, always in front, leading and encouraging the men by their example. The non-commissioned officers displayed zeal in assisting to carry out orders. Sergeants Lovejoy and Carson, in command of Companies A and B, Third Battalion, deserve a great deal of credit for the manner in which they discharged their duties, the former being wounded within ten yards of the enemy's works.

The men behaved with their usual gallantry, all seeming to be stimulated with the idea that upon his individual efforts depended our final success.

HORACE JEWETT.

[Capt. W. J. FETTERMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 104.

Reports of Capt. William S. McManus, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Second Battalion.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTALION, FIFTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
White Hall, Ga., September 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the marches, battles, and engagements in which this battalion participated in the campaign of Atlanta:

The battalion, composed of six companies—Company A, commaned by Lieutenant Jackson; Company B, by Capt. W. S. Mc-

Manus; Company C, by Captain Norton; Company D, by Lieutenant Derickson with Lieutenant Burness; Company E, by Lieutenant Harrison, and Company F, by Lieutenant Forbes, numbering in all 10 officers and 307 enlisted men—left Graysville, Ga., on the 3d of May, under the command of Maj. John R. Edie, as a part of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and marched to Ringgold and went into camp. Remained at Ringgold until the 7th of May, when the battalion marched to Tunnel Hill and went into bivouac for the night two miles east of the tunnel. On the next day (8th), Major Edie assuming command of the detachment of the First and Second Battalions, the command of this battalion devolved upon me. This day the battalion marched in the direction of Buzzard Roost Mountain for a distance of one mile and a half, when the brigade, forming line of battle, this battalion in the front line and on the left of First Battalion, advanced and took up a position opposite and within one mile of Buzzard Roost Gap. Bivouacked at this point for the night, and on the afternoon of the next day advanced to the foot of the mountain, the battalion going into position on the right of the gap and under a continuous fire of shell from the enemy's cannon, the fire lasting until darkness set in. Remained in this position (losing 1 man wounded by sharpshooters) until daylight of the 11th instant, when the battalion was ordered into the woods, under cover from sharpshooters, one-half mile in rear, where it rested until daylight of the next day (12th), when the brigade moved to the right and through Snake [Creek] Gap, we going into bivouac for the night in Sugar Valley. By order of division commander left the knapsacks (packed) at this place, and next day (13th) advanced six miles, the brigade moving a portion of the time in line of battle, this battalion being in the second line and on the right of the First Battalion. Bivouacked for the night four miles east of Resaca. On the morning of the following day (14th instant) the brigade advanced in line of battle, this battalion in the front line, on the right of the First Battalion, when the brigade skirmish line meeting that of the enemy's, and the first line becoming engaged, was relieved by the second line in the afternoon, this battalion throwing up works that night. Remained in advance all next day (15th), losing 1 man wounded on skirmish line, when the enemy evacuated that night. We marched into Resaca the next day (16th) and bivouacked for the night. On the 17th, 18th, and 19th were on the march, passing through Calhoun, Adairsville, and Kingston, at which latter place we threw up works. On the 20th marched southeast of Kingston two miles, built works, and went into bivouac, remaining until the 23d instant, on which day we marched to the north bank of the Etowah River.

While at Kingston, in compliance with an order from division commander, turned in all our transportation, which consisted then of only one wagon, and sent to the rear all tents and officers' baggage. On the 24th crossed the river by fording, marched eight miles, went into bivouac, and remained until the 26th, on which day marched to Pumpkin Vine Creek. On the 27th moved to the left of the Fourth Army Corps and went into position at New Hope Church, where the battalion threw up works under a heavy fire of the enemy's cannon, losing 3 men wounded. Remained in this position at New Hope Church until the 5th day of June, when the enemy evacuated, losing 1 officer, Lieutenant Forbes, killed on skirmish line 31st of May;

1 man killed and 6 wounded on the 28th; 1 wounded on the 31st, and 1 on June 1. Distance marched during the month of May, 105 miles. On the 5th of June occupied the enemy's works, and at 10 a. m. next day advanced four miles in the direction of Acworth; went into bivouac, and remained until the 10th instant, when we again moved in the same direction, advancing a portion of the time in line of battle, the battalion being in the first line and on the left of the First Battalion; distance marched this day, four miles. On the 11th instant advanced one mile, built works, and moved in the afternoon by the right of companies to the front, a distance of two miles, and built new works, behind which we lay until the 14th instant, when we advanced one mile and again built new works. On the 16th Colonel Stoughton, who was then in command of the brigade, ordered me, through Major Edie, detachment commander, to deploy the battalion as skirmishers and advance to a strip of woods in our front, and drive the enemy's skirmishers out of it, which was accomplished, and the ground held until evening, when the First Brigade took possession, and I, being relieved, returned to works occupied in the morning. Here we lay until the morning of the 18th instant, when we moved to the front and right the distance of a mile. During the night of the 18th the enemy withdrew to a position on line with Kenesaw Mountain, and on the 19th we advanced to within two miles of the mountain, and on the immediate front. On the 20th moved to the right of Kenesaw, and being in reserve, went into bivouac, concealed by woods, and remained until the night of the 22d, when we moved to the front and relieved troops of Whitaker's brigade, Fourth Army Corps, who were occupying intrenchments; occupied this position until the 27th, losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded, being exposed during the time to the enemy's artillery, they having a battery planted in our immediate front and within 250 yards. Being relieved on the night of the 27th, was ordered in reserve into woods half a mile in rear, where we bivouacked until the night of July 2, at which time we moved to left and relieved troops of the Fifteenth Corps in front of Kenesaw Mountain. Distance marched during the month of June, eighteen miles.

The enemy evacuating on the night of July 2, the ensuing day we followed in pursuit, passing through Marietta, and overtaking the enemy at Neal Dow Station. At 3 p. m. the battalion was ordered out as skirmishers and was engaged until night-fall, losing 3 men wounded. Remained on the line all night and was relieved by the Eighteenth Infantry at daylight of the 4th. At 12 m. moved to the support of Prescott's battery, and at dusk relieved the Eighteenth Infantry on advanced line, and during the night built works. At daylight, finding the enemy had retired during the night, sent out skirmishers, who captured 9 rebel prisoners. Commenced pursuing at 10 a. m. of the 5th instant, which was continued to the north bank of the Chattahoochee River, where we went into camp one mile and a half west of Vining's Station, and rested until the 17th instant. On the 16th of this month our transportation and baggage were returned to us and were most welcomely received, as the officers suffered great inconvenience from want of clothing, company papers, &c. At 4 p. m. on the 17th crossed to the south bank of the Chattahoochee and bivouacked for the night. On the 18th and 19th moved slowly forward, a portion of the time in line of bat-

tle, and on the 20th crossed Peach Tree Creek early in the morning, lying in reserve until 3 p. m., when we advanced and took position in second line under a severe fire of the enemy's cannon, to which we were exposed until dusk, when we moved to the left seven miles and relieved troops belonging to the Fourth Army Corps, who were guarding a ford. Here we remained until the morning of the 22d, when we found the enemy had retired to Atlanta and occupied the fortifications for its defense. The same day we closely pursued and took up position at 3 p. m. within range of their works and two and a half miles north of the city, which position we occupied until the 27th instant. On this day, in compliance with a field order of the day, the battalion was detailed to worry the enemy and attract his attention to the front of our division. In executing this order the battalion attacked the enemy's skirmish line and drove his skirmishers into their works, holding the ground thus gained until night-fall, when, our object having been accomplished, we withdrew and returned to our works. In the skirmish we lost 1 officer, Lieutenant Jackson, and 3 men wounded. On the 29th the battalion went on picket at 6 p. m. and remained until 5 p. m. of the 30th, losing 4 men wounded, when we returned to ground occupied on 29th; went into bivouac and remained until August 2. Distance marched during July, thirty miles. On the 2d of August advanced 300 yards and built works, and on the 3d left these works, having been relieved by troops of the Twentieth Army Corps, and marched to the extreme right flank of the army and built works. On the 4th went with the brigade on a reconnaissance and returned same evening and occupied the works we had before constructed. On the 6th instant moved two and a half miles to the left and took up position at Utoy Creek, on the left of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. On the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., received orders to advance upon the enemy and drive him as far as possible. The battalion crossed over the works which were on one side of an open field 500 yards wide, and charged over this field under a destructive fire from the well-filled rebel rifle-pits. These we ran over, capturing all rebels, 95 in number, who occupied them. This was a difficult task, as within a few yards of the pits was a steep bank, fifteen feet in height, and in ascending which our lines were necessarily broken to some extent. After securing our prisoners and reforming the line we advanced to within fifty feet of the enemy's main line of works, a portion of the command going far enough to become entangled in the abatis. At this moment the enemy opened a murderous fire of grape and canister, and, judging it impossible to carry the works with our force, orders were received to fall back twenty yards, reform the line, and build works. This battalion remained here until daylight of the 8th, when it was relieved and returned to the old works in rear. During this assault the battalion was under a severe fire from 3 p. m. till dark, losing 3 killed, 41 wounded, and 8 missing. On the 9th instant moved into works built on the night of the 7th, remaining until the night of the 10th instant, losing 2 men killed and 3 wounded. On the 11th moved into works on left of Third Division, relieving troops belonging to Este's brigade, and remained until the 26th instant, having 11 deserters come into our line, and losing 3 men wounded while in this position. On the night of the 26th abandoned the works, moving out quietly at 8 o'clock, leaving a strong skirmish line behind

with orders to follow just before daybreak, and moved to the right, lying in rear of Fourth Corps all next day. On the 28th marched to the right and on to the West Point railroad, the battalion going on picket for the night; and the next morning, being relieved at 6 a. m., was detailed with the rest of the brigade to assist in the destruction of the West Point railroad, Companies A and B being for a portion of the day thrown out as skirmishers and engaged. On the 30th and 31st moved to the right and in the direction of Jonesborough; distance marched during the month, fifty-seven miles. The battle of Jonesborough, fought on September 1 (a report of the part taken by this battalion herewith inclosed), has gloriously terminated the Georgia campaign.

It is impossible, in a report necessarily circumscribed, to detail the many incidents of a campaign embracing a period of over four months, which it might otherwise be both useful and interesting to place upon record. The fatiguing marches by day and night, the ceaseless vigilance required by the constant proximity of the enemy, the days of suspense and danger passed in the confinement of the trenches, the hazardous experiences in the picket and skirmish line, and the peculiarly difficult and dangerous character of the campaign throughout, might all be separately alluded to, and when thus detailed the zeal and devotion which has always been manifested by the enlisted men of the command, would be made conspicuous. They have endured the hardships of the campaign with a true soldierly contentment, and too much praise cannot be given them for their conduct on all occasions.

In conclusion, I respectfully direct special attention to that part of my report of the battle of the 1st which gives honorable mention of several non-commissioned officers of the battalion. I also particularly desire to compliment the deserving line officers of the command. To Captain Norton, who was the second ranking officer present, and upon whom the command often devolved, I can say no more to a good and faithful officer than that he was present with the command, zealously discharging his duty, until August 26, when sickness compelled him to leave his company for the hospital. To Lieutenants Jackson, Harrison, Burness, and Quartermaster Potter, I would say that they performed their respective duties well and faithfully, and are deserving of their Government. To Adjutant Knapp I can but repeat the expressions used in my report of the 1st as regards his merits as an officer. In the death of Second Lieutenant Forbes, who was killed at New Hope Church, May 31, the service has lost a brave, honest, and intelligent officer. Acting Assistant Surgeon Bigham has also been constant and unremitting in the discharge of his duties. By his studied care always to be present with the command, whether in bivouac or in the field, he gives assurance that, either in case of sickness or wounds, all that skill and prompt attention can do shall be done for those who suffer.

The entire distance marched during the campaign is 210 miles.

List of casualties: Killed, 15; wounded, 94; missing, 8; total, 117.

W. S. McMANUS,
Captain, Fifteenth Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. W. J. FETTERMAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTALION, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with yesterday's order requiring a repor from the battalion commanders of the part taken by their battalion in the engagement of the 1st instant, I have the honor to make th following report:

When the brigade was first drawn up in line of battle the positio of this battalion was the second from the right, its left resting on road. Here we threw up works. When the brigade again move forward it was by the left flank, this battalion going first, an moved about 200 yards to the edge of a woods, where the brigad was again formed in line, this battalion being on the left. The lin being formed, we moved almost directly east, by the right of compa nies to the front, this battalion being the battalion of direction, an formed line, my left resting on the right of the Third Brigade When we again moved it was by the right flank, and to that posi tion occupied by Prescott's battery, where we formed line on th left of the battery as a support. Here we remained for half an hour when we moved to the left, along a road running southeast, abou half a mile, and formed line, my left resting on the right of th Eighteenth Infantry. Here I threw out a company of skirmishers who crossed over an open field and found the enemy's skirmishers distant some 300 yards from our lines. About 3.30 p. m. the orde was given to advance in line of battle, which we did, passing ove ground grown with thick underbrush, through a swamp, and the over an open field, under a heavy and continuous fire of the enemy' musketry, and up to their works, in front of which we lay fo twenty minutes. Finding these works strongly defended and n possibility of our taking them with our thin line, the battalion fel back with the rest of the line about 100 yards, where we reforme and remained until dark, when we moved to the edge of the wood and threw up works. The battalion went into the fight with 2 com missioned officers and 124 enlisted men, out of which we lost killed and 20 wounded and 2 missing. Sergeant Cummings, a brav and good soldier, was killed while in charge of the company o skirmishers, he having charge in consequence of their being no lin officers on duty with this battalion. In common justice to othe non-commissioned officers who have for a long time been doing th duty of commissioned officers, I deem it my duty to mention th conduct of Sergt. Samuel Shane, in command of Company A, an of Sergt. Philip Game, of Company C, who was severely wounde in the left arm and breast, rendering necessary an amputation of hi arm, while in the heroic discharge of his duty, as well as Firs Sergt. George Haller, commanding Company F. Sergeant-Majo Brandt, wounded in the shoulder, also deserves praise for the stead bravery and coolness which in this as well as on other occasions h has displayed under fire. I cannot conclude without returnin thanks to Lieut. and Adjt. Orson C. Knapp, of this battalion, fo the prompt and faithful manner in which he performed his dutie on this day, and must take advantage of this opportunity of compli menting him upon the manner in which he has performed his dutie all through this campaign.

W. S. McMANUS,
Captain, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. W. J. FETTERMAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 105.

Reports of Capt. Robert P. Barry, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP SIXTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry during the Atlanta campaign, 1864:

The command—consisting of the First Battalion, commanded by Captain Stanton, and the Second, Captain Barry—left Graysville, Ga., May 3, about 500 strong, all under command of Captain Stanton, and proceeded to Ringgold, Ga., leaving that place the 7th and marching to Buzzard Roost, Ga., where forty-five recruits and four officers joined us. Took part in the action of that place, losing only a few men.

On the 12th May we moved through Snake Creek Gap, and on the advance from there left the knapsacks of the men, an unfortunate act, as it was the cause of much future suffering from exposure by the men. Took part in the movements on Resaca May 14, 15, and 16, and on its evacuation marched to Kingston and thence to near Cassville, where we lay in camp three days. Here our wagons carrying the officers' baggage were taken away, reducing them for the rest of the campaign to the same condition as the men and entailing great misery. Here also three more officers joined us, among them Capt. E. Gay, who assumed command of the detachment; one officer also left us on detached service. On the 24th we crossed the Etowah River and moved through the Allatoona Mountain, meeting the enemy on the 27th at New Hope Church, where we acted as support to Wood's division. Evening prevented our being called into action, so we merely, with the rest of the brigade, covered the withdrawal of his troops and threw up works on the ground we held. The following day we lost heavily skirmishing with the enemy, and during the ten days' operations at that point, in addition to much suffering from wet and exposure, lost many men in killed and wounded. On the night of the 29th May two companies, A (First) and C (Second), gallantly charged and took a hill in our front, which was then fortified by the Second, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Captain Fetterman. The rebels charged this position the 31st, and we aided the Second, Eighteenth, in repulsing them. The rebels having evacuated New Hope the 4th June, we lay in camp till the 9th, when we moved against them in their position at Lost Mountain, and on its evacuation took part in the operations against Kenesaw Mountain. On the evacuation of this point, July 3, we followed them closely, four companies supporting a section of artillery on the skirmish line. On the 4th of July we endured for several hours a severe cannonade, losing a number of men killed and wounded. On the 6th we reached the banks of the Chattahoochee and lay in camp till the 17th, here partially refitting and reclothing the command. Crossed the Chattahoochee the 17th. On the 22d, in conjunction with the brigade, acted as support for the division, suffering a demoralizing artillery fire and losing a number of men. On the 23d threw up works two and a half miles from Atlanta, where we lay till August 3, when we moved to the right and took position on Utoy Creek, August 6. Abandoned our works the night of the 26th of August, leaving out a skirmish line, and took part in the movement to Jonesborough, halting a day at Red Oak

and tearing up the Atlanta and West Point Railroad; thence we proceeded to Jonesborough, and, on the morning of the 1st, skirmished and drove the rebels, and later in the day took part in the gallant and successful assault on the enemy, losing 2 officers wounded; enlisted men, 2 killed, 29 wounded. From Jonesborough we returned to Atlanta the 8th of September and encamped.

The patience and cheerfulness with which the command endured the hardships, exposure, and sufferings of this long and weary campaign is deserving of all praise.

The total casualties of the campaign are: Killed—enlisted men, 17. Wounded—officers, 2; enlisted men, 93. Missing—enlisted men, 10. Total—officers, 2; enlisted men, 120.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. P. BARRY,
Captain, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.

Capt. W. J. FETTERMAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. DETACHMENT SIXTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In giving an account of the part taken by the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry in the battle before Jonesborough, September 1, 186[illegible], I have the honor to report that about 12 m. on the 1st instant the Sixteenth went out as skirmishers for the brigade, with instructions to press the enemy vigorously. Soon after deploying, the rebel skirmishers, supported by one piece of artillery, were met, but were steadily and rapidly driven for nearly two miles. On gaining the Atlanta and Macon Railroad the skirmish line halted; we were the first troops on the railroad. The battalion, being now relieved by the Third Brigade, formed in line of battle on the left of its own brigade. About 3 p. m. the line of battle advanced through a dense thicket, so dense as to be almost impassable for infantry, and finally emerged into a wide open field, on the opposite side of which, in the edge of the woods on the crest of a hill, lay the rebel line of battle behind temporary works thrown up by them. Halting a moment to breathe and reform, the battalion then pushed forward at a double-quick under a severe fire of the enemy. Holding its fire till near the enemy's line, the battalion closed on the enemy with a rush, driving them back into the woods. The position thus gained was held without flinching for over half an hour, the Sixteenth stubbornly clinging to its position even after the troops on its right had given way temporarily, repulsing also a charge then made by the enemy to dislodge it. About 5 p. m. a portion of Moore's (Third) brigade relieved us, when the battalion quietly reformed and marched in perfect order down the slope, forming line on the left of the brigade again. At dark we moved forward and threw up works on the right of Moore's brigade. The officers and men of this regiment deserve great praise. After a long march in the morning, they skirmished for several hours, driving the enemy miles, continually charging at a double-quick, then, without rest or food, forming line of battle and charging the enemy through a dense thicket and over a wide field, driving back the rebels and stubbornly holding the position thus gained, though without support part of the time either on right or left. All deserve praise, but it will not prove invidious to

hers to particularize the conduct of Second Lieut. Charles W. Hotpiller, acting adjutant, who, both on the skirmish line and when line of battle, did gallant duty with his former company, which as without an officer. I regret to add that shortly after driving e rebels from the woods, First Lieut. E. R. Kellogg, a most gallant d efficient officer, was badly wounded, and Lieut. E. McConnell ghtly.

The officers engaged were Capts. S. S. Robinson and James Bide, First Lieuts. L. S. Strickland, E. McConnell, E. R. Kellogg, H. Torbett, S. E. St. Onge, battalion quartermaster, and Second eut. C. W. Hotsenpiller, acting adjutant. The battalion carried 0 muskets into action and 9 officers, counting field and staff. he casualties were: Killed—privates, 2. Wounded—officers, 2; rgeants, 2; corporals, 1; privates, 26; total, 31. Aggregate, 33.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. P. BARRY,

Captain, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. W. J. FETTERMAN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 106.

Report of Capt. George W. Smith, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, of operations May 3–July 17.

ATLANTA, GA., *September* 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to report, in the form of a diary, e operations of the troops under my command during the early rtion of the Georgia campaign. My command consisted of the achment Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, composed of six companies the First Battalion, eight companies of the Second Battalion, and companies of the Third Battalion serving with the First, the ond Battalion under the immediate command of Capt. William J. terman. The officers serving with the command were Capt. G. Smith, commanding detachment and First Battalion; Capt. W. etterman, commanding Second Battalion; Capts. R. B. Hull, B. Denton, Anson Mills, A. S. Burt, M. L. Ogden, R. L. Morris, and P. R. Forney (in arrest during the campaign); Lieuts. James well, Frederick Phisterer, adjutant detachment and Second Bation; D. W. Benham, quartermaster First Battalion; Frederick Brown, quartermaster Second Battalion; James S. Ostrander, in E. Davis, John S. Lind, J. I. Adair, Alfred Townsend, E. N. lcox, and J. U. Gill, acting adjutant First Battalion.

May 3, the command left Graysville and marched to Ringgold, Ga., re it remained until the 7th of May, when it marched to Tunnel ll; on the 8th to Buzzard Roost, where it remained three days er fire, and then marched to Snake Creek Gap, flanking Buzzard ost by the left. On the 13th the detachment led in the column skirmished the latter part of the day, driving the rebels. On 14th skirmished all day heavily, driving the rebels to their outer rks at Resaca, Ga. 15th, skirmishing all day. On the 16th the my abandoned his position at Resaca, and the command marched Capt. Anson Mills having been ordered out with a small force, turned in a short time with 20 prisoners. The command marched the 17th, crossing the Connesauga River, and camped twelve

miles from Resaca; on the 18th eight miles to Adairsville. I shou[illegible]d have mentioned that Lieut. E. N. Wilcox was compelled to retu[illegible]n to Chattanooga for medical treatment. Lieut. W. H. Bisbee join[illegible]d at Resaca. On the 19th through Kingston to Etowah bridge. C[illegible]n the 20th to Cass Station, where a rest took place until the 23d, a[illegible]l baggage of officers being sent to the rear. On the 24th cross[illegible]d Etowah River at Island Ford; 26th, to Burnt Hickory, and in t[illegible]e evening to Pickett's Mills, where the night was spent in intrenchin[illegible]. From the 27th of May to the 5th day of June the command w[illegible]s constantly engaged in watching and fighting. Many lives were lo[illegible]t and the duty in the trenches was very severe, and the enemy's fi[illegible]e constant and murderous. The conduct of Captain Fetterman, i[illegible]n command of his battalion, in throwing up a salient and maintainin[illegible]g his position against repeated attempts to dislodge him by the enem[illegible], is worthy of particular notice. Here 2 valuable officers were lo[illegible]st to the command, Capt. M. L. Ogden and Lieut. J. I. Adair, th[illegible]e former from disease caused by exposure and the latter by a woun[illegible]d in the neck. Lieutenant Burrowes joined. On the 6th of June th[illegible]e command marched toward Big Shanty, near which point Capt. [illegible]. R. Forney (sick) was permitted to go to the rear to await the accep[illegible]- ance of his resignation.

On the 10th of June the command marched five miles and reste[illegible]d until the 14th, when it marched two miles. Capt. L. M. Kello[illegible]g joined and assumed command, I retaining the command of the Fir[illegible]t Battalion. From the 14th to the 20th was spent intrenching a[illegible]d skirmishing on the left of Kenesaw Mountain. On the 22d the ba[illegible]- talion relieved a regiment of General Whitaker's brigade. No othe[illegible]r changes than those of alternating from first to second line were ma[illegible]e until the 2d of July; a slight advance. On the 3d marched throug[illegible]h Marietta. On the 4th I was placed in command of four compani[illegible]es Eighteenth Infantry, five companies Eleventh Michigan Volunteer[illegible]s, and three of the Nineteenth Infantry, to form a strong skirmis[illegible]h line to take some rifle-pits in a position near the railroad. The pos[illegible]i- tion was taken with slight loss, and the command maintained all th[illegible]e ground under a heavy cannonade lasting several hours. Captai[illegible]in Fetterman's command marched to my assistance with great promptn[illegible]t- ness at an opportune moment. Capt. Hubert Dilger's battery (I[illegible]I, First Ohio), under the command of himself, came up in splendi[illegible]id style and did great execution. On the 5th of July an advance wa[illegible]as made of a few miles, and the corps rested until the 17th. Here th[illegible]he command was consolidated to one battalion, under command o[illegible]of Captain Kellogg, and I took command of my company. I cannot[illegible]ot close this report without alluding to the unflinching devotion o[illegible]of officers and men to their arduous duties during this campaign. The[illegible]e non-commissioned officers behaved with great gallantry, and with[illegible]h- out an exception did their duty nobly. Color Sergts. R. W. Evans and[illegible]d Willis G. C. Hickman distinguished themselves. Sergeant Cran[illegible]- dall, Company G, First Battalion, always faithful, died a hero's [illegible]s death inside the enemy's works, in a charge. First Sergt. W. W. [illegible]. Bell, Company H (First), deserves promotion for gallantry and good [illegible]d conduct.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. SMITH,
Captain, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

Capt. WILLIAM J. FETTERMAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 107.

ort of Capt. Lyman M. Kellogg, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, of operations June 14–September 1.

CAMP EIGHTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., February 25, 1865.

respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the achment of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, embracing sixteen panies of the First, Second, and Third Battalions, while under command, during the Atlanta campaign, from the 14th of June he 1st of September, 1864, inclusive, and respectfully request that e included in the reports of the detachments already received m Capts. G. W. Smith and R. B. Hull. This report would have n rendered sooner but for the fact that I was severely wounded the battle of Jonesborough, Ga., on the 1st of September, 1864.

In front of Kenesaw Mountain the detachment lost, after I assumed command in the month of June, 8 enlisted men wounded. ly 4, the detachment supported two batteries under a destructively vere artillery fire from the enemy; also charged rebel line of skirishers, and drove them, thus causing, or materially aiding in causg, the whole rebel line to evacuate its position during the ensuing ght. July 20, the detachment in the battle of Peach Tree Creek as under musketry fire, also subjected to severe shelling. July 22, trenched within one and a half miles of Atlanta, Ga. Loss during ly, 1864: Commissioned officers—wounded, 3. Enlisted men—lled, 1; wounded, 21; missing, 1. Total, 26.

August 3, the detachment deployed as skirmishers and drove the emy's cavalry vedettes and pickets. August 7, the detachment asulted the enemy's line of rifle-pits; the detachment of the Fifnth U. S. Infantry and Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry pported detachment Eighteenth U. S. Infantry and very soon nected with it on its right, the whole being under my command senior officer on the field engaged with the enemy. After the t assault I took advantage of a ravine beyond the open field over ich we had driven the enemy to reform the line, which had bene partially disorganized owing to the difficulties of the ground d the very severe flank and front fire, both artillery and musry, which had been playing on us while driving the enemy across e open field. After I had reformed I again moved forward with e Eighteenth and the Fifteenth Regulars, driving the enemy into eir main works and arriving with my line, composed of the regu- regiments above mentioned, to the abatis close to the enemy's ain works. The Eleventh Michigan, during the second assault, mained in position, protecting my right. Had I been supported id the enemy attacked by the division on my right and by the igade on my left, as I had been told would be the case, I am of inion that the main line of works around Atlanta would have llen on the 7th of August. The forces under my command had en engaged from 1 p. m. until nearly dusk; nearly one-third of y men had been put hors de combat, and I was almost entirely out ammunition, not having had time to send to the rear for it, so at had I finally succeeded in entering the enemy's works I should nly have succeeded in turning my remaining small force over to he enemy as prisoners. We, however, successfully advanced our ain line about half a mile, intrenching and holding it, taking

three lines of rebel rifle-pits and capturing a large number of prisoners, 300 of them being credited to my command. A large number of prisoners were sent to the rear without a guard, not having men to spare, by my orders, and were taken up, I have been told, by General Carlin's brigade, which was undoubtedly credited with the number thus taken up. General Carlin's brigade, however, was not actually engaged and did not, I am sure, capture a single prisoner. This assault was most successful and brilliant, and due credit should be given to whom it was mainly owing, viz, the Eighteenth and Fifteenth Regulars. Loss during August, 1864: Commissioned officers—wounded, 2. Enlisted men—wounded, 3; killed, 7; missing, 4. Total, 44.

September 1, the detachment, as a portion of the regular brigade, was most actively engaged with the enemy at the battle of Jonesborough, Ga. We assaulted the enemy's intrenched position in the edge of woods, moving in line of battle through an open, difficult swamp, across an open field, under the severest artillery and musketry fire, flank and front. It became necessary to reform the line after crossing the swamp, and, finding it almost impossible to get my men forward through the fire, I deemed it necessary to give them the encouragement of my example (as indeed I had previously done, especially on the 7th of August), and so rode in front of my colors, and caused them to be successfully planted on the enemy's works, jumping my horse over them at the time they were filled with the enemy, being the first man of our army over the enemy's works. I was almost instantly struck from my horse inside of the enemy's works, while cheering on my men, being severely wounded by shell and bullet. I, however, held the works and retained command for some minutes, until I was taken to the rear in a semi-conscious state. The detachment lost in this battle: Commissioned officers—wounded, 3. Enlisted men—wounded, 30; killed, 10; missing, 7. Total, 50. A large number of prisoners were also captured by the Eighteenth Regulars in this battle. The casualties in this detachment during the Atlanta campaign, from May 2, 1864, to September 2, 1864, were as follows: Commissioned officers—wounded, 10. Enlisted men—wounded, 166; killed, 38; missing, 17. Total, 231.

I should be derelict in my duty did I not most earnestly recommend for brevets the following meritorious and gallant officers for distinguished bravery and conduct on the field of battle, viz: Capt. G. W. Smith, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, for good conduct and gallantry on the 4th of July, 1864; Capt. R. B. Hull, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, for gallantry on the 7th of August, 1864; the same for great gallantry on the 1st of September, 1864; Capt. W. J. Fetterman, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, for good conduct and gallantry on the 4th of July, 1864; Capt. Ansel B. Denton, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, for good conduct and gallantry on the 4th of July, 1864; Capt. Anson Mills, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, for gallantry and skill on the 4th of July, 1864; Capt. A. S. Burt, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, for gallantry on the 1st September, 1864; First Lieut. Thomas B. Burrowes, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, for gallantry on the 7th of August, 1864; the same for gallantry on the 1st of September, 1864, when he was severely wounded; First Lieut. James Powell, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, for gallantry on the 4th of July, 1864; the same for great gallantry on the 7th of August, 1864; the same for great gallantry on the 1st of September, 1864, when he was se-

severely wounded; First Lieut. Frederick Phisterer, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, for good conduct and gallantry on the 4th of July, 1864; the same for good conduct and great gallantry on the 7th of August, 1864; First Lieut. William H. Bisbee, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, for gallantry on the 4th of July, 1864; the same for great gallantry on the 7th of August, 1864; the same for good conduct and great gallantry on the 1st of September, 1864; First Lieut. Alfred Townsend, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, for gallantry on the 4th of July, 1864; the same for gallantry on the 7th of August, 1864, when he was severely wounded.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. M. KELLOGG,
Captain, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 108.

Reports of Capt. Robert B. Hull, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT EIGHTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the detachment Eighteenth Infantry during the Atlanta campaign, from May 2, 1864, to September 2, 1864:

At the commencement of the campaign the detachment embraced two battalions, each composed of eight companies, viz, Companies B, D, E, F, G, and H, First Battalion, and Companies G and H, Third Battalion (temporarily attached to First Battalion), and all commanded by Capt. George W. Smith; and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Second Battalion, commanded by Capt. W. J. Fetterman. Captain Smith, in connection with his command of the First Battalion, was also detachment commander until relieved by Capt. Lyman M. Kellogg, June 14. He, however, continued to command the First Battalion until July 21, when he was appointed acting assistant adjutant-general First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, by General Johnson. Captain Smith has furnished a report of the operations of the First Battalion, while in command, which report is hereto attached. Captain Fetterman commanded the Second Battalion until relieved by Captain Kellogg, July 11, and then served with his company until July 15, when he was appointed acting assistant adjutant-general Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, by General King. Captain Fetterman has furnished a report of the operations of the Second Battalion while in command, which report is hereto attached. Captain Kellogg joined and assumed command of the detachment June 14 and of the Second Battalion July 1, and August 11 he consolidated the sixteen companies into eight companies for field and tactical purposes. From July 11 to July 21 the detachment was commanded by Captain Kellogg, with Captain Smith as acting field officer and second in command, and from July 21 to September 1 with Capt. Robert B. Hull as acting field officer and second in command. Captain Kellogg was wounded in action September 1, and the command of

the detachment was assumed by me on the same day and on the ba[illegible]t-
tle-field. The reports of Captains Smith and Fetterman, above r[illegible]e-
ferred to, are complete and carefully prepared papers, and give t[illegible]he
history of the detachment and its operations down to July 11. [illegible]n
continuation of the said reports I have further to report that fro[illegible]m
July 11 to July 17 the detachment was held in reserve, the who[illegible]le
army, mean time, operating to push the enemy south of the Chatt[illegible]a-
hoochee River. July 17, crossed the Chattahoochee River at Bal[illegible]'s
Ferry, and July 18 crossed Nancy's Creek in pursuit of the enem[illegible]y.
July 20, crossed Peach Tree Creek and took position in line of ba[illegible]t-
tle, but was ordered during the day (the right having been attacke[illegible]d)
to the support of the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Arm[illegible]y
Corps. July 21, marched to the left of our line and connected wi[illegible]h
the Fourth Corps. July 22, rejoined the division and marched [illegible]to
within two miles of Atlanta and a point west of and near the We[illegible]t-
ern and Atlantic Railroad; took position, fortified, and remaine[illegible]d
until August 3, during which period a continued skirmish was ke[illegible]pt
up, and several times the detachment was subjected to heavy art[illegible]l-
lery fire of the enemy. August 3, marched to the extreme right [illegible]of
the army, participating in a movement extending our lines a[illegible]nd
covering the right flank. August 4, the detachment as ski[illegible]r-
mishers drove the enemy's pickets and cavalry vedettes until dar[illegible]k.
August 5, in connection with First Brigade, First Division, Fou[illegible]r-
teenth Army Corps, made forced reconnaissance, and same nig[illegible]ht
marched back to the left and took position in the intrenched lines [illegible]of
our army and on the right of the Fifteenth Army Corps. August [illegible],
at 1 p. m. the detachment was detailed and thrown out in front [illegible]of
our works, and, with three companies deployed as skirmishers, o[illegible]r-
dered to advance. Determined resistance being offered by the e[illegible]n-
emy from his rifle-pits to the advance of our skirmish line, and [illegible]no
connection being had on our right, the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry w[illegible]as
ordered to the right, and the two regiments then advanced, drivi[illegible]ng
or capturing all in front of them, capturing two lines of well-co[illegible]n-
structed rifle-pits and all in them, and sweeping up to the abatis [illegible]of
the enemy's works and in the face of a direct musketry and arti[illegible]l-
lery fire delivered upon us from behind his main works. The tw[illegible]o
regiments held their position until darkness enabled them to thro[illegible]w
up intrenchments, and within 150 yards of the enemy's line. Th[illegible]is
day will long be remembered in the regiment for the determine[illegible]d,
persistent, and desperate nature of the conflict and the great lo[illegible]ss
incurred. In this charge that gallant young soldier First Lieu[illegible]t.
Alfred Townsend lost his leg. Lieutenant Townsend displayed o[illegible]n
this field the same extraordinary bravery in the face of death, an[illegible]d
patient heroism in suffering, that won for him his commission in th[illegible]e
army on the Potomac. The detachment lost in killed and wounded [illegible]5
per cent. of its effective force. Three first sergeants (old and trie[illegible]d
soldiers) were wounded, viz, Charles A. Patterson, Company G, Fir[illegible]st
Battalion; Benjamin R. Elrick, Company H, Second Battalion, a[illegible]nd
Charles M. Stacks, Company H, Third Battalion. The detachme[illegible]nt
in this affair captured prisoners greater in number than its ow[illegible]n
strength, taking several companies entire with their officers a[illegible]nd
while in the act of re-enforcing their lines. From August 8 [illegible]to
August 25 the detachment occupied the line captured on the 7th a[illegible]nd
the old first line of our works. During that time (on the 19th a[illegible]nd
20th) we marched twice to the right of our army and back, acti[illegible]ng
as support to the Twenty-third Army Corps in movements made [illegible]by

said corps. August 26, at night withdrew from our line (in connection with the Army of the Cumberland), thus commencing that brilliant flank movement which ended in the decisive victory of Jonesborough and resulted in the capture of Atlanta. August 28, reached the West Point railroad, and August 29 aided in its destruction. August 30 and 31, marched and countermarched with a view to reach the Atlanta and Macon Railroad.

On September 1 was fought the battle of Jonesborough, the decisive and final struggle of the campaign, and in which this detachment participated, with a loss almost as great as that sustained on the 7th ultimo. A special report of the part taken by this detachment in the battle of Jonesborough has been furnished by me, a copy of which report is attached and made part of this report. September 2 to 7, the army leisurely fell back to Atlanta and encamped, this detachment encamping on the West Point railroad, two and a half miles southwest from Atlanta, and on the extreme right of the Fourteenth Army Corps. All the movements and operations of this detachment during the campaign were made in connection with the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

I give below the name of every officer of the regiment who has participated in the campaign, or any portion of it, with his rank, command, date of joining it, &c.: Capt. Lyman M. Kellogg, joined and assumed command of detachment June 14; wounded September 1. Capt. George W. Smith, participated in the whole campaign; commanded detachment till June 14 and First Battalion till July 21, when appointed on staff First Division. Capt. Robert B. Hull, participated in the whole campaign; commanded Companies G and D, First Battalion; he commanded First Battalion from July 21, and detachment from September 1; slightly wounded May 14. Capt. William J. Fetterman, participated in the whole campaign; commanded Company A, Second Battalion, and the Second Battalion until June 11; appointed on brigade staff July 15. Capt. Philip R. Forney, in arrest under charges when campaign opened; resigned June 3; resignation accepted. Capt. Ansel B. Denton, commanded Company C, Second Battalion, till August 23; resigned and leave of absence granted August 23. Capt. Richard L. Morris, Jr., commanded Company D, First Battalion; left sick at Kenesaw Mountain June 26. Capt. Anson Mills participated in whole campaign; commanded Company H, First Battalion, till August 25, when appointed on brigade staff; slightly wounded July 30. Capt. Andrew S. Burt, commanded Companies F, First, and G, Third Battalion, and participated in the whole campaign, except battle of Jonesborough, September 1. Capt. Morgan L. Ogden, on sick report when campaign opened; left sick at Dallas May 27. First Lieut. Thomas B. Burrowes, joined command at Dallas June 2; commanded Company G, Second Battalion; severely wounded September 1. First Lieut. James Powell, commanded Company B, First, and H, Third Battalion; participated in the whole campaign; severely wounded September 1. First Lieut. Horace Brown, in arrest at opening of campaign; resigned July 28. First Lieut. Daniel W. Benham, quartermaster First Battalion; commanded Company E, First, from July 8 to July 15; was adjutant of detachment from June 6 to July 8; appointed on brigade staff July 15; participated in the whole campaign. First Lieut. Frederick Phisterer, adjutant Second Battalion, entered campaign; received leave of absence August 18. First Lieut. Frederick H.

Brown, regimental quartermaster, participated in the whole campaign as acting quartermaster Second Battalion, and commanding Company G, Second, till July 9; appointed detachment quartermaster June 27. First Lieut. William H. Bisbee, joined May 16; commanded Companies A, Second, and G, Third, till August 20, when appointed adjutant Second Battalion and detachment adjutant; slightly wounded July 30. First Lieut. John I. Adair, joined May —; commanded Company D, Second, till severely wounded, May 31. First Lieut. Alfred Townsend, entered campaign and commanded Companies E, First, and G, Third, until severely wounded, August 7. First Lieut. Reuben F. Little, joined June 1, 1864; commanded Companies C, D, and E, Second; slightly wounded July 4. First Lieut. John S. Lind, participated in whole campaign, except the battle of Jonesborough, September 1; commanded Companies B, G, and H, Second. Second Lieut. James S. Ostrander, participated in the whole campaign; commanded Company F, Second; slightly wounded August 7. Second Lieut. Orrin E. Davis, participated in the whole campaign; commanded Companies E, First, and H, Third Battalion. Second Lieut. John U. Gill, entered campaign as acting adjutant First Battalion; commanded Company H, Second, until left back sick, August 24. Second Lieut. E. N. Wilcox, commanded Company A, Second, until June 26, when he was sent back sick.

The list of casualties* attached shows 10 commissioned officers wounded, 38 enlisted men killed, 166 enlisted men wounded, and 17 enlisted men missing.

The reports and papers attached to this report, and to be taken as part of the same, are, first, report of Captain Smith of the operations of First Battalion and detachment to date of consolidation, and marked A; second, report of Captain Fetterman of the operations of Second Battalion to July 11, and marked B; third, report of Captain Hull of the part taken by the detachment in the battle of Jonesborough, September 1, and marked C; fourth, tabular report of changes in the detachment among commissioned officers and enlisted men during the campaign (prepared by Lieutenant Bisbee, adjutant detachment), and marked D*; fifth, report of casualties among commissioned officers and enlisted men, by name, during the campaign, and marked E.*

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. HULL,
Captain, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Comdg. Detachment.

Capt. WILLIAM J. FETTERMAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.
Camp near Atlanta, Ga., September 18, 1864.

The surgeons who served with the detachment Eighteenth Infantry during the campaign were Edward J. Darken, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, and William T. Sherwood, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army. Dr. Darken served with the First Battalion until relieved, July 16. Dr. Sherwood served with Second Battalion until July 16, and from that time was the only surgeon with the detachment. He served during the whole campaign. Both surgeons re-

* Omitted.

mained with the troops while on the march, in the trenches, and on the battle-field, fully sharing their dangers and hardships, and at all times ably and faithfully performed their arduous and responsible duties.

R. B. HULL,
Captain, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Comdg. Detachment.

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HDQRS. DETACHMENT EIGHTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
Battle-field of Jonesborough, September 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this detachment in the battle of Jonesborough, Ga., September 1, 1864:

The detachment, composed of sixteen companies, was consolidated for field and tactical purposes into eight companies, and commanded as follows: First company, commanded by Capt. Robert B. Hull; second company, commanded by Lieut. James S. Ostrander; third company, commanded by First Sergt. William W. Bell; fourth company, commanded by Lieut. James Powell; fifth company, commanded by Lieut. Reuben F. Little; sixth company, commanded by First Sergt. William Gordon; seventh company, commanded by Lieut. Orrin E. Davis; eighth company, commanded by Lieut. Thomas B. Burrowes; the whole detachment commanded by Capt. L. M. Kellogg; Lieut. William H. Bisbee being detachment adjutant. The detachment left camp at 7 a. m., marching with the Second (or regular) Brigade, the first company, commanded by Capt. Robert B. Hull, acting as flankers and skirmishers. The flankers struck the enemy's line of skirmishers about noon, and the brigade immediately deployed and formed line of battle. The first company, acting as skirmishers, was then withdrawn and placed in line. The detachment advanced with the brigade in line of battle until a point was reached overlooking and directly in front of the salient point of the enemy's intrenched double lines. The brigade was again formed, and about 2 p. m. the order to assault was given, the second company, Lieut. James S. Ostrander commanding, being deployed in front as skirmishers. The detachment in line of battle then advanced for a distance of 400 yards, through a dense thicket, down to and over a swamp covered with almost impenetrable undergrowth, making it extremely difficult to preserve the integrity of the line. Emerging into the open field directly in front of the enemy's lines, the command was immediately subjected to a destructive fire of musketry. The distance before us, over which to advance to reach our enemy, was at least 800 yards, and the necessity of immediately advancing and taking the works with a dash became apparent to our commander. Orders were immediately given to that effect, and the detachment, at a double-quick, led forward by Captain Kellogg, in a most intrepid manner, assisted gallantly by Lieutenant Bisbee, steadily and quickly approached the enemy; and, without wavering or hesitating, the detachment assaulted, drove the enemy from his works, and immediately entered them. The dash was so impetuous and sudden that a large number of the enemy were unable to leave the intrenchments. Almost simultaneously with the capture of the works a deadly fire was opened upon the detachment from a second line of intrenched works, concealed in the woods directly in our front and on our right flank. The loss soon became great.

Captain Kellogg and Lieutenants Burrowes and Powell were here wounded. The struggle was continued in and around the enemy's intrenchments, the enemy constantly massing in our front and his fire increasing. It soon became evident that the second line of the enemy's works could not be successfully assaulted by so thin a line in the face of so great a force, and the detachment, therefore, fell back about 100 yards in good order, turning and fighting, and reformed, still under fire, on their colors behind a slight crest and between the enemy's works and a brigade of the Second Division, which was forming in our rear to make the final assault. Our greatest loss occurred within a short distance of the enemy's works and in them, where, for some minutes, it was a hand-to-hand contest. The three officers above named and Sergeant Bell, commanding third company, were wounded in or near the works. The command entered the battle with 8 officers, 36 non-commissioned officers, and 225 privates. The total loss killed and wounded—3 officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, and 31 privates, and 1 non-commissioned officer and 7 privates missing.

The men of this command behaved with their usual gallantry, and Sergeants Bell and Gordon, commanding companies, were conspicuous for the soldierly qualities displayed by them on the field. Sergt. Maj. Andrew Durfey, Second Battalion, and detachment sergeant-major, is also mentioned for good conduct. The color guard, consisting of Sergts. James McKenzie and Willis G. C. Hickman, and Corpls. Peter Barnes and James Risher, also attracted my attention, Sergeant McKenzie still standing by the colors after being severely wounded; Corporal Barnes was also wounded.

The officers of the detachment without exception behaved gallantly and showed the greatest intrepidity, being ever in the front during the assault, and at all times during the various positions taken and formations made necessary by our movements, possessed and exercised complete control over their companies and commands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. HULL,
Captain, Eighteenth Infantry, Comdg. Detachment.

Capt. WILLIAM J. FETTERMAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 109.

Report of Capt. William J. Fetterman, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Second Battalion, of operations May 4–July 5.

ATLANTA, GA., *September* 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Battalion, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, during that part of the Georgia campaign in which I was in command of it:

The eight companies of the battalion, under the command of Capt. A. B. Denton and Lieuts. Frederick H. Brown, John I. Adair, John S. Lind, Edward N. Wilcox, James S. Ostrander, and Orrin E. Davis, with Lieut. Frederick Phisterer as adjutant, and Frederick H. Brown acting as quartermaster, having been temporarily detached from the

detachment of the Eighteenth Infantry on outpost duty at Parker's Gap, Ga., rejoined the detachment at Ringgold, Ga., on the 4th of May, 1864, and with it proceeded, May 6, on the campaign. On the 7th arrived at Buzzard Roost Gap, and went into position, remaining under fire three days. On the 12th withdrew from Buzzard Roost and, marching to the right, passed through Snake Creek Gap and encamped. On the 13th, a. m., marched about a mile, formed line of battle, and commenced advancing against the enemy, who fell back, skirmishing. On the 14th continued the advance with a strong skirmish line, under command of Lieutenant Davis, and drove the enemy to his works, near Resaca, after heavy skirmishing. 15th, under a heavy fire all day from the enemy's works, and on the 16th, the enemy having retreated, marched to Resaca. Here Lieut. William H. Bisbee joined. On the 17th crossed the Connesauga River, and on the 20th arrived at Cass Station, where the command rested till the 23d, when resuming the march arrived at Pickett's Mills, or New Hope, among the Allatoona Mountains, on the night of the 26th, and went into position in front of the enemy's works, under a heavy fire of artillery, and fortified. Here the command lay for nine days exposed to a most harassing fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, which killed and wounded many valuable men. Among the killed was Sergeant-Major Peterson, a gallant and faithful soldier. On the night of the 29th the battalion was ordered to advance to a commanding position, then occupied by the enemy's pickets, in front of the right of the brigade, and to throw up a work in the form of a crescent, refusing both its flanks, so as to be as near the main line as possible. The enemy's pickets having first been driven back by the skirmishers of the Sixteenth Infantry, the battalion advanced and carried out the order; working all night under an artillery fire, and by morning had completed the work sufficiently to render it tenable; the next day the work was thoroughly finished. On the 31st the enemy made a determined attack in force on the work, but was repulsed with heavy loss, the battalion sustaining a loss of Lieutenant Adair, wounded, and 33 enlisted men. The enemy were followed up by heavy skirmish line, under command of Captain Denton, and a new picket-line was established by him on the ground previously occupied by the enemy. The manner in which this was conducted by Captain Denton is deserving especial mention. On the 1st of June Lieut. R. F. Little joined. On the 6th, the enemy having retreated, the battalion marched to Big Shanty and rested till the 10th, when continued the march, feeling for the enemy. On the 22d, with the brigade, relieved General Whitaker's brigade before Kenesaw Mountain, and remained under fire of the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters within seventy-five yards of his works till the 3d, when marched through Marietta in pursuit of the retreating enemy. At Kenesaw Lieutenant Wilcox was sent back to hospital, being sick. On the 4th of July overtook the enemy in position behind works, and two companies of the battalion, under command of Captain Denton and Lieutenant Little, in company with several other companies of the brigade, the whole under command of Capt. G. W. Smith, commanding First Battalion, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, were advanced as skirmishers, and, charging the enemy's rifle-pits, carried them in the most gallant manner. Lieutenant Little was slightly wounded, but did not permit his wound to interfere with his duties but for a few days. The rifle-pits having been captured by the skirmish line, Dilger's battery

was ordered forward, and the battalion advanced to its under a terrible artillery fire, which was kept up during t day. On the 5th the enemy fell back to the Chattahooche and the battalion went into position near Vining's Station. battalions of the detachment, being consolidated into one, u command of Capt. L. M. Kellogg, Eighteenth U. S. Infant sumed command of my company, and, having soon after the appointment of acting assistant adjutant-general of the am unable to report further the operations of my battalion.

I cannot close, however, without mentioning my very adjutant, Lieut. Frederick Phisterer, for his invaluable ser for the gallantry and zeal which he always manifested in formance of his duties; and to the officers and men of the c I tender my warmest thanks for their untiring attention duties, their ever-conspicuous gallantry, and the patient, un ing devotion with which they toiled and fought and endu ing this the severest campaign of the war. For a list of ca beg leave to refer to the detachment report to which thi appended.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. FETTERMA
Captain, Eighteenth U. S. Inf

First Lieut. WILLIAM H. BISBEE,
Adjutant Detach. 18th U. S. Infantry, Atlanta, Ga.

In addition to the foregoing report, I beg leave to call t tion of the detachment commander to the three following n missioned officers of my battalion: Sergt. Maj. James E. First Sergt. Andrew Durfey, Company A, and First Sergt. E R. Elrick, Company H. The first-named was appointed s major, vice Peterson, killed, and the second and third con their companies—the second a portion of and the third du whole of the operations here reported—with great credit. T duct has been conspicuous for gallantry, zeal, and efficie has won for them the respect and esteem of all their officers well deserve promotion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. FETTERMA
Captain, Eighteenth Inf

First Lieut. WILLIAM H. BISBEE,
Detachment Adjutant, Eighteenth Infantry.

No. 110.

Reports of Capt. James Mooney, Nineteenth U. S. Infant manding First Battalion.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION, 19TH REGT. U. S. INFT
Camp near Atlanta, Ga., September 19

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions from briga quarters, I have the honor to report the operations of thi ion during the recent campaign in the State of Georgia.

The battalion marched from camp at Graysville, Ga., at on 3d of May, 1864, about five miles, and to within one mile gold, at which point it remained until the morning of

ay, when it moved through Hooker's Gap, about five miles to the ont, and formed line of battle on the right of Tunnel Hill. he battalion was here detailed on outpost duty to guard a road ading into the rebel lines, and I detached two companies to recon- oiter; was relieved from this duty on the ensuing morning, hen the battalion joined the brigade, moved to the front about ie mile, occupied a ridge on front of Buzzard Roost Gap, and irew out one company as skirmishers to cover its front. On ie afternoon of 9th of May the battalion was placed in position at ie foot of the mountain on the right of gap, in which posi- on it remained, exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery and iarpshooters, until the morning of the 12th instant, when it iarched through Snake Creek Gap, a distance of about eight miles. n the 13th moved at 11 a. m. from Sugar Valley, formed line of attle, and marched by the right of companies to the front, about our miles, through thick woods and underbrush; relieved after iidnight and marched to the left and rear about one and a half iiles, taking up a new position nearly at right angles with our former ne. At 8 a. m. on 14th of May marched in line to the front, with ne company thrown out in front of the battalion as skirmishers, and on discovered a strong line of the enemy's skirmishers opposing our rogress. The line was, by instructions, swung to the right and a harge made which drove the enemy and unmasked his fortified posi- on on a ridge about 500 yards distant. The battalion on this day iffered a loss of 3 killed and 15 wounded. We were before sunset elieved by the Eleventh Michigan Volunteers; marched to the rear n the second line of the brigade, and threw up intrenchments. n the 15th, and after sunset, were ordered into the first line and irected to build works on our new position strong enough to resist eld artillery, which duty was performed during the night. On the 6th, the enemy having evacuated his works, the battalion was iarched three miles to Resaca. On the 17th crossed Oostenaula River, passed through a village named Calhoun, and marched about ve miles beyond; distance marched during this day, ten miles. On he 18th the battalion went on duty as guard for division train, nd bivouacked for the night near Adairsville; next day passed hrough village of Kingston and camped on its outskirts. On 21st elieved from duty with division train and joined brigade in camp, hree miles south of Kingston, at which camp the battalion re- nained until the 23d, on which date, the brigade having been letailed on duty as guard to corps train, we marched four miles to Etowah River. Next day relieved from said duty, and, marching five niles, joined division; afterward crossed creek at Hawkins', and amped on ridge. Moved from last-mentioned camp on 26th of May t 2 a. m. to Burnt Hickory, and thence several miles toward Dal- as. On 27th marched in line of battle to the front several miles, ntil 4 p. m., when the battalion moved by the left flank to Pump- in Vine Creek, where we found the enemy in force; built intrench- nents during the night. On the 29th the battalion was separated n the following duties: Captain Barnard, with three companies, A, B, and E, on picket; Lieutenant Leamy, with Companies C, F, G, H, and A, Second Battalion, skirmishing in front of position ccupied by Second Battalion, Eighteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry; Captain Phelps, with a portion of Company D, filling a gap between wo battalions on the front line of the brigade. On the 30th of May he remaining seventy men of the battalion were directed to cross

the creek, occupy and build works on a hill on the left of the brigade, a position not previously occupied by troops. Shortly after the specified works were commenced the enemy attacked the position, but were repulsed, with a loss to the battalion of 2 killed and 6 wounded. Was relieved from duty at this point on 2d of June, 1864. On the ensuing day relieved the First Battalion, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, on first line of the brigade. On the morning of the 5th of June the rebels were found to have again vacated their works in our front. Marched on 6th about seven miles toward Big Shanty. Camped in thick woods. The battalion was employed until the 18th of June in digging rifle-pits, supporting batteries, performing the usual guard and picket duties, and in moving nearer to the line of railroad between Acworth and Marietta. The enemy having left their position in front of Kenesaw, the battalion, on the 19th, took position near Kenesaw Mountain. On 22d relieved a portion of Whitaker's brigade, Fourth Corps. Lay in breast-works at this point until the 27th, during which time the battalion lost 4 killed and 3 wounded. Moved to the left on 2d of July, near Brush Mountain, and again on the morning of the 3d, in pursuit of the enemy, who, evacuating his works on the mountain, was hurrying toward the Chattahoochee. Marched through Marietta, and four miles south of it camped near the line of railroad. After sunset, built works on a height overlooking the enemy's position. On the forenoon of the 4th of July one-half of the battalion was directed to support Prescott's battery, the other half was placed on the picket-line, the whole being under a heavy fire until sunset. On the 5th marched at 6 a. m. in pursuit of the enemy on road running parallel with line of railroad; encamped about one and a half miles from the Chattahoochee River. On 8th of July moved to the right into position on the left of Davis' division. On the 16th the battalion was on picket duty on the river. On 17th, at 5 p. m., marched one and a half miles to the left as rear guard of division train to Pace's Ferry. Crossed Chattahoochee next day, and joined the brigade. On 20th crossed Peach Tree Creek, and about 4 p. m. threw up breast-works under a heavy fire from the rebel artillery, and about sunset was marched four miles to the left to fill a gap between Fourth and Twentieth Corps; was employed on picket duty at this point until the morning of the 22d of July, when the battalion was directed to join the division. The Fourteenth Corps having been detailed to pursue the enemy, marched to within two miles of Atlanta, and found the enemy in strength. Crossed to the right of the railroad; built strong works with abatis. Defended these works until the 3d of August, when the battalion was marched about five miles, to the right of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and on the extreme right of the army. On 4th of August went skirmishing to the front and crossed Utoy Creek, and, on the morning of the succeeding day, built works near the Sandtown road. Marched after sunset to the left about two miles, and on the morning of the 6th relieved a portion of the Twenty-third Army Corps on our line of works. On 7th of August the battalion supported the first line of the brigade in a charge made upon the rebel rifle-pits, and at 7 p. m. relieved the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry in their position on front line. On 18th moved about five miles to the right to replace a portion of Twenty-third Corps, withdrawn to support or assist Kilpatrick's cavalry command in reaching and cutting the Montgomery railroad. Returned five miles to the left after sunset on the same day. On

19th marched to the right the same distance as on the 18th, and returned to the old position at night-fall. On 26th of August the battalion was relieved from picket at 7 p. m., and marched five miles to the right. On 28th marched at 6 a. m. along the Sandtown road, and about eight miles to Montgomery railroad, about four miles south of East Point. On 29th moved one mile toward East Point, along the line of railroad; assisted in destroying the railroad—heating the rails and bending them, and burning the ties. On the 30th marched at 6 a. m. on the Rough and Ready road, the battalion being thrown forward as advance guard of the division; marched about 10 miles in a southeasterly direction.

On 1st of September continued the march, and when within one and a half miles of the Macon railroad the battalion was detailed as a picket to cover the brigade front. On the advance of the brigade, and when it formed line of battle to attack the enemy's works on our right, Companies D, F, G, H, and A, Second Battalion, were withdrawn from the picket-line and formed on the right of the brigade, Companies A, B, C, and E remaining on this line, by instructions from the brigade commander. Ninety-two recruits, who had lately joined the battalion and had never been drilled, were, by the same authority, not placed in the line of battle. Companies D, F, G, H, and A, Second Battalion, numbering 118 muskets, advanced with the brigade across the open field under the fire of the enemy, and on arriving at the foot of the height on which the enemy's works were situated were thrown into some confusion by having to pass through a swamp covered with thick underbrush. During this time it was found impossible to preserve the brigade alignment. There being no troops on my right, forming a portion of the attacking force, and my battalion being here greatly exposed to a fire from rebel sharpshooters posted in rifle-pits on a height on my right flank, I found it necessary to detach two companies to dislodge them, who captured 12 rebels and sent them to the rear. The battalion under my command advanced under a heavy fire and charged the enemy's works, and when the brigade was withdrawn from the contest it was reformed behind the crest of the hill. The following officers were present with the battalion on this occasion: First Lieuts. G. W. Johnson (slightly wounded), A. B. Carpenter, and Douglas Edwards (Lieut. J. J. Wagoner being in charge of the companies on the picket-line). These officers performed their duty with credit to themselves and to the service. The battalion lost on this day 4 killed, 12 wounded. After the battle of Jonesborough was terminated by the defeat and retreat of the enemy, the battalion was detailed on picket to cover the brigade front, from which duty it was relieved on the following morning, when it moved to Jonesborough and encamped. On 5th of September was detailed at 7 p. m. as guard for wagon train of Fifteenth Army Corps at Flint River. Was relieved on the next morning and returned to camp at Jonesborough; marched same day about 1 mile toward Atlanta, constructed works, and camped. On 7th of September moved within ten miles of Atlanta. On 8th camped about 4 p. m. about two miles from Atlanta. On 10th of September marched at sunset about one mile southwest of our former position, where the battalion is now in camp.

The total loss of the battalion during the period covered by this report is 14 killed, 56 wounded, 4 missing in action, and 2 captured by the enemy.

I have given in this report a brief summary of the principal events of the campaign in which the battalion took a part. It does not and cannot include a description of the toil and harassing labor undergone by the battalion in common with the brigade at various periods during the campaign. I wish to express my satisfaction with the officers and enlisted men of my command for their cheerful and zealous compliance with my every order, shown alike in meeting the enemy or in the endurance of privation and fatigue. To this spirit we may ascribe the success which has crowned the efforts of our army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MOONEY,
Capt., Nineteenth Regt. U. S. Infty., Comdg. First Battalion.

Capt. W. J. FETTERMAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION, 19TH U. S. INFANTRY,
Camp at Jonesborough, Ga., September 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to give, for the information of the brigade commander, a detailed report of the operations of this battalion on the 1st instant:

During the march of the brigade to the front from the position occupied by it on the 31st ultimo, and when within one mile of the Macon railroad, the battalion was detailed as a picket to cover the front of the brigade, which was at that time parallel with the line of railroad. Having deployed and reached a point near the railroad, I received orders to connect my line on the right with the skirmishers of the Second Division, then about 400 yards in rear and on the right of my line. When the brigade advanced and formed to the right for the purpose of assaulting the enemy's works on the hill, my line of pickets, excepting that portion connecting the right of the brigade with the left of General Morgan's division, was withdrawn, and formed on the right of the brigade, Companies A, B, C, and E, under command of First Lieut. J. J. Wagoner, remaining on the picket-line, Companies D, F, G, H, and A, Second Battalion, being formed on the brigade line. The last-mentioned companies, numbering 118 muskets, advanced with the brigade across the open field, under the fire of the enemy, and on arriving at the foot of the height on which the enemy's works were situated, were thrown into some confusion on account of their having to pass through a swamp covered with thick underbrush, during which time it was found impossible to preserve the brigade alignment. There being no troops on my right forming a portion of the attacking party, and my battalion being at this time exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy's skirmishers posted in rifle-pits on a height on my right flank, I found it necessary to detach two companies to dislodge them, who captured 12 rebels and sent them to the rear. The battalion, under my command, advanced up the height and charged the rebel works, and when the brigade was afterward withdrawn, it was reformed behind the crest of the hill. The recruits, ninety-two in number, who have only lately joined the battalion, and, although armed, have never been drilled, were, by order of the

brigade commander, not placed on the line of battle. The casualties in the battalion during the day were as follows: Commissioned officers—wounded, 1. Enlisted men—killed, 4; wounded, 11; missing, 5; total, 20. Aggregate, 21.

First Lieut. G. W. Johnson (slightly wounded), First Lieut. A. B. Carpenter, and First Lieut. Douglas Edwards, acting adjutant, performed their duty with credit to themselves and to the service. The men behaved well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MOONEY,
Captain, Nineteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry, Comdg.

Capt. W. J. FETTERMAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 111.

Reports of Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 7–July 5.

NEW ALBANY, *August* 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the advance of the army from Ringgold on Atlanta:

We marched from Ringgold on the morning of May 7 and deployed line at Tunnel Hill. A few artillery missiles passed over us and some slight skirmishing only opposed our progress until we arrived in front of Buzzard Roost on the morning of the 9th. Here the enemy were well fortified in a strong position, and notwithstanding our demonstrations refrained from showing themselves in force or developing the position of their batteries until the afternoon of the 9th, when I received orders from General Johnson to move forward with my command to the support of General Carlin, who had succeeded in gaining the side of the mountain without further opposition than the enemy's skirmishing. I had scarcely crossed the creek and was emerging from the woods into an open field, when the enemy for the first time opened his artillery on the top of the mountain. His well-directed shot repeatedly struck my lines, but, to the credit of those often-tried and disciplined veterans be it spoken, they, with steadiness and enthusiasm, pressed forward to the base of the mountain, where I expected to be out of range, but in this was disappointed, for I had no sooner passed under the guns on the mountain when I was enfiladed by batteries on my left. Dispositions were promptly made to cover the command as well as the ground would afford. During the whole of this time a deadly fire from sharpshooters prevailed. I am, however, gratified to state that, notwithstanding the suddenness of this terrific attack, my loss was only 4 killed and 62 wounded. Among the wounded are 5 officers. Colonel Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, who had just arrived with his regiment from veteran furlough, was struck in the side by a fragment of a shell. My force of 116 officers and 2,980 men comprised the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hambright; Twenty-first Ohio, Colonel Neibling; Seventy-fourth

Ohio, Colonel Given; Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Sirwell; Thirty-seventh Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Ward; First Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, and Thirty-Eighth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin. A careful reconnaissance of the position was made, and during the night breast-works were thrown up on the most available position the ground afforded, on the left of General Carlin. General Carlin was subsequently withdrawn, and during the night of the 11th I was myself relieved by General Whitaker. In these two days various maneuvers and demonstrations were made to gain information and cover the movements of other portions of the army. From the 12th to the 16th we were occupied in making a flank movement through Snake Creek Gap, and operating against the enemy, who had fallen back and were concentrating near Resaca. We supported General Carlin in the charge on the enemy's works on the 14th. At midnight of the 15th the enemy made an assault, which extended to my front, and was promptly repulsed. On the morning of the 16th the enemy had abandoned their works. The time intervening between the 16th and 27th was occupied in the arduous work of pursuing the enemy, forming lines, and building fortifications. We crossed the Etowah River on the 23d and Pumpkin Vine Creek on the 26th. On the morning of the 27th I was ordered to form on the left of General King and advance with him in support of General Wood, whose division was formed in our front. The object of the movement was to discover the enemy's right and turn it. Everything being ready, the advance commenced. We proceeded east until the enemy's works were discovered, which advised us that we were not far enough to their right. Then we marched north, then east, to find the same seemingly interminable intrenchments. Thus the day was well-nigh spent. Through dense woods, over hills and ravines, oppressed with extreme heat, and overcome with the fatigue of our pathless march, we pressed on, and at length arrived near a point known as New Hope Church, on the Little Pumpkin Vine Creek. Here, it was understood, rested the long-sought-for enemy's right, and dispositions were at once made to turn it. The ground was very broken, the creek winding its tortuous way among the hills and a labyrinth of ravines, complicating the difficulties of the position. Wood's brigades were each formed in two lines, making the division consist of six lines. After several slight modifications, as the ground and the position of the enemy became more developed, I was finally ordered to form on the left of the center brigade (Gibson's) and advance with it to protect the left flank of the division. On the left of Wood flowed the creek, on the other side of which rose a ridge, cut by ravines and difficult of ascent. Skirmishers were thrown across the creek on the ridge, also to the front, and from the difficulty I would have in advancing from the prolongation of Wood's line, I determined to throw my left forward and strengthen the line when Wood advanced. Two regiments had hardly moved out when a sharp fire was opened by the skirmishers, which caused me to bring up the rest of the command by the flank to such position as the nature of the ground would permit, so that they might come into their places in line as the front became extended as the column advanced. It was about 5 o'clock in the evening when the column emerged from the wooded hill into an open wheat-field, across which we marched, ascended a wooded

dge; passing a mill and house we found the enemy in force, behind heir ever-attending breast-works. Up to this time we had met ith nothing but the enemy's skirmishers, who yielded stubbornly ; our approach, but when Wood's leading brigade (Hazen's) ad-anced into the open field a terrific fire was opened upon them. he line continued to advance under a galling fire of musketry and rtillery. It was soon found impracticable, however, to carry their orks with our force, and dispositions were made by Wood to ccupy the rising ground in the woods. This deployment placed ne in the front line on the left of Knefler's brigade, which moved p into the edge of the field. The enemy, emboldened by his suc-ess in checking our progress, furiously assaulted the whole line; his was repeated several times and as often repulsed. They soon became more and more active upon my part of the line, and a movement to turn the left was discovered. Already a severe fire enfiladed the Thirty-seventh Indiana. The Twenty-first Ohio, First Wisconsin, and Thirty-eighth Indiana, who had been thrown across the creek, were swung forward, thereby clearing the hill and check-ing the enemy in this direction. My line was thus now disposed from right to left, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Thirty-seventh Indiana, Thirty-eighth Indiana, First Wisconsin, and Twenty-first Ohio in the front line on the left of Wood, the Seventy-ninth Penn-sylvania having been detailed for special duty at Resaca, I had only he Seventy-fourth Ohio in the second line.

The enemy, failing in their attempt to turn my left, renewed their ack upon my right. The Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and irty-seventh Indiana were most exposed, and, with a persistency l heroism worthy of all praise, maintained their ground, expend-sixty rounds of ammunition, and for four hours were hotly ssed. About 10 p. m., after a short lull in the battle, the enemy discovered making preparations for a night attack. Ammuni-was distributed from the surplus held by the second line. ast-works of rails had been hastily thrown up, and every prepara-to receive the assault. At length the yell of the enemy was rd. They came rushing and shouting like demons, and were re-ved by a volley from our lines, from the extreme right to the left. er this a deep and ominous silence occurred. I soon observed t the troops on my right were falling back, and was soon left ne with my right exposed. The Seventy-fourth Ohio was hastily ught up, and a strong skirmish line thrown out, with its right used, and so occupied the ground of the division on my right that hen the enemy's skirmishers, who had continued advancing on the ght, met my advance, they were not aware of any material change our lines. While in this position, my regimental commanders ere instructed as to the position to be occupied in case we should e forced to fall back. By changing my front perpendicular to the ear, we would unmask the left of General King's brigade, at the ame time have a cross-fire ourselves, as the enemy crossed the wheat-ield. But the emergency for this movement did not arise. We ontinued to hold the position upon which we first halted. At no ime during the engagement did we yield ground. This was the tate of affairs when I was ordered to retire my command. This ovement required much caution, but was executed without the rther loss of a man. We not only got off our own killed and ounded, but many of the enemy's wounded, among whom were

several officers. It was 2 o'clock in the morning before we got into position on the ridge, in rear of General King. The next morning the enemy advanced their line to the position held by us the night before and opened upon us a destructive fire of shot and shell. It was at this time the unwelcome tidings were received that General Johnson, commanding division, was wounded, having been struck in the side by an unexploded shell. About this time Colonel Neibling, Twenty-first Ohio, lost an arm by a 6-pounder solid shot. It is needless for me to dilate upon the gallantry of the officers and men of my command throughout this engagement. This has already been appreciated and published in orders by the general commanding. My loss in this combat fell heaviest on my two right regiments, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and Thirty-seventh Indiana. The former lost 5 killed and 44 wounded, and the latter 13 killed and 40 wounded. Among the killed and wounded are many valuable officers; Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, commanding Thirty-seventh Indiana, wounded in the face, which makes 3 of my regimental commanders wounded in this campaign. On the morning of the 28th General Carlin's brigade moved up on the left of the creek, on a line with General King, and a short distance in rear of the hill occupied by the left of my command. On the night of the 29th the enemy had availed himself of this strong position, and had constructed breastworks, and with a strong skirmish line, also intrenched, opposed our farther advance. I was ordered by General King to send two regiments to report to General Carlin, and two to Colonel Stoughton, now commanding King's brigade. The First Wisconsin and Twenty-first Ohio were sent to Carlin, the Thirty-eighth Indiana and Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania reported to Colonel Stoughton. The Seventy-fourth Ohio and Thirty-seventh Indiana were so disposed as to support either part of the line. The advance subsequently made by General Carlin was fiercely opposed by the enemy, and the positions gained by him from time to time were the results of many sharp conflicts. In these fights the First Wisconsin and Twenty-first Ohio were most exposed. The First Wisconsin, especially, suffered severely, and for three days performed their arduous duties with great courage and fortitude. On the 2d General Carlin was relieved by General Baird's division, my brigade having previously taken position on the right. Other forces began to form on the left of General Baird's, thus threatening again the enemy's flank. On the night of the 4th the enemy charged my lines with considerable boldness and force, but were repulsed, no part of my line giving way. The following morning we found no enemy in our front. On the 6th General Johnson assumed command again. We now moved to the left toward Acworth, and were again in communication with the railroad. On the 10th we advanced with the army. The 11th and 12th were occupied with short marches, reconnoitering, and building breast-works. On the 13th General Johnson, still suffering from the effects of his bruise, relinquished command.

Accompanying this I send list of casualties.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. SCRIBNER,

Colonel Thirty-eighth Indiana, Commanding Brigade.

Captain EDMONDS.

*Not found; but see statement with Moore's report, p. 604.

NEW ALBANY, *August* 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the operations of my command from June 14 to July 6, inclusive.

On the morning of the 14th we advanced in line of battle toward the Marietta road, the objective point being Pine Mountain, upon which the enemy had fortifications and artillery. After a difficult and circuitous march through the woods to prevent the development of the movement, we at once debouched from the woods and moved by the right flank, and formed in front of the road and open field in the edge of the woods. A sharp skirmish attended the formation, and for a time my line was enfiladed, until General Baird moved up on my right. Breast-works were thrown up, and a battery placed in position near my right, which opened on Pine Mountain, farther to the right and near other positions of the army. Joining in the movement on the right and left of the mountain, the enemy were compelled to either fall back or be captured. They chose the former. Our forces had now gained Lost and Pine Mountains, and the right, from day to day, continued to swing round to the left, toward Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta. In this movement my command participated. On the 17th I was ordered by General King to take a position on the edge of the woods facing south and perpendicular to the front. The ground was previously examined by Generals Baird, King, and myself, and the object of the movement fully explained. A battery was placed on my left, and the whole line intrenched after night-fall, without developing the movement to the enemy, who occupied the wood across the open field in my front. On the morning of the 18th one of my regiments, the Thirty-eighth Indiana, deployed in front of this wood and at right angles with my new line. Everything being ready, the battery on my left commenced a terrific shelling of the woods. The Thirty-eighth Indiana simultaneously rushed in, surprising the enemy, who were lying close behind their breast-works, to protect themselves from the artillery. Many prisoners were taken, and the woods cleared of rebels. My right now swung up, General Baird forming on my right. My skirmishers had advanced to an open field, across which we discovered the enemy behind the strongest fortifications we had observed during the campaign. The next morning the whole line advanced in a violent rain and thunder storm. As soon as our movements became developed, the enemy opened their batteries, as well as volley after volley of musketry, from their works. The flash and roar of artillery mingled with the lightning and thunder, as if nature had conspired with man in a work of destruction. Captain Dilger, commanding Company I, First Ohio Artillery, moved up on my right in the open field, exposed to the enemy's artillery and musketry, returned their fire, and with great heroism and skill succeeded in silencing the battery on his front. Breast-works were thrown up, and various movements and dispositions were made during the day and night, which were rendered useless the next morning by the retreat of the enemy. On the night of the 20th I relieved General Harker in front of Kenesaw. The whole night was spent in strengthening the position. Three batteries were disposed along my line. For two days my command lay under the most furious artillery fire that it has ever been my lot to experience. The enemy, from various directions, concentrated their fire on the batteries in my line. The night of the 23d was occupied in relieving General Cruft's brigade, farther to the right, and in forti-

fying the position. The eight days spent here were busy ones. We were less than 300 yards from the enemy's works, within range of batteries from their positions. Four guns of Captain Dilger's battery were placed in the center of my front line, upon which the enemy's guns converged their fire, but Captain Dilger, with his usual skill, soon silenced them. The enemy during the night changed their smooth-bores for rifle guns, and the next morning opened with sixteen at once upon Dilger. We were well satisfied to have him cease firing, for two shells were thrown into his embrasures and his works nearly knocked down. The following night the works were repaired, and rifle-pits dug in front of the enemy's guns, and a detail of sharpshooters placed in them. The enemy fired but two shots from this battery the next day, and were completely silenced by the sharpshooters. On the night of the 2d General McPherson shifted from the extreme left to the right. I was relieved by General Kimball, and with the division moved to the left to form a new line perpendicular to the rear of the extreme left. All night was spent in fortifying. Early next morning we were in pursuit of the enemy, who had abandoned Kenesaw and were in full retreat. We passed through Marietta, and came up with them about three miles south of this place, where they had prepared breast-works. On the 5th the enemy abandoned this position, and fell back to their works across the Chattahoochee River, leaving a strong rear guard to oppose our progress, and cover their retreat. We followed in close pursuit. In consequence of severe illness, I was forced to ride in an ambulance at the head of my column until the enemy made a stand at the river. Here I mounted my horse, but had scarcely put my men in position when I became so ill that I was carried to my ambulance in the rear of my line. The next morning I turned over the command to Colonel Given, and was taken to the hospital. On the 11th I was sent to the rear.

I cannot close this report without expressing my satisfaction of the conduct of my officers and men during this arduous campaign. They, without a murmur of complaint, either in sunshine or storm, day or night, marched, worked, and fought with an efficiency and cheerfulness worthy the gratitude of the country. At no time during the campaign were they ever driven from a position, or failed to perform all that was expected of them. I would in an especial manner express my satisfaction and gratitude to the gentlemen of my staff—Lieutenant Devol, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Markland, inspector; Lieutenant Dewey, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Lamb, provost-marshal; Captain Clark, acting assistant quartermaster; Captain Smith, acting commissary of subsistence—who performed their appropriate duties in a manner worthy of all praise. We captured prisoners, and turned them over to the proper authorities. My loss in the campaign in killed and wounded is only 256. When the number and severity of the engagements in which we participated are considered, this is a very gratifying report. I send with this a list of the names of killed and wounded.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. SCRIBNER,
Colonel Thirty-eighth Indiana, Comdg. Third Brigade.

Lieut. W. J. LYSTER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., 14th Army Corps.

*Not found.

No. 112.

Reports of Col. Marshall F. Moore, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations July 15–September 8.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the battle near Jonesborough, Ga., on Thursday, September 1, 1864:

On the morning of that day the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, moved down the Atlanta and Jonesborough road, my brigade having the advance. After passing the right of the Army of the Cumberland, directed by the general commanding the division, the Sixty-ninth Ohio, Captain Hicks, was deployed on our front and left flank as shirmishers. Upon connecting with the left of the Army of the Tennessee, I was directed to make a reconnaissance in the direction of the railroad, something more than a mile distant. The Seventy-fourth Ohio, Colonel Given, was thrown forward as skirmishers, and the brigade moved by the flank. I had proceeded but a short distance when the enemy opened upon the column with shell from a section of artillery, posted upon a hill a few hundred yards in front. I immediately formed the brigade into a double line of battle, and advanced through a piece of timber and to the crest of a hill beyond, upon which there was a fringe of bushes. My skirmish line, strengthened by the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry and two additional companies which had been thrown out to cover my left flank, had now become engaged with the enemy and drove them and the two pieces of artillery so rapidly that one of the caissons was overturned and left in our hands. The advance of my line of battle was greatly impeded by a narrow swamp, a muddy stream, Chambers' Mill creek, and a deep, wide ditch, in succession. After crossing these I advanced to the summit of a high hill and to the skirt of another piece of timber, where I was directed to halt my command and commence fortifying. The two guns had been placed in position again and opened upon us, but were again withdrawn as the skirmish line advanced. I was now directed to cease working and send forward a regiment to the railroad. The Twenty-first Ohio, Colonel McMahan, was sent and soon reported that his command was on the railroad. In accordance with instructions from the general commanding the division, I now moved my brigade forward into an open field and formed in double line, fronting south, my left resting upon the railroad. After being formed, my command was advanced to the edge of a very dense wood directly in our front, and halted till the Second Brigade formed on my right, when I again advanced through the timber, about 600 yards in extent. Upon emerging from the woods, my skirmish line became hotly engaged with the enemy, posted upon the crest of a hill beyond; and at the same time my left flank became exposed to a galling fire from the opposite side of the railroad. Major-General Stanley had previously said that he would protect my flank. He having failed to do this, I sent six companies across the railroad for that purpose, and re-enforced my skirmish line by the First Wisconsin, and ordered the line thus re-enforced to charge across the open field in front, which it did in fine style, dislodging the enemy from the summit of the hill and from temporary works at the margin of the woods beyond. My command was the

first to reach the timber in which the main action took place, and soon became warmly engaged, the enemy advancing upon us. As quickly as possible I moved forward what was left of my first line to the support of the skirmishers and drove the enemy back, at the same time advancing my second line to the position left by the first. I now prepared to advance into the woods in front of us to assault the enemy's main works, and was just going over the first line of works, when I was directed by Captain Edmonds, of the division staff, to wait until the Second Brigade came up. This I did and moved into the woods with them. A considerable gap had been opened between the two brigades in the previous movement. My line moved forward as rapidly as it was possible to move, in a dense thicket, under a heavy fire of musketry, canister, and spherical case, at short range, and a cross-fire from one of General Morgan's batteries, for about 100 yards. Here my right struck the enemy's works, which formed an angle of about forty degrees with my line of battle, and my center and left an abatis. My lines were exposed to an enfilading fire from the right, a cross-fire from the left, and a very hot fire of musketry and artillery in front. It was impossible to charge, owing to the obstructions in the way. After fighting stubbornly for a considerable length of time, under all these disadvantages, my right gave away gradually and fell back in good order and by order of the regimental commander, and was followed by the balance, after holding its position a few minutes longer. In this there was no panic, the men all stopping at the margin of the woods. Two of the regiments, the Seventy-fourth Ohio and First Wisconsin, claimed to be out of ammunition. I had already sent for a supply, but it had not come up. I now put the Thirty-eighth Indiana in the first line with the Twenty-first, Sixty-ninth, and a part of the Seventy-fourth Ohio, thus strengthening and somewhat extending it, and advanced again, directing the second to follow supporting the first. In this assault we carried the works very handsomely, crossed them with the right, made a partial change of front to the left, and followed them up across the railroad nearly or quite 200 yards, taking a large number of prisoners. As we advanced the battery moved down the road at double-quick about 400 yards, and opened upon us again. This we would have captured, had it been possible to have made a charge. In following their works to the left, we were obliged to drive the rebels from their traverses which they had built at intervals of a few steps to protect them from the fire of General Morgan's artillery. Our own front was now clear as well as 200 yards of General Stanley's, but still the brigade sent by him to our left failed to come up. Upon our halting, the enemy massed against my left flank, and after holding the position for some time under a destructive fire, the troops on the left of the road were withdrawn to our original line at the edge of the field, two regiments holding the works in our own proper front. These the enemy did not attempt to recover. We held the ground during the night, constructing defenses both at the border of the field and at the front. I have ascertained, beyond a question, that 123 prisoners were taken and sent to the rear by my command. These were sent across from our right in the direction of Colonel Este's and General Morgan's commands to avoid the fire to which they would have been exposed in going to our rear. Some other prisoners were sent through my lines when men could not be spared to take charge of them. Of the number I can make no reliable estimate. In this

agement my command fought under many serious disadvantages. distance from the field to the main works on my right was 100 ds, on my left 300. The lines had to advance over this space ough a dense thicket or fallen trees. It was next to impossible preserve a line of battle. Had the ground been open, I would not e stopped to fire a shot, and would have gained the works in five utes, taking more prisoners and, I think, a battery. In addition his both of my flanks were exposed until the works were taken; my left to the last. With few exceptions, the conduct of both ers and men was all that could have been wished. Owing to fact that I could see but a very small portion of the command at one time, I cannot speak positively in regard to the comparative rits of particular regiments and officers. I saw no indication of ic or stampede during the day. Upon reforming the regiments re were but very few men unaccounted for. No prisoners were en by the enemy either during or after the action, though the t was a hand to hand one for a few minutes. It will be seen from accompanying tabular statement* that the aggregate loss in the gade was 203, of which number 3 only are missing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. MOORE,

Colonel Sixty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. G. W. SMITH,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., 14th Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, September 8, 1864.

APTAIN: I have the honor of respectfully submitting the follow- report of the operations of the Third Brigade since I took com- nd of it, July 15, 1864, except those of the 1st instant, already en:

uly 17, crossed the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry. Moved the road a few hundred yards and formed line of battle to the of the road. Threw out skirmishers in front and on the left k. Moved forward, skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry until skirmishers reached Nancy's Creek.

uly 18, moved forward, driving the enemy's mounted infantry, n time to time during the day, from temporary defenses, and lly across Peach Tree Creek, on the banks of which the line ed for the night. On the night of the 19th crossed Peach Tree ek at Howell's Mill.

uly 20, at daylight moved to the left of the road and formed line attle, leaving sufficient space for the First Brigade to form be- en my right and the road, its right resting upon the road and necting with the left of the Third Division, Fourteenth Army ps. Skirmishers being thrown forward, I advanced through ds, skirmishing, some 300 yards, when I was directed to halt and tify my position. While doing this a portion of the Twentieth my Corps came up on my left, but did not go into position. After had got our breast-works well toward completion a portion of Twentieth Army Corps fought behind them on the afternoon of same day. I was ordered to move to the right of the First Bri-

*Not found.

gade and take the position then occupied by the Second Brigade, Third Division. This brigade was retired some 400 yards to the rear of the brigades on the right and left, leaving a gap in the line occupied only by skirmishers. The space intervening between the position occupied by this brigade and the skirmish line was an open field extending to the front nearly a half mile beyond the general line. I was directed by Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, then commanding the division, after having relieved this brigade of the Third Division, to advance through the field when the troops on my right and left advanced. A forward movement was then contemplated. After looking at the ground, I requested General Johnson to permit me to put my brigade forward at once behind a ridge occupied by the skirmishers, and in line with the other troops. To this he consented. I accordingly moved my command through the timber to the right and rear of the First Brigade, crossed the road in a slight depression, and got into position a little in advance of the general line without drawing the enemy's fire. I immediately commenced strengthening the light works occupied by the skirmish line on the crest of the ridge, and in the course of an hour or two moved my first line up to them, leaving the second in the ravine below. I was now 100 yards in front, instead of 400 yards in the rear, of the general line, with a flank work on my left commanding the road. My position was an excellent one, having an open range in front for artillery and musketry of at least half a mile. A battery was placed in position there a little after noon. About 4 p. m. an attack was made by the enemy upon the Twentieth Corps and the left of the First Brigade, of the First Division, Fourteenth Corps. He at the same time opened a terrific fire of canister and shell upon my line, from which, together with the skirmishing, I lost in killed and wounded 3 officers and 34 men. The enemy twice advanced a line of battle into the edge of the field in our front, but did not attempt to cross it.

July 21, at about 12 m. I was directed by the general commanding to strengthen my picket-line, and, in connection with the troops on my right and left, to drive the enemy into his main works. For this purpose I detailed ten companies and placed Lieutenant-Colonel Brigham, of the Sixty-ninth Ohio, in charge of the whole line, directing him to take these ten companies to the right of the field in my front, through a piece of timber, while the original picket-line advanced through the field, and to deploy to the left after having driven the enemy's skirmishers toward the end of the field. In doing this he passed the skirmish line of the Third Division, and soon became hotly engaged in front and on the flank. This he reported. I then took the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania and Sixty-ninth Ohio up and placed them under cover a short distance in the rear, and prepared to make a charge upon a line of rifle-pits a short distance to the front. In the mean time the Third Division had taken a position to our right and rear, and General Baird said it would advance with my line. Having sent for the two remaining regiments of my first line, and made the necessary dispositions, the skirmish line, closely followed by the two regiments, made a splendid charge, the Sixty-ninth moving down a slope across the field, and the Seventy-ninth through the timber on the right, driving the enemy from their pits and capturing 40 prisoners. The troops of the Third Division did not advance to my support on the right, seeing which, I

sent back for the two remaining regiments of my brigade, directing them to follow across the field. My line continued to advance through a dense growth of timber, driving the enemy pell-mell before it until within 200 yards of their main works, and directly under a battery. This had been opened upon us, but without effect, the missiles passing over. We were now 400 yards beyond the field, three-quarters of a mile from our original position, and nearly half a mile from support on both right and left. As soon as we had halted the men commenced putting up works, under a heavy fire. As the other regiments came up, I placed five in the first line, holding two in reserve. The First Brigade was moved upon my left about 9 p. m. On my right I had no connection, except the skirmish line. In this little affair I lost 3 officers and 53 men. The skirmishers, as well as the two regiments which immediately supported them, behaved most gallantly. Lieutenant-Colonel Brigham, who led the advanced line, was conspicuous for his coolness and gallantry, as well as for the skill with which he handled his command. At 1 o'clock the next morning the enemy had abandoned and my troops entered his works. On the morning of the 22d we followed the enemy until we came up with them, and then took position on the right of the railroad, about two miles from Atlanta. My command remained here until the afternoon of July 28, when I was directed to move to the extreme right and support the Fifteenth Corps, then engaged. I took position on the right of this corps, and made strong works during the night. The following morning I was relieved and returned to my former position.

August 3, the Fourteenth Corps, with the exception of my brigade, moved to the right. On the afternoon of the 4th, by direction of Major-General Thomas, my brigade joined the division, and was placed on the extreme right of the army. I had scarcely got into position when I was ordered to go back, with all possible dispatch, and report to Brigadier-General Williams, commanding Twentieth Corps. This I did, and was placed in position between the Twentieth and Sixteenth Corps. Remained here, advancing my lines twice, until the night of August 25, when I joined the division. On the 26th moved farther to the right and went into position on the left of the Twenty-third Corps.

August 28, moved across to the Montgomery railroad. August 29, engaged in destroying the railroad. August 30, moved toward the Macon railroad, in the direction of Jonesborough. August 31, moved beyond Renfroe's house, and in the afternoon to the support of the Army of the Tennessee, with the other brigades of the division. At night the division returned to the position it had occupied the previous night. The operations of my brigade in the engagement of the 1st instant have been given in separate reports. The loss in killed and wounded in the brigade since I took command is 8 officers and 343 enlisted men; aggregate, 361.

The officers and men of my command have endured the incessant labors and hardships of this protracted campaign with cheerfulness and fortitude. They have met the dangers to which they have been almost constantly exposed with a courage and determination worthy of the cause in which they are engaged.

To the officers I am indebted for prompt obedience to orders, and the uniform courtesy and respect shown to me as brigade commander.

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The officers and men of my command have endured the incessant labors and hardships of this protracted campaign with cheerfulness and fortitude. They have met the dangers to which they have been almost constantly exposed with a courage and determination worthy of the cause in which they are engaged.

To the officers I am indebted for prompt obedience to orders, and the uniform courtesy and respect shown to me as brigade commander.

I am under special obligations to Colonel Given, Seventy-fourth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, First Wisconsin, and Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin, Thirty-eighth Indiana, who have commanded demi-brigades, for valuable assistance.

To the members of my staff I am also indebted for the energy and fidelity with which they have performed their respective duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. MOORE,
Colonel Sixty-ninth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Brig.

Capt. G. W. SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., First Div., 14th Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Casualties in the Third Brigade during the campaign in Northern Georgia up to September 8, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry	1	9	3	82	.....	.....	95
21st Ohio Veteran Volunteers	2	32	5	119	.....	2	160
37th Indiana Volunteers	1	16	6	73	.....	.....	96
38th Indiana Veteran Volunteers	1	19	7	73	.....	3	103
74th Ohio Veteran Volunteers	1	17	4	88	.....	.....	110
69th Ohio Veteran Volunteers	1	20	2	103	1	.....	127
79th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	.....	6	2	79	.....	.....	87
Total	7	119	29	617	1	5	778

The above list does not contain the casualties of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, as no report could be obtained from that regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. MOORE,
Colonel Sixty-ninth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Brig.

No. 113.

Report of Lieut. Col. William D. Ward, Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH INDIANA VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command during the campaign, commencing May 1864, and ending September 8, 1864:

On the 7th day of May the regiment broke camp at Ringgold, Ga., and marched about eight miles and bivouacked in about three miles of Buzzard Roost. The next day the regiment moved about two miles to the front, and on the 9th of May the regiment moved in line of battle across an open field under the fire of the enemy, and took position on a hill in a short range of the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. This position was held until 10 p. m. May 10, 1864, when the regiment was relieved by the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer

antry. The next day, May 12, 1864, the regiment marched about een miles to Snake Creek Gap, and on the 13th of May took posi- n, with our brigade as reserve to First Division, on the battle-field Resaca. The regiment remained in reserve until May 15, when moved about one mile to the left and took position on the front in second line of the Third Brigade, on the right of the division. re the regiment remained under the fire of the enemy, protected earth-works, until May 16, when the enemy having fled the pre- us night, the regiment started in pursuit. The pursuit was con- ued until May 21, 1864, during which and the following day, May 1864, the regiment laid in camp making preparations for a far- r advance. On the morning of May 23 the regiment again broke p, crossed the Etowah River at Island Ford, and camped on harlee Creek. The march continued until May 26, 1864, on which the regiment reached the vicinity of the enemy and formed line battle. On May 27 the regiment moved to the extreme left to port the Fourth Corps, and about 5 p. m. were ordered into action the extreme left of the line, the left of the regiment resting on npkin Vine Creek, and the right on the Seventy-eighth Pennsyl- ia Volunteers. Upon taking this position, I sent Maj. T. V. nble to the brigade commander with the information that the left k was very much exposed and received the assurance that it uld be cared for. Shortly after the major's return to the regi- nt, the enemy made a charge, which was gallantly repulsed. ding that the position was stubbornly held, the enemy crossed creek with a part of their force and assailed the left flank of the iment. I immediately sent Adjt. William B. Harvey to the bri- e commander with the information that the left flank was assailed. ore Adjutant Harvey returned, the enemy again charged, during ch I was wounded, and the command devolved upon Maj. T. V. nble.

n the 6th day of June, the enemy having retreated, the regiment rched about seven miles to the vicinity of the Chattanooga Atlanta Railroad. From the 7th to the 10th day of June, both lusive, the regiment laid in camp.

n the 11th of June the regiment moved out of camp and formed of battle in front of the rebel lines running from Kenesaw ost Mountain. In this position the regiment skirmished with enemy, gradually advancing and driving them back until June when the enemy retreated from our immediate front and fell k about two miles to a new and more formidable position.

une 20, the regiment marched about two miles and took position ut one mile to the right of Kenesaw Mountain, where it remained ler the fire of artillery and sharpshooters until June 23, when it rched about three miles to the right and took position on Bald ob. In this position the regiment remained under very annoying of artillery and sharpshooting until July 2, when it moved at . m. about two miles to the left and labored all night erecting ifications to protect the left of the army. During the night the my retreated, and July 3, the regiment again marched in pur- and overtook the enemy about four miles south of Marietta, ere it was held in reserve during the action of July 4. July he regiment marched in pursuit of the enemy, who had retreated evening before, and came up with them in the evening of the e day in the vicinity of the Chattahoochee River. About 5 p. the regiment moved to the front, formed line of battle, and erected

temporary fortifications, where it laid under fire until July 8, when it was moved to the rear and placed in reserve, and acted as such until July 10, when the rebels retreated. From July 10 until July 17 the regiment laid in camp. On the day last named the regiment broke camp and marched to the left; crossed the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry. About 3 p. m. the regiment formed line of battle and commenced slowly advancing, skirmishing and slowly driving the rebels. July 18 and 19, skirmishing and advancing continued. July 20, the regiment was under a very heavy fire of sharpshooters and fire of artillery, but with small loss, owing to the protection afforded by a hill in its immediate front. July 21, skirmishing commenced early and continued until 5 p. m., when the division charged, this regiment being in the front line, and drove the enemy about one mile to their fortifications, and built breast-works for its protection. July 22, started early in pursuit of retreating rebels and met them again in about two miles of Atlanta. Here the regiment moved to the right and formed line of battle, erecting earth-works for its protection, the Thirty-seventh Indiana being in the front line. Here the regiment remained until July 26, when it was relieved by the First Brigade and placed in reserve.

July 28, the regiment marched to the extreme right of the army to re-enforce the troops heavily engaged on that flank, and remained there without being engaged until July 29, when it returned to camp. The regiment laid in camp in reserve until August 2, when it was detailed to guard the corps supply train; with it the regiment remained repairing roads, guarding and aiding it in various ways during the remainder of the campaign.

In conclusion, I would say that the officers and soldiers throughout the entire campaign behaved nobly, doing their whole duty under the most trying circumstances. All did so well that I think all are deserving of praise, and that distinctions are invidious.

I am, captain, yours,

WM. D. WARD.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-seventh Indiana Vol. Infty.

[Capt. L. E. HICKS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 114.

Report of Maj. Thomas V. Kimble, Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry, of operations May 27–June 6.

CAMP THIRTY-SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

SIR: I submit the following report of the movements of the regiment from the evening of the 27th of May to the 6th day of June:

Near 5 p. m. [May 27], and shortly after the enemy were repulsed in the second charge (in which you received your wound), Adjt. William B. Harvey returned and informed me that two regiments had been sent to the north side of Pumpkin Vine Creek, to support the left of the Thirty-seventh Indiana. I immediately sent the adjutant to watch the movements of the enemy on the left, and at the same time had four men placed on the bank of the creek to notify the troops when they arrived that were to support us on the left where our

vere. At the same time I gave Capt. Hezekiah Shook charge right. These arrangements were hardly completed when the made their third charge to break through the lines of the left regiment. They were again repulsed. Adjutant Harvey re- to me that the lines of the left were very much thinned, and ıearly out of ammunition, and that no support had yet arrived : left. I ordered fifteen men from the right (Company D) to to the adjutant on the left, and had cartridges collected on ght and sent to the left for distribution. I also immediately orporal Weidner, of Company B, to report to the colonel com- ng the brigade the condition of the regiment, and that no rt had yet arrived for our left, and received an answer that giments had been sent across the creek, with orders to move d and form on our left. While these preparations were being the enemy made their fourth attempt to force the left back, ere again repulsed. No support coming up, I was again com- to re-enforce the left from the right wing with both men and nition. I then sent Lieut. J. W. Stoner to inform the colonel anding the brigade of the situation of the regiment, and re- an answer that three regiments had been sent across the with orders to support us on the left. The men were busily ed building works when the skirmishers were again attacked iven back to the lines, the enemy making their fifth charge r lines, but with same result as before. It now being near , I sent Lieut. J. W. Stoner to the rear, with instructions to he creek, find and conduct the troops that were on that side te to where our left rested on said creek, which he succeeded ng, just after the sixth and last charge was made by the enemy m. This last charge was simultaneous on the whole line, and oops on the right of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania gave eaving the right exposed to the flank fire of the enemy. The l of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania was compelled to change to the rear on the tenth company. To protect the right flank in osition the Thirty-seventh Indiana and Seventy-eighth Penn- ıia lay until near 12 o'clock midnight, when the skirmishing . We withdrew and passed to the rear of a line of works n up by the Second Brigade, First Division. In this engage- the casualties of the Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers were led and 43 wounded and 1 missing. The wounded were all l off, and also all of the dead, except 3.

28, laid in reserve and buried our dead. May 29, moved up oined Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania in support of the Second le. June 1, the Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers relieved xty-ninth Ohio Volunteers on front line. June 2, was relieved the front line by the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. , received an order to rejoin the Third Brigade for duty, in position we served until the enemy left our front, on the morn- the 5th of June.

ıalties of the Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers from the 28th o the 6th day of June were 9 wounded.

onclusion, I would say that both officers and soldiers behaved and on all occasions performed the duties assigned to them ıtly.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, yours,

THOS. V. KIMBLE,
Major Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.

ıt. Col. W. D. WARD.

No. 115.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin, Thirty-eighth Indiana fantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VETERAN VOLS.,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 186

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following as the p taken by the Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Veteran Volun Infantry in the summer campaign of 1864, in the State of Geor

May 3, 1864, moved from Graysville, Ga., as part of Third B gade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps (Col. B. F. Scribn Thirty-eighth Indiana, commanding brigade), stopping at Ringg until May 7, 1864, when the regiment participated in the adva on, and occupation of, Tunnel Hill, the enemy retiring to Buzz Roost Gap. May 9, advanced on Buzzard Roost with the brig driving the enemy's skirmishers and occupying an advanced p tion under a heavy fire of artillery, losing in this advance and p tion 2 enlisted men killed, 3 officers and 11 enlisted men wounc May 12, marched from Buzzard Roost, passing through Snake Cr Gap, and participating with the brigade in the advance on Res May 14 and 15, without loss. May 16, commenced pursuit of enemy, passing through Calhoun, Adairsville, and Kingston, cr ing Etowah River at Island Ford, May 23, taking position, May in front of enemy's works near Dallas.

May 27, moved with brigade and division, supporting Gen Wood's division, Fourth Army Corps, passing to the front and l striking the enemy on Little Pumpkin Vine Creek, the brigade vancing on the left of said division; the Thirty-eighth, with F Wisconsin Infantry, was ordered to the left flank to occupy and h a hill of some importance, which was done, driving the enen skirmishers and cavalry from it, with a loss to the Thirty-eighth 2 privates wounded. At midnight the command was withdrawn order, building works on a new line; and from that date until J 5, when the enemy were forced to withdraw from their position, regiment was under continuous fire of both artillery and muske losing 1 private killed and 2 wounded. June 6, participated in pursuit, going into position some three miles in front of Kene Mountain. Here on the 17th of June the Thirty-eighth was orde to the front to advance the lines, and did so, charging the enen skirmish pits, capturing 15 prisoners with their arms. Early on 18th again advanced the line, charged their pits, capturing 4 pris ers and driving the enemy in our front to their main works a foot of Kenesaw Mountain, and holding the position 600 yards th from under a heavy artillery and musketry fire. During these vances the regiment lost 2 killed and 5 wounded. The enemy ag forced from his lines, the regiment with brigade went into posi near southwest end of Kenesaw; again moving on night of about one and a half miles to right and taking position on F Knob, 700 yards from enemy's main works, and from which the n vigorous shelling was kept up daily on our lines, the regiment los 1 killed and 3 wounded. Remained in this position until the ni of July 2, when the brigade moved to the left flank, only to find enemy in retreat on the morning of July 3. Followed in pursui once, passing through Marietta and forcing the enemy, July 5

near their main works on the Chattahoochee River. On this date, Colonel Scribner having been taken quite sick, the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Given, Seventy-fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteers.

July 9, the regiment supported the Twenty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers in advancing the skirmish line north of the Chattahoochee River, where a spirited and gallant affair ensued, the Twenty-first charging and carrying the enemy's rifle-pits, the Thirty-eighth, as a reserve, losing 5 wounded during the affray.

July 15, Col. M. F. Moore, Sixty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, having been assigned to the command of the brigade and subsequent operations of the regiment coming under your personal observation, I shall be as brief as possible.

July 17, crossed the Chattahoochee River near Vining's Station, advancing and participating in the skirmish from that point to the crossing of Nancy's and Peach Tree Creeks. On the 20th was in the front line during the engagement of that day, losing 1 captain and 4 enlisted men wounded.

July 21, the regiment was ordered on a reconnaissance, finding the enemy in force three-quarters of a mile to the front. Returned with loss of 1 killed and 1 wounded. Afternoon of 21st, as part of first line, supported Lieutenant-Colonel Brigham, Sixty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, in his advance of skirmish line. His regiment and line gallantly charged across open fields, driving and capturing many of the enemy. The Thirty-eighth, with Twenty-first Ohio and Thirty-seventh Indiana following as support, pressed the lines to within 400 yards of enemy's main works and occupied the same at 1 a. m., the enemy retreating on Atlanta. In this advance the regiment lost 1 killed and 4 wounded. July 22, participated in advance on Atlanta, going into position in front of their works, and about two miles from the city.

July 28, moved with brigade to support the Army of the Tennessee, then engaged with the enemy. Went into position on the flank of said army, throwing up works, but did not become engaged. From this date until August 25, p. m., the regiment participated in the skirmishes and advances made by the brigade in the vicinity of Atlanta, taking with the brigade an advanced position in the lines on August 9 and 10 within 1,000 yards of enemy's main works. Losses, though light, were of almost daily occurrence.

August 25, 9 p. m., left position in front of Atlanta to take part in the movements south of that point. Joined division (from which the brigade had been temporarily detached) on the night of the 25th.

August 26, fortified a flank line of works. August 27 and 28, moved southwesterly, striking Atlanta and West Point Railroad six miles south of East Point on the afternoon of 28th. 29th, assisted in destroying railroad, which was done effectively. August 30, moved in direction of Macon railroad, advancing to within four miles of Jonesborough. September 1, commenced movement eastward toward railroad, Third Brigade in advance of corps; moved out on the Rough and Ready and Jonesborough road, soon meeting the enemy's skirmishers; lines were formed, Second Brigade on right, Third Brigade on left, advancing thus for about a mile through fields, swamps, sloughs, and creeks, driving the enemy's skirmishers and gaining the railroad about two miles north of Jonesborough, there connecting with Fourth Army Corps; lines reformed about 4

p. m. in the same order, facing south, the left of Third Brigade resting on railroad. The Thirty-eighth, the right of second line, advanced through an immense thicket under fire of enemy's skirmishers, who were driven by our skirmish line (of which Company D, Capt. James H. Low, formed a part) across an open field and into their works in woods beyond. The first line of brigade followed closely, putting up light works in edge of timber, while the second line was halted 100 yards in rear and also put up a light line of works. The first line now advancing became hotly engaged in the woods, the fight extending to the right for some distance with great fury. The other regiments from second line were ordered forward to support the first, leaving the Thirty-eighth for the time a spectator to the gallant charges of our comrades. Soon, however, came an order for the Thirty-eighth to advance, and crossing the field was ordered to take if possible, the enemy's works. Moving to the right of the brigade line the woods were entered; then deploying Company G, Capt. H. F. Perry, and Company H, Lieut. David H. Patton commanding, as skirmishers, the advance was given and acted upon with alacrity. The men in the face of a terrible fire charging over the falling timber and abatis, struck the works and carried them, then swinging by wheel to the left, advanced down the line toward the railroad, clearing the pits and traverses as they passed, hurrying the prisoners to the rear. In a short time the brigade front was cleared, the railroad gained, and a rebel section of artillery and infantry colors escaping only by rapid running. On the left of the railroad no advance seemed to be made, and the enfilading fire from there was such that safety required the left bank should be taken. So across the railroad, down and up the sides of a ten-foot cut, did the men charge, clearing the works for sixty yards beyond, until in fact they came under the fire of our men of the Fourth Corps, who were 300 yards to the rear. This caused a withdrawal toward the left bank of the railroad, which was held, together with the right bank and rebel works to the right. The enemy's battery was now in its second position, not 400 yards down the railroad, and hurled the canister directly against us. No advance being made by the troops on the left of the railroad, the enemy rallied, advanced up their traverse line to within four rods of our position, and finally caused a withdrawal from that side of the road, after losing Major Carter wounded, Captains Jenkins and Perry, wounded, and Lieutenant Osborn, killed, while enlisted men fell in proportion. Having now withdrawn to right bank of railroad, still occupying the full brigade front of rebel works (the Seventy-fourth Ohio having taken position on the right), and seeing no prospect of the advance of troops on the left of the railroad, and having received notice that all the troops of our brigade were then in action, I deemed it but slaughter of the men who had done so gallantly to remain longer exposed to the terrible enfilading fire from the left, and consequently withdrew about dusk in good order to the open field in rear. The enemy fought with the greatest desperation, and after first entering their works it was a continuous fight along their line of traverses for each section, many not dropping their guns until fired on or clubbed with the rifle. The smallness of the command deterred me from sending prisoners to the rear under guard, although 41 were thus disposed of, but I am certain the estimate is none too high when I say 100 at least were sent to the rear by the regiment. To both officers and

men of the regiment I desire saying they did their every duty and did it well. Major Carter was ever at his post until stricken down; Captains Jenkins and Perry, and Lieutenant Osborn were also struck while in the very front. The color bearer (Lance Sergt. George W. Field, Company C) was instantly killed as he planted his colors on the railroad bank. They were taken up and carried throughout the balance of the action by Lieut. Joseph W. Redding, Company D, whom I would especially mention for his gallant conduct. The regimental color was carried safely through by Sergeant Owen, Company I. The losses in the engagement were 1 officer and 7 enlisted men killed, 3 officers and 25 enlisted men wounded, and 1 enlisted man missing.

For recapitulation of casualties of the campaign, I respectfully refer you to accompanying sheet marked B. During the entire campaign of four months, although exposed to almost continuous fire, hard labor, and marches, both officers and men have at all times acted with alacrity, energy, and cheerfulness.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. F. GRIFFIN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-eighth Indiana Vet. Vol. Infty.

Lieut. H. O. MONTAGUE,
A. A. A. G., Third Brig., First Div., 14th Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

B.

List of casualties in Thirty-eighth Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, during the campaign in Georgia, summer of 1864.

Date.	Place.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
May 9	Buzzard Roost		1	3	10		
10	....do		1		1		
June 27	Pumpkin Vine Creek				2		
3	....do		1		1		
4	....do				1		
17	Three miles from Kenesaw Mountain		1		4		
18	....do		1		1		
23	Near Kenesaw Mountain				1		
26	....do				1		
29	....do				2		
30	....do		1				
July 9	Near Chattahoochee River				7		
14	....do		1		1		
17	Near Peach Tree Creek				1		
20	South of Peach Tree Creek			1	4		
21	....do		2		4		
22	....do				1		
Aug. 9	Near Atlanta				1		
10	....do		2		1		
11	....do		1		3		
24	....do				1		1
Sept. 29	Six miles south of East Point						1
1	Near Jonesborough	1	7	3	25		1
	Total loss	1	19	7	73		3

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report as follows as to the part taken by this command in the Georgia campaign between the date of July 5 and 13:

July 5, the regiment participated with the brigade in advancing the lines to near the north bank of the Chattahoochee River, late on the afternoon of the 5th, advancing and taking position in first line, losing 2 enlisted men wounded. July 9, supported Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry in their advance of the skirmish line, in which spirited and gallant affair the Twenty-first charged and carried the enemy's rifle-pits, the Thirty-eighth, as reserve, advancing to their support, losing 5 enlisted men wounded in the affray. On the night of the 9th the enemy abandoned their main works north of Chattahoochee River, burning the railroad bridge. From July 10 until 15 the command lay in reserve on north side of river. Below I give list of casualties.*

Recapitulation: Killed, 1; wounded, 8; total, 9.

D. T. GRIFFIN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-eighth Indiana Vet. Vol. Infty.

Col. JOSIAH GIVEN,
Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

No. 116.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY VOLS.,
In the Field, Ga., July 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

Soon after occupying the picket-line yesterday morning, in obedience to orders, I formed my regiment to attack the enemy. The rifle-pits of the enemy on our right of the railroad were soon carried. The troops on our left failed to support my command, and we suffered from a flank fire from the enemy in their works on the left of the road. I sent Capt. S. F. Cheney with four companies to dislodge the enemy on the left of the road, which was promptly accomplished. Support still failed to arrive, and we were forced to abandon the works on our left of the road. We held the works on the right of the road. At 4 o'clock this morning the skirmishers under command of Capt. Daniel Lewis, advanced and occupied the stockade and trenches of the enemy, and in a short time our line advanced to the Chattahoochee River and occupied the railroad bridge. Adjt. E. L. Baird is entitled to credit for his efficient aid in our affair of yesterday.

I moved to the front with 12 officers and 382 men. Our loss is as follows: Killed—enlisted men, 14. Wounded—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 37. Missing—commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 1. Total, 55. We captured 17 prisoners.

A. MCMAHAN,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. B. P. DEWEY,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 14th A. C.

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* Nominal list omitted.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST REGT. OHIO INFTY. VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report the operations of the Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, under my command, in the Georgia campaign, to the morning of 2d of September, 1864:

The regiment moved, under command of Col. James M. Neibling, from Ringgold, Ga., May 7, and he continued to command it until the morning of May 28, when he was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon myself. Not being present the first sixteen days of the campaign, I cannot mention definitely the operations for that time. The regiment, however, participated in the affair at Buzzard Roost, and, subsequently, in the affair at Resaca. The casualties in this regiment, to the time of my taking command, are 1 enlisted man killed and 14 enlisted men wounded in action. May 31, Lieut. John W. Berry, having his company (K) deployed as skirmishers, in an attempt to regain a hill which was abandoned, without a fight, on the evening of 27th before, at Pumpkin Vine Creek, lost 6 men killed and 2 wounded. This little dash gave us the crest of a hill which commanded the position of the enemy in our front, which position was held by this regiment until the enemy withdrew. The firing on both sides continued incessantly between the skirmishers and pickets. It would make this report too voluminous to detail the numerous skirmishes and firings, earth-works built and marches performed, by this regiment during the campaign; it has written its history in this respect very indelibly from Ringgold to Jonesborough, Ga., during a period of three months and twenty days of restless vigilance. For twelve days together it occupied the front line at Bald Knob before Kenesaw Mountain, sustaining a loss of 1 officer, the gallant Lieutenant Dillworth, killed, and 11 men killed and wounded. The artillery practice at this position was the most desperate I have witnessed. Near Vining's Station, Ga., on the 9th of July, 1864, the regiment had a most spirited affair with two regiments of the enemy (the Fourth Mississippi and Fifty-fourth [?] Louisiana), driving them out of their rifle-pits into their main works, killing and wounding a number, and capturing 17 prisoners and their ordnance stores. My regiment commenced the attack with 12 officers and 382 enlisted men. Our loss was 15 enlisted men killed and 2 officers and 37 enlisted men wounded, and 1 officer missing. The regiment continued to hold the captured works and to annoy the enemy in his main works. During the night he abandoned his whole line north of the Chattahoochee, and by 4 a. m. 10th the skirmish line, under Capt. Daniel Lewis, advanced, and in a short time reached the river. In this affair no other troops than my own regiment were engaged on our side, and it was a fair specimen of the tenacious fighting qualities displayed on other occasions by the gallant officers and brave men composing this command. On the 21st of July, while marching in line of battle, the gallant Captain Lewis (above named) was killed. In the operations before Atlanta the regiment was under the enemy's fire every day, and though no general battle was delivered by either side along our immediate front, our list of casualties became large from the almost incessant shelling and musketry of the enemy. In the battle before Jonesborough, September 1 instant, which resulted so gloriously to our arms, this regiment was again engaged. Charging through a dense

campaign greatly contributed to the success which has atten
regiment in every operation. Sergt. Maj. Earl W. Merry di
courage and coolness in action on all occasions worthy of em
He lost his foot July 20.

Respectfully submitted.

A. McMAHAN
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-first Regt. Ohio Infty.

Capt. L. E. Hicks,
A. A. A. G., Third Brig., First Div., 14th Army Corp

No. 117.

Report of Col. Josiah Given, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry,
ations May 7–July 5 and August 16–September 5.

Hdqrs. Seventy-fourth Regt. Ohio Vet. Infantr
Jonesborough, Ga., September 5,

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of
taken by the Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volun
fantry while under my command in the recent campaign in N
Georgia:

The regiment marched with the army from Ringgold on
day of May, numbering 25 commissioned officers and 290
men for duty. The regiment was first brought into action
evening of the 9th of May, when the brigade was advanced
the enemy, strongly posted on the mountain on the right of
road at Buzzard Roost. The regiment being on the extre
of the brigade line advanced directly into the range of the
artillery on the mountain, and from which we suffered se

behind the works within easy rifle range. During the night of the 15th the enemy made a spirited charge on our lines. The skirmishers, under command of Lieut. Thomas Kirby, posted in front of the Seventy-fourth, deserve special praise for the handsome manner in which they met the charge and drove the enemy to his works again. The regiment was next engaged on the 27th of May on Pumpkin Vine Creek, where it was advanced with the brigade to a position on the extreme left of the army and in the second line of the brigade. The regiment did not become engaged until in the night, though subjected to a severe fire of artillery and musketry during several hours. About 10 o'clock at night the enemy renewed his attack with great violence, causing the brigade on our right to fall back. I received orders from Colonel Scribner, commanding the brigade, to deploy a company as skirmishers over the ground vacated by the other brigade, so as to prevent the enemy from surprising our right. This I did by deploying Company A, Capt. John W. McMillen, they taking and holding their position, despite the spirited fire of the enemy, until the brigade was safely withdrawn within the works that had been constructed in the rear during the evening. On the morning of the 28th I was ordered to report with my regiment to Brigadier-General Carlin, commanding First Brigade, which I did, and was assigned to a position in reserve, where we remained until the 2d of June without being engaged, but all the time subject to scattering shots and shell from the enemy. On the evening of the 2d of June I received orders from Colonel Scribner to relieve the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, posted on the front line, which we did, and held that position under constant fire until the morning of the 5th of June, when the enemy evacuated. The regiment participated in the continual skirmishing that attended the advance of the brigade to its position at Kenesaw Mountain.

On the 18th of June we were subject to a severe artillery fire during the attack on the enemy's first line of works.

On the night of the 20th of June we were placed into position behind partially constructed works immediately to the right of Kenesaw Mountain. These works the men completed under the direction of line officers during the night, though harassed by a continual fire of musketry from the enemy's lines. During the afternoon of the 21st our position was subjected to the most terrific cannonading I have ever witnessed, and which lasted without interruption for over an hour, and yet, strange to say, not a man was struck. I attribute this fact to the skillful manner in which the works were built, and the prudence of the men in keeping within the works. On the night of the 22d we moved with the brigade to a position in the line farther to the right, where my regiment was posted in the second line and remained there until after the evacuation by the enemy on the 3d day of July. In this position we were again subject to an artillery fire that at times was furious.

On the 4th of July we were posted in reserve to the Second Brigade during its engagement with the enemy on that day on the Marietta and Atlanta road.

July 5, I took command of the brigade, Colonel Scribner being excused from duty on account of a severe illness. The command of the regiment devolved upon Maj. Joseph Fisher from that day until the 16th of August, when I resumed command. The regiment was then posted in the works with the brigade before Atlanta, and re-

mained there until the evening of the 25th of August, participating in the continual skirmishing carried on with the enemy. The regiment was next engaged on the 1st day of September near Jonesborough. I received orders from Colonel Moore, commanding brigade, to advance with my regiment, in connection with the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers and Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, against the enemy seen to be posted behind temporary works of rails in the edge of the woods on the opposite hill-side across Chambers' Mill creek. The advance was made across open fields and under the enemy's fire of musketry and artillery, by passing the line rapidly from one position to the next that might offer advantage. After making the second halt the enemy's reserves were seen to be retreating, when I ordered the line forward to the works. Had it not been for the marshy character of the ground over which the lines had to pass, and the delay caused by crossing Mill Creek, we would have captured some of the enemy and possibly his artillery. A caisson and its contents, which they upset in the flight, was the only capture of the charge. The enemy having retreated to the woods on our right, and our right being exposed, I deployed Company G, Lieut. George W. Bricker, and Company B, Lieut. P. A. Weaver. These officers deployed their companies and made a dashing advance to the crest of the hill under a severe fire. The right being still exposed, Major Locher, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at my request sent out a company, by the assistance of which the enemy were driven. Lieutenants Bricker and Weaver deserve special mention for their conduct on this occasion. The enemy having rapidly retreated before our skirmishers, the line was halted and rejoined the brigade. The brigade having advanced to the Macon railroad, near McPeak's house, the lines were reformed, the Seventy-fourth taking position in the center of the first line. The lines were then advanced through the woods to the north boundary of Johnston's farm, where they were halted in position, the skirmishers being closely engaged in our front. I received an order from Colonel Moore to advance to the first line, but before I could communicate the order to my own or the other regiments of the line, the First Wisconsin Volunteers, from the second line, passed through the line of my regiment to the front, and was joined on the right and left by the other two regiments of the first line, thus forming a complete line with the place of my regiment in the line filled up. The first line being halted at the crest of the hill in front, I discovered that the First Wisconsin continued to move forward, leaving the position of the Seventy-fourth vacant, and thereupon I moved the regiment forward to its place and joined flanks with the Sixty-ninth Ohio, on my right, but found that the Twenty-first Ohio had continued to move forward with the First Wisconsin and halted in the face of the woods next in front. Hearing through a staff officer that the First Wisconsin, which had been heavily engaged, was getting short of ammunition and desired relief, I asked Captain Hicks, commanding Sixty-ninth Ohio, to relieve them, they being posted directly in his front. Captain Hicks promptly moved his regiment forward for that purpose. I then moved the Seventy-fourth forward to the face of the woods and received orders from Colonel Moore to form the first line and move forward as far as we could. I reformed the line with the Seventy-fourth Ohio on the right, the Twenty first Ohio on the left, and Sixty-ninth Ohio in the center. When about to advance with the

line I discovered that there were no skirmishers in front, which fact I reported to Colonel Moore, and received his order to move forward at once, which I did. An advance of a few rods in the dense brush disclosed the enemy posted in intrenchments, with their front covered by fallen timber, while the position furnished no protection or advantage to our men but what the thick growth of small bushes afforded. Soon after our occupation of this position the line to the right of the Seventy-fourth fell back, leaving our flank exposed to a severe flank fire, which ultimately caused the Seventy-fourth to fall back to the face of the woods, and to which position the other regiments also retired. I reported these facts to Colonel Moore and received his order to again advance the line and drive the enemy out of his works. The line again advanced, the Sixty-ninth Ohio on the right, Twenty-first Ohio on the left, and Seventy-fourth Ohio in the center. The enemy's works were manfully charged and taken after a most obstinate struggle, the works being divided by traverses at every twenty or thirty feet. Each section had to be fought for separately, and by thus following the line of works toward the left, our lines were brought under the range of the enemy's artillery in the opening at the railroad, where a most destructive fire of shot and shell was brought to bear upon our ranks and caused them to again fall back to the face of the woods. When the artillery first opened on us I reported the situation to General Carlin, commanding division, having met with him when looking for Colonel Moore. Receiving no orders, I allowed my command to remain until it was driven back by the force of the enemy's fire. A number of prisoners were taken at the time our line took the enemy's works, and they were started to the rear, expecting the second line to take charge of them, but owing to the severe fire in our front and the comparative quietness on our right, they passed out to the right and fell into the hands of other brigades. I have no means of arriving at the number of prisoners taken. Night having set in I was ordered to strengthen the works in our front and hold our position until morning.

In conclusion of this hasty and imperfect report, it affords me great pleasure to bear witness to the commendable patience with which both officers and men have borne the hardships and privations of the campaign, and the true soldierly bravery with which they have faced every danger. We mourn the loss of many good and brave men during the campaign and particularly in the last action. Among the latter number is Lieut. John Scott, Company B, who fell dead at the head of his company and close on the enemy's works. In his death the regiment has lost a most fitting example as a true Christian and brave soldier. The 18 killed and 88 wounded in the regiment during the entire campaign tells more plainly than I can the spirit with which the regiment has met and faced the dangers of the past four months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH GIVEN,
Colonel Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Infantry.

Lieut. H. O. MONTAGUE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 118.

Report of Maj. Joseph Fisher, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations July 5–August 15.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry, from the 5th day of July to the 15th day of August, 1864, during which time I was in command:

On the 5th day of July I was ordered by Colonel Given, commanding brigade, to deploy my regiment as skirmishers and advance the line, which I did in connection with a part of the First Brigade; drove the enemy back to his line of works, situated on the north side of the Chattahoochee River. Crossing the Atlanta and Western Railroad on the 9th of July, the brigade had a sharp fight. The regiment took position in the second line under fire, but did not get into the action. On the 10th day of July was again ordered on the skirmish line, but finding the enemy had evacuated the night previous, I was ordered to advance my regiment as skirmishers to the river-bank, a distance of about two miles, which I did. Finding no enemy on the north side, I returned to camp, where I remained until July 17, when we marched and crossed the Chattahoochee at Pace's Ferry, and formed in line of battle. Had slight skirmishing with the enemy, driving him before us to the bank of Nancy's Creek, where we halted for the night and built a line of works. The next morning, July 18, marched by the right flank until we crossed Nancy's Creek, when we formed line of battle on the right of the First Brigade; had slight skirmishing with the enemy in the afternoon; halted in the evening on the high ground near the north bank of Peach Tree Creek, where we were ordered to build a strong line of works, which we did that night. Halted there until the next night, July 19, when we marched out and took position to support the Second Division. Before daybreak on the morning of July 20 crossed Peach Tree Creek at Turner's Mill, formed line of battle, took a position with the brigade on the left of the First Brigade, but was soon relieved by the troops of the Twentieth Corps, when we moved to the right, and took a position in the second line, and was exposed to a severe shelling and fire of grape and canister, during which time my men built pretty substantial works. Remained there until the afternoon of July 21, when we took part in the advance of the lines, which resulted in driving the enemy from his first line of works in front of Atlanta. The next morning, July 22, marched toward Atlanta. When within about three miles of the city it was found that the enemy was confronting us. I was ordered by Colonel Moore, commanding brigade, to deploy my regiment as skirmishers on the right of the line of the First Brigade, and advance the line, which I did, but soon ran against the enemy in force, and a portion of my line suffered considerably, as will be shown by accompanying list. My regiment was relieved on the 23d, when we built a line of works, occupied them for some days, when we were relieved by a regiment of the First Brigade. On July 28 marched with the brigade to the extreme right as support to the Fifteenth Corps; built a line of works that night; was relieved on the morning of the 29th, and

marched back to the position we left in front of Atlanta. Staid in front of the city, building works and advancing the lines until August 15, when I was relieved by Col. Josiah Given taking command.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH FISHER,
Major Seventy-fourth Ohio Veteran Infantry.

Captain HICKS,
A. A. A. G., Third Brig., First Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 119.

Report of Col. William Sirwell, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 14–15 (Wheeler's raid).

HDQRS. SEVENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOL. INFTY.,
Chattanooga, August 20, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders [received] from your headquarters Sunday noon, August 14, 1864, I reported my entire command, then in camp (a portion of my command being on the railroad as train guard) at the Chattanooga depot, to Major-General Steedman, numbering 327 effective men. On reporting to General Steedman, he directed me to take the advance train and report to Colonel Streight, informing me that the enemy was in strong force at Dalton, Ga., under the command of the rebel Major-General Wheeler. On reaching Chickamauga Station, on Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, I reported to Colonel Streight. He placed me in command of the Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Bonnaffon; One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. Joseph Good, and Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Espy (my command now numbered 627 effective men), with instructions to move forward on Dalton as speedily as possible. On arriving at Tunnel Hill I disembarked my troops from the cars, procured two guides, and marched across Tunnel Hill along the road, then taking the railroad marched along it perhaps three miles, having previously thrown out my skirmishers and an advance guard. Up to this point, it being in the famous Buzzard Roost, nothing of importance took place. Here I received an order from Colonel Streight to halt my command and place them in position to meet the enemy and guard against any surprise that he might attempt. It being 2 a. m. and so dark that it would be imprudent to go any farther until daylight, I at once placed my command in line of battle, throwing out a heavy skirmish line to protect my front and flanks, with outposts some distance in front of the skirmish line. At this time two pieces of artillery reported to me, which were put in position ready for action. The ground at this place is rough, being the entrance from the south to Buzzard Roost, known as the place where the rebels had a culvert on the railroad closed that dammed the water up for the purpose of preventing the ingress of our army in May last. My command at this time was sufficient to cover the entire entrance to the Roost and repulse any force the enemy might bring against us. At daylight, as near now as I can recollect, say 7 a. m., the enemy not having made his appearance, General Steedman gave orders to assemble the troops and move forward as rapidly

as possible. My command being assembled, placed in marching order, with two companies thrown forward as skirmishers, with an advance guard, the command marching along the road by the flank; on advancing about half a mile the advanced guard raised the rebel vedettes, which had the appearance of being very strong. I at once sent forward the Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry with instructions to deploy as skirmishers and press the enemy as hard as they could. The Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers and One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteers were placed in line of battle on the right-hand side of the road. At this time the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops were sent forward and took position on the left of my command, and sent forward one company to act as skirmishers and protect their flanks. Due preparations being made, the troops commenced to move forward, meeting the enemy in strong force, which is said to be about 3,000, driving him three miles, through Dalton, where the entire command halted in a very heavy rain that fell. In this movement the troops in the fort at Dalton were relieved, the destruction of the railroad prevented, and the rebels severely punished. The casualties of my command are as follows: In Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 5 privates wounded—3 severely and 2 slightly; One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 4 enlisted men wounded—3 severely and 1 slightly; Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, 1 private killed, 1 commissioned officer, supposed to be mortally, 3 men severely and 1 man slightly, wounded.

To the troops in my command, officers and enlisted men, I return my thanks for their bravery and promptness in obeying my commands. I cannot particularize as all are equally deserving of praise. I attribute the success of this engagement in defeating and putting to rout the rebel General Wheeler to Major-General Steedman and Colonel Streight, commanding the expedition, and their staff officers for their gentlemanly manner, efficiency in communicating orders to myself and command.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM SIRWELL,
Col. 78th Regt. Pennsylvania Vol. Infty., Comdg. Brig.

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of the Etowah.

No. 120.

Report of Maj. Michael H. Locher, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 79TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers from the commencement to the termination of the campaign ending with the capture of Atlanta, in accordance with orders received headquarters Third Brigade, September 5, 1864.

On the 9th day of May the regiment returned from a veteran furlough and reported to the brigade for duty before Buzzard Roost, and was immediately ordered into position in the second line of battle. After moving one mile to the right and rear, under a heavy fire of shell and canister, remained in line of battle until the

13th, when we moved with the brigade to Snake Creek Gap, threw out skirmishers and encamped for the night after a heavy day's march. 14th of May moved in line of battle, commenced skirmishing with the enemy, who opened with artillery and infantry. We threw up breast-works and remained in that position, supporting two batteries of artillery, and continued skirmishing with the enemy during the day. The enemy made several charges on our main line during the early part of the night and were handsomely repulsed, evacuating their position during the night. Skirmishers were thrown out, who found their works empty, with every indication that they had been badly handled. On the 16th we were ordered in pursuit to Resaca; arrived there at 12 m.; found the railroad bridge across the Oostenaula River still in flames. The regiment was ordered to report to Major-General Thomas, and was detailed to remain and bury the dead left uncovered upon the battle-field, and to gather in arms and ammunition abandoned. After attending to that part of the business, burying 228 rebels and collecting 1,500 stand of arms, received an order to guard reserve ammunition train of the Department of the Mississippi to Kingston, which was successfully accomplished, arriving there on the 22d of May; then ordered to remain at Kingston for post duty.

On the 24th of May the enemy made a dash on a wagon train three miles from Kingston, when the regiment was ordered into line, and skirmishers thrown out to the front, who went forward. The balance of the regiment followed within supporting distance in rear of one section of artillery. The rebels, after destroying about 30 wagons, left hastily, when the regiment returned to their quarters in good order.

On the 8th day of June the regiment was ordered to rejoin the Third Brigade. Took up the line of march on the 9th and moved to Cartersville and encamped for the night. Resumed the march on the 10th; received an order to send a detachment to Kingston to guard medical stores. Companies G and B, under command of Capt. William S. McCaskey, were ordered to conduct the train and return with it. The balance of the regiment proceeded to Allatoona Station and encamped for the night. On the 11th we joined the brigade and were immediately placed in position and moved to the front; formed a new line of battle; remained in position until the 18th, when we relieved the Thirty-eighth Indiana on the skirmish line; kept up a heavy skirmish all day in front of the enemy's works and under a heavy fire of artillery and infantry from their main works. Relieved on the 19th by a detachment of the Seventy-fourth Ohio. Enemy evacuate their works. On the 20th moved with the brigade into a new position in front of and to the right of Kenesaw Mountain, relieving a regiment of the Fourth Corps; threw out skirmishers. On the 22d the Seventy-ninth Regiment relieved the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, who were on the skirmish line; remained in that position until relieved by a regiment of Cruft's brigade, when we shifted position to the right one mile. On the 24th took up position and remained confronting the enemy until July 2, when our position was again shifted to the left for the purpose of forming a new line; worked all night, and at daylight found that the enemy had evacuated their works. Moved promptly on the 3d in pursuit of the enemy, marching through Marietta, Ga.; halted for a short rest, and then moved forward four miles, where the heavy skirmishing gave evidence that we had again crossed their path. After a sharp fight of four hours they again fell back, and took up a new

position. On the 5th we again started in pursuit, overtook them, and formed line of battle, and commenced shelling their works, which were of the most formidable character. Remained in that position until the 7th, when the line was ordered to fall back of our works and go into camp. On the 9th the regiment was ordered to move forward and support the Twenty-first Ohio in making a charge, which they successfully made, driving the enemy into their main line of works. After remaining in positon until dark, the regiment was ordered to return to camp, having accomplished all that was intended. On the 17th crossed the Chattahoochee River, formed line, and commenced to skirmish for three miles, carefully feeling our way and developing their new line of works, and then fortified strongly. 20th, crossed Peach Tree Creek, and took a position on the right of the Twentieth Corps, the enemy making a heavy assault on our left, but were repulsed with great loss. Remained in position until 3 p. m. of the 21st, when the regiment was ordered to support the skirmish line, it being the intention to develop the position of the enemy. The skirmishers charged, supported gallantly by the regiment, who rushed forward, capturing some prisoners, and driving the enemy into the main line of works, under a heavy fire of artillery and infantry. 28th, moved with the brigade to re-enforce the extreme right of the Army of the Tennessee, a distance of five miles, and fortified, remaining until the morning of the 29th, when ordered to take up the old ground. August 4, again ordered to the right to rejoin the division. Moved into position and ordered to countermarch, taking up the original position until the 24th, when they again shifted to the right. Afternoon of the 25th ordered to move at 8 p. m. without any unnecessary noise, as the whole line was to be abandoned. Moved at the appointed hour four miles to the right and rear. 26th, moved at 3 p. m. to the right some five miles. 27th, moved half mile to the right and remained there until morning of the 28th. Took up line of march at 6 a. m. Moved to the right and fortified, our right resting on the La Grange and Atlanta Railroad; encamped for the night. 29th, ordered to move and destroy the railroad, which was done effectually. 30th, started in direction of the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. Marched ten miles and halted for rest; then continued the march toward Jonesborough, encamping five miles from that point. 31st, ordered to move to the front line, when orders were again received and we countermarched, taking up our original position, with orders to move at daylight.

September 1, moved to the front; heavy firing going on along the line. After making a forced march of five miles, the Seventy-ninth was ordered forward as skirmishers, which was countermanded. Ordered to take position in line, the brigade having been ordered to reconnoiter. Moved in line of battle, when the enemy opened briskly with artillery and musketry. Seventy-ninth was ordered to support the Seventy-fourth Ohio in a charge, which they did, driving the enemy and forcing them to abandon their artillery after a short fight. After a brief rest was formed in line of battle, the Seventy-ninth on the extreme left of the brigade, in position to the right flank of the enemy, our left resting on the Macon railroad. Position of the enemy was soon developed, when the enemy opened with artillery and musketry, they having a double line of works. The regiment was ordered to relieve the First Wisconsin, they having expended their sixty rounds of ammunition. The regiment moved forward in line of battle in fine style. After remaining

in position were relieved by the Sixty-ninth Ohio, with orders to advance, supported by the Seventy-ninth Regiment, which was accomplished under a very heavy fire, crossing the railroad and remaining there until relieved by a brigade of the Fourth Corps. After dusk ordered to fall back, and took up a position in the rear and remained there for the night.

September 2, ordered to move at 4 a. m. forward and fortify. After moving out was discovered that the enemy had gone, leaving us in possession of the field. After burying the dead and gathering in the wounded of both armies, we moved to Jonesborough, took up position in the works evacuated by the enemy the night before, and then learned with pleasure of the evacuation of the point aimed at—Atlanta.

Capt. John S. McBride, who assisted in the command of the regiment, and upon whom for a short time devolved the entire command, has proven himself an able officer, and deserves and receives the thanks of the commanding officer. Assistant Surgeon White, an accomplished surgeon, was constantly at his post, in close proximity to danger, relieving the suffering, and promptly paying that attention to the wounded so necessary in such a campaign, is entitled to my thanks and that of the entire command.

The officers and privates have again proven their valor, and have shown that the "old flag" is still the only fitting emblem of our nationality, the one, and only one, to which they will dedicate their lives and their honor, and will continue to fight for until this rebellion is subdued and universal liberty be again proclaimed.

The casualties of the regiment from the 9th of May, 1864, until the 1st of September, inclusive, are as follows: Killed on the field, 6; since died from wounds received, 12; commissioned officers wounded, 2; enlisted men wounded, 72; total casualties, 92.

M. H. LOCHER,
Major, Comdg. Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Vols.

Captain HICKS,
Actg. Asst. Adgt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 121.

Report of Col. Henry A. Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations May 24.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Kingston, Ga., May 24, 1864.

GENERAL: This morning a train was attacked near Cassville, and some 20 wagons burned, and about the same number driven off. The attacking forces were Wheeler's, and commanded by him. Twenty men killed and wounded are reported. Col. S. A. Strickland, Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, gives me the information. He was engaged in driving them off. Two regiments from this post were ordered to the support, but were not engaged. I have sent dispatches to Col. W. W. Lowe, commanding at Adairsville. The enemy having moved to the right, I suppose their object is to destroy or cut the road. Col. A. W. Holeman, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. S. Adams, First Kentucky Cavalry, also engaged, give the same facts and agree that Wheeler has a force of 5,000 to 7,000. All precaution has been taken at this post, and with the force now here can defend the post. Arrangements are making to

ship to Resaca the ammunition now here, and wish for instruction as to amount of stores to be retained. Can a part of the forces that arrived to-day remain at this post?

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

H. A. HAMBRIGHT,
Colonel Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 122.

Report of Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham, First Wisconsin Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of this regiment during the past campaign:

On the 7th day of May the regiment moved from Ringgold, Ga., arriving in front of Buzzard Roost on the 8th, where it participated with the Fourteenth Army Corps in the action at that position, and moved with the corps on the 12th instant to Snake Creek Gap. On the 13th of May advanced to position with brigade near Resaca, where we participated, doing our full portion of skirmish duty, constructing works, occupying front line, &c., until the enemy evacuated, when we moved with the command in pursuit, occupying alternately the front and rear lines, participating in the fight on the left of our lines on the 27th instant, remaining and holding the front line and performing the entire skirmish duty in our front while in this position until the abandonment of the line by the enemy; thence following their retreat, participating in all the different charges made there by the First Division, and sharing alike with the brigade in all the maneuvers for position in front of Kenesaw Mountain. During the temporary delay of the army at the Chattahoochee River the regiment performed their allotted share of picket duty and constructing works, and on July 9 moved to support the skirmish line in the advance to the Chattahoochee River. On July 17 moved with the balance of the command, crossed Chattahoochee River, and held a position in line during the battle of July 21, and having two companies on the skirmish [line] in the advance of the 22d, taking position in the front line of works two miles from Atlanta, where we remained until the 28th, when moved to extreme right of the army, returning next day and going in position on the right of the Twentieth Corps, where we remained until August 25, when moved with the army to the right, and from that date to the 31st were engaged in pioneer duty, but rejoined the brigade in time to participate in the action of September 1, near Jonesborough, Ga., having in this action driven the enemy from their advanced works and held them until the arrival of the brigade. During the campaign the casualties have been as follows: Killed, 10; wounded, 85.

Very respectfully,

G. B. BINGHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. H. O. MONTAGUE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 123.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations May 1-August 22.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September —, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this division during the campaign of the united armies, under the command of Major-General Sherman, against the enemy's forces in Georgia, from the 1st day of May to the 22d day of August, at which time I assumed command of the Fourteenth Army Corps:

After the return of this division from the campaign in East Tennessee in December, 1863, it went into camp at McAfee's Church, near Rossville, Ga. Comfortable quarters were soon built by the troops, and the remainder of the winter was well occupied in drilling, outfitting, and preparing the command for active operations in the spring. Several expeditions and reconnaissances were made by the division or parts of it during the winter and spring, special reports of which have already been made.

On the 1st of May, at which time orders were received for the commencement of active operations, the division consisted of three brigades and two field batteries, organized and commanded as follows, viz: First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan, consisting of the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. John Tillson; Sixteenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. Robert F. Smith; Sixtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. William B. Anderson; Tenth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. Charles M. Lum; Fourteenth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. Henry R. Mizner. Second Brigade, commanded by Col. J. G. Mitchell, consisting of the Thirty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell; Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Carter Van Vleck; Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. John S. Pearce; One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, [Lieut. Col. Joseph Good]; One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. H. B. Banning; Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, [Capt. L. S. Bell]. Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Daniel McCook, consisting of the Twenty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. William M. Wiles; Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. C. J. Dilworth; One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. O. F. Harmon; Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. A. L. Fahnestock; Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. C. W. Clancy; One hundred and tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. E. H. Topping. Artillery, commanded by Capt. C. M. Barnett; Fifth Wisconsin Battery, commanded by Capt. George Q. Gardner (veteran); Battery I, Second Illinois Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Coe (veteran). The Tenth Michigan and Fourteenth Michigan Regiments at the commencement of the campaign were on veteran furlough, and rejoined the division respectively at Resaca and near Acworth. The Third Ohio Regiment had been detailed by department commander for permanent garrison duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., where it served until the expiration of its term of enlistment. The One hundred and tenth Illinois Regiment was stationed at Nashville, Tenn., for

the purpose of bringing forward transportation when obtained. Transportation overtook the division on the 26th of May. The regiment for some time after was kept with the train as guard, &c. It reported to its brigade for duty on the 20th day of July.

On the morning of the 2d of May, in compliance with orders, Morgan's and Mitchell's brigades and the batteries marched to Ringgold, Ga., and went into camp on the East Chickamauga Creek. On the morning of the 3d McCook's brigade marched from Lee and Gordon's Mills, and joined the division at Ringgold. On the morning of the 5th the division passed through the gap at Ringgold, and went into bivouac near the stone church, at the forks of the Dalton and Cleveland roads. The enemy's pickets were encountered by Morgan's skirmishers in small force. On the morning of the 7th the advance of the army was assigned to my division, and at daylight McCook's brigade, followed by the rest of my command, moved on the direct road to Tunnel Hill. The enemy's cavalry was soon encountered and some sharp skirmishing kept up until the head of the column reached Smith's house, within cannon range of the enemy's position at Tunnel Hill. At this point the enemy opened his artillery, but being familiar with the ground, I soon made disposition of my troops and placed a few guns in position, and ordered them to return the fire, which was promptly executed. In accordance with the general plan for the advance upon that place, Major-General Howard's corps moved from Cherokee Springs, from the direction of Cleveland, and formed a junction with my command at this point. General Howard sent a force to operate on the north end of Tunnel Hill, while a strong line of skirmishers from McCook's brigade, gallantly commanded by Major Holmes, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, attacked the enemy's position below the town near where the road leading to Dalton crosses the hill. These movements, assisted by the action of the batteries, caused the enemy to withdraw from his position and retreat toward Buzzard Roost. In compliance with orders, I moved my entire division beyond the town and took position on the right of the Dalton road, and sent a regiment from Morgan's brigade to take possession of a high round hill immediately in my front, known to us as Signal Hill. This duty was well performed by the Tenth Illinois Regiment, commanded by Colonel Tillson. McCook's brigade had the advance during the day, and most of the fighting required to be done in driving in the enemy's pickets and skirmishers was gallantly performed by his troops, superintended by himself. The division remained in this position until the forenoon of the 9th, when an advance into the gap of Buzzard Roost was determined upon. Mitchell's brigade was ordered to advance along the left of the road and drive in the enemy's pickets, occupying a little group of round-shaped hills in front of the enemy's works, which obstructed the gap. This duty was performed by a line of skirmishers, supported by his whole brigade. The ground thus gained was held, and my entire division took position in the gap.

During the succeeding three days my troops were kept more or less under fire. The enemy, after persistent and sometimes heavy skirmishing, was driven into his works in the gorge and upon the top of Rocky Face. The operations of these three days were mostly executed and the fighting done by General Morgan's brigade. Much of the fighting consisted in heavy skirmishing, and on several occasions, when attempts were made to feel of the enemy's works, it became almost a general engagement in severity. Captain Barnett,

my chief of artillery, with much difficulty succeeded in getting a part of his artillery in position, and operated very successfully with it against the enemy's batteries and works. The privations and hardships my troops were compelled to undergo during these few days' operations, and their constant exposure to the fire of the enemy's artillery, as well as his skirmish line and sharpshooters, and the consequent heavy loss in killed and wounded, gave the highest proof of their discipline and courage, and the zeal with which they were entering upon the long and arduous campaign before them. On the 12th my command was relieved from its position in the gap by troops from the Fourth Corps, and, following the other divisions of the corps, marched at sunrise for Snake Creek Gap, which place it reached at dark. During the night it passed through the gap and bivouacked early on the 13th near the field-works thrown up by General McPherson's command in the vicinity of Resaca. In compliance with instructions, after a few hours rest, the division took a position in line on the left of the corps in the general advance upon the enemy's position near Resaca. During the night of the 13th the division occupied a position a little in reserve of the left of the corps and connected pickets with Major-General Schofield's right. On the 14th, conforming to the movement of troops on the right and the general plan of advance, the division moved forward from one position to another until the enemy's main lines were reached. The troops on several parts of our lines had become warmly engaged with the enemy during the forenoon, and his main line of battle in front of our right was well developed. In the afternoon, in compliance with orders, I sent Mitchell's brigade to the support of a part of our lines, composed of Brigadier-General Judah's command, of the Twenty-third Corps, and Brigadier-General Turchin's brigade, of the Fourteenth Corps, which were reported as being hard pressed by the enemy. This brigade moved promptly and gallantly into position. Relieving these troops, they entered immediately into the fight. The conduct of this brigade was highly creditable to both officers and men. Colonel Mitchell's conduct was conspicuous on this occasion for personal gallantry. My batteries were exceedingly well posted on a high ridge overlooking the enemy's works and were well manned all day. Their conduct was very conspicuous on this occasion. The effect of their projectiles was unusually severe upon the enemy's lines, driving him several times from his rifle-pits. During the night, in obedience to orders, I moved the entire division, except the batteries, to the right, and relieved the division of General Butterfield, of the Twentieth Corps, and the brigade of General Carlin, of the Fourteenth Corps, from their position in the front line. The troops worked assiduously all night, strengthening and completing the works previously commenced by General Butterfield's troops. The 15th my skirmish line was sharply engaged all day, but no general movement of my troops was made.

Early on the morning of the 16th instant it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned his position and was crossing the river. I received orders to march with as little delay as possible with my command down the west bank of the Oostenaula River to the mouth of the Armuchee Creek, with a view to co-operating with the cavalry forces in that vicinity. It was supposed that a bridge existed across the river at this point, over which the forces operating on this flank of the army could cross and cut the railroad between Kingston and Rome, and rejoin the main column in its pursuit of the retreating enemy. The division made a rapid march of

fifteen miles and encamped at dark a few miles from the Armuchee. During the night the cavalry forces, under the command of Brigadier-General Garrard, passed through my camp en route for Lay's Ferry, near Resaca. General Garrard reported his inability to find any bridge across the Oostenaula above Rome, and his determination to return and cross the river with the main column near Resaca. This condition of affairs placed me in an embarrassing position as to how to act under the circumstances. Believing, however, that the main object of the expedition could best be obtained by pushing on to Rome with my command, and try to secure the bridge and capture that place, I immediately sent a communication to Major-General Thomas of my determination, and early on the morning of the 17th resumed the march in that direction. About noon the first of the enemy's pickets were found at Farmer's Bridge over the Armuchee. This place is eight miles from Rome. Here I determined to park the trains and allow the troops time to rest and get dinner. About 2 p. m. the column, except two regiments left behind to guard the trains, resumed the march. Mitchell's brigade had the advance and pushed rapidly forward, driving in the enemy's cavalry until within cannon range of the enemy's works on De Soto Hill on the west side of the Oostenaula River. Colonel Mitchell reported the enemy in strong force in his front, and his advanced guard, Thirty-fourth Illinois Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Vaan Tassell, sharply engaged with his skirmishers. I immediately made disposition of my troops for the purpose of driving in the enemy's outposts, so as to reconnoiter his works. This was scarcely commenced before he opened with a battery of artillery upon the advance troops, and at the same time a brigade of infantry advanced from the works to attack us. I immediately ordered Col. Daniel McCook to move his brigade as rapidly as possible to the front and take position on a commanding ridge to the left of the Resaca and Rome road, still held by our skirmishers. McCook moved promptly into position and deployed his troops so as to be able to give or receive an attack at any time. By this time the enemy was observed advancing, apparently with a view of taking possession of a ridge directly in front of the one just taken by McCook's brigade, and extending some distance to his right. This ridge offered a better and more extended line of battle, and I ordered McCook to advance and take possession of it. The movement was promptly executed, just in time to meet the enemy in about equal force ascending the opposite slope to the attack. Both parties opened fire with great determination, and the enemy at this time indicated a disposition to give a general battle outside of his works. From the best information I could get I was well satisfied his forces did not exceed mine in numbers. The gallant manner in which McCook's brigade went into battle and sustained it, notwithstanding a march of eighteen miles since morning, determined me to accept the issue, and Mitchell's brigade was promptly deployed on the right of the road in supporting distance of McCook. The batteries were put in position and opened fire for a few rounds. Morgan's brigade was massed in reserve during the attack on McCook's brigade, but a report received at this time that the enemy was moving in heavy force to my right, together with the demonstrations his skirmishers were making in that direction, determined me to move Morgan to that flank, with orders to push out skirmishers to the Alabama road. The emergency as well as the approach of night required great promptness in the execution of the movement. The emergency was fully met, and

by dark Morgan had driven in the enemy's skirmishers and formed his entire brigade on the Alabama road close up to the enemy's works. McCook and Mitchell reported the enemy repulsed on their fronts, and I ordered a strong skirmish line to be thrown out, with instructions to force those of the enemy back into his works, behind which his main forces had taken refuge. This was handsomely done, and our main lines established upon the most advantageous ground that could be selected. My lines as now established completely invested the enemy's works on the west bank of the river, my left being so near the Oostenaula and my right so near the Coosa, as to prevent my flank from being turned from either direction. My loss in killed and wounded did not exceed 150 men. Lieutenant-Colonel Wiles and Major Shea, of the Twenty-second Indiana Regiment, were both seriously wounded.

Notwithstanding the long march of eighteen miles and the fatigue of the field maneuvers and fighting during the day, the troops stacked their arms and went vigorously to work building breastworks, and by morning the entire line was well fortified. The dense fog which prevailed in the morning prevented any movement, under the circumstances, until 9 a. m., at which time it began to rise, and I ordered the works to be vigorously attacked in front of each brigade with a strong line of skirmishers. This was done and the works soon taken possession of, having been abandoned during the night, except by a skirmish line, which fled rapidly across the river, burning the bridges behind them. His rear guard was pursued so closely by our skirmishers that their attempts to destroy the pontoons across the river were only partially successful. A few troops advanced into the works on De Soto Hill were sufficient to draw the enemy's artillery fire from the two formidable field-works, one situated on the east bank of the Oostenaula and the other on the south bank of the Coosa. The works were situated on two high hills, and completely commanded all approaches to them from the opposite side of the river, as well as the works just abandoned by the enemy and now held by us. In order to test the full strength of the enemy, I ordered Barnett's and Gardner's batteries to be put into position on De Soto Hill and to open fire. This was done, and after half an hour's practice the superiority of our batteries was gratifyingly manifested by an almost complete silence of the enemy's guns. While these movements were being made, the skirmish line had gradually closed to the river-bank, and was sharply engaged with the enemy on the opposite side. The city was now completely at our mercy. This fact, considered in connection with the best information I could obtain, convinced me that the enemy intended to evacuate the city, and was only prolonging his resistance in order to remove, as much as possible, his public stores. To complete the capture of the city it was necessary to throw troops across the Oostenaula. A point some distance above the enemy's works, near McCook's left during the engagement of the previous evening, was selected, and his brigade designated to execute the movement. The hazardous enterprise of effecting the first crossing was gallantly accomplished by the Eighty-fifth Illinois Regiment, commanded by Colonel Dilworth, on rafts built of rails and logs hastily collected on the bank. This regiment was crossed in an astonishingly short space of time, and soon began to drive in the enemy's pickets in the direction of the city. The enemy, finding himself unexpectedly attacked from a direction which soon must result in his capture, retreated in the most precipitate manner over the Etowah River.

destroying the bridge behind him. Dilworth advanced his skirmishers down the Oostenaula, driving in those of the enemy, until his line reached the city and extended to the Etowah, thus covering the railroad and all approaches to the city between the forks of the two rivers. This enabled us to reach the crossings over the Oostenaula, and secure what yet remained undestroyed of the bridges. The main bridges were entirely destroyed, but the pontoons were secured and repaired, and a bridge made in a few hours sufficient to cross the whole of McCook's brigade. On taking possession of the city considerable public stores were found, notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy to destroy and remove them. These stores consisted of quartermaster, commissary, and medical supplies, and were issued to the troops of my command, except one large train of cars, loaded mostly with salt, and sent to Kingston. A large amount of private property was found in the city, abandoned by the owners. This consisted mostly of cotton. All such stores were placed under guard, and in this condition were turned over to my successor, Colonel Bane, commanding brigade, of Sixteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee. Three field pieces, five 32-pounder garrison guns, and two 8-inch howitzers were abandoned, and fell into our hands. The large iron-works and machine-shops of Noble & Co., upon which the enemy relied for a large part of his ordnance supplies and repairs, were captured in good condition. It was the intention of the enemy to destroy these shops and stores, but so sudden was the attack of Dilworth's skirmishers that he precipitately fled, and they fell into our possession. The city was occupied by McCook's brigade until the advance was resumed. Morgan's and Mitchell's brigades went into camp on the west bank of the Oostenaula, occupying the works. The enemy's pickets continued to hold the south bank of the Coosa for several days, and kept up at intervals a vicious skirmish firing into the city, killing and wounding soldiers and citizens indiscriminately, until the 22d, when, in compliance with instructions, Morgan crossed a part of his brigade in pontoon boats, which had been sent me from the main column by order of Major-General Thomas, and took possession of the opposite bank of the river. The pontoon bridge was soon laid, and the whole of Morgan's brigade moved across and occupied the works, driving the enemy from that entire front. On the 23d Mitchell's brigade and the batteries moved across the two rivers and bivouacked, preparatory to commencing the advance the next morning. The 24th the entire division moved from Rome to Euharlee Creek, where it struck General McPherson's column, and went into camp. The following morning it resumed the march to Van Wert, where it again came in contact with General McPherson's troops. At this point I ascertained that a road running over the Allatoona Mountain, between the one occupied by McPherson's command and the Fourteenth Army Corps, could be found. I determined to move upon it. The road proved passable, and by a rapid march I was enabled to encamp my whole command at night within three miles of Dallas and in close support of the main column. On reporting the arrival of my command, on the morning of the 26th, I received orders from General Thomas to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Dallas, with a view of finding out the enemy's position on that flank and to open, if possible, communication with General McPherson's command. Taking the Burnt Hickory road and passing over Bishop's Bridge, across Pumpkin Vine Creek, two miles from Dallas, the *advance* of Morgan's brigade drove in the enemy's pickets and

pushed into the town. The whole division followed and formed line of battle on the East Marietta road. The head of General McPherson's column arrived at this time and went into position, his lines running across the Villa Rica road. Skirmishers ordered out soon found Hardee's corps intrenched in a strong position, covering the Marietta and Villa Rica roads, his right resting on the west end of Ellisberry Mountain.

During the night the troops erected temporary breast-works, and early on the morning of the 27th I ordered McCook's brigade to advance about a mile into a gorge in the mountain, through which a road passes connecting the two roads leading from Dallas to Marietta. A regiment deployed as skirmishers, after some hard fighting, discovered a brigade of the enemy's infantry strongly posted in this defile. McCook's whole brigade was during the day posted and intrenched so as to completely control this pass. A regiment from Mitchell's brigade was sent to open communication with the right of General Hooker's corps, then operating near the northeast end of Ellisberry Mountain. This communication was preserved by a line of sentinels from my command during the remainder of our operations on this flank. During the day the Twenty-second Indiana Regiment, after considerable fighting, reached the enemy's lines on top of the mountain and held its position until night; but, while attempting to withdraw, the enemy sallied out in pursuit in considerable force. The One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Regiment was at this time moving out to take position as a picket, and very opportunely arrived at the point of the conflict. A general mêlée ensued, in which a number were killed and wounded on both sides. The night was intensely dark and, where friend could not be distinguished from foe, the conflict became exceedingly exciting. It resulted, however, favorably to us. The position was held and a number of prisoners fell into our hands. On the morning of the 28th, in order to render the position between my left and General Hooker's right more secure, I selected a strong position about midway between the two points, the distance being three miles, and ordered Mitchell to intrench his brigade there and to cut roads to his rear connecting with the main command near Good [New] Hope Church. This work was well executed by Colonel Mitchell and command, and much facilitated the subsequent movements of our troops in that direction. As now posted my command remained without change of position until early on the morning of the 1st of June, when, in concert with the Army of the Tennessee, I withdrew and joined the corps, then occupying a position near the left of the whole army, in the vicinity of Good [New] Hope Church. Relieving a part of the Army of the Ohio, Hovey's command, it took position in the front line during the night, where it remained engaged in constant skirmishing with the enemy until the 4th, when it withdrew and took a commanding position on Stoneman's Hill, filling, with two brigades, a gap between General Hooker's command, on the right, and the Fourteenth Army Corps, on the left. During the night of the 5th the enemy evacuated his works, and early on the morning of the 6th, taking the right of the corps in the pursuit, the division went into camp in the afternoon on Proctor's Creek, covering the road leading from Acworth to Big Shanty, two miles from the former place, where it remained in comparative quiet until the 17th, when it moved in concert with the other divisions of the corps to a position in front of Pine Mountain and formed on the right of Baird's division, connecting with the left of the Fourth Corps in the afternoon.

During the 18th and 19th the division changed position several times in the general advance of our lines to the enemy's position near Kenesaw Mountain, and the skirmishing was frequently very sharp, particularly between a part of Morgan's brigade, which was ordered to drive in the enemy's skirmishers and to feel of his position on top of the mountain. This duty was gallantly done by the Sixtieth Illinois Regiment, commanded by Colonel Anderson. This demonstration, and the appearance of the troops at the base of the mountain while going into position, drew forth a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries on the summit and showed conclusively that he was there in force and strongly posted. The batteries of the division came into action, and during the remainder of the day contested the ground with good success. The troops were intrenched and field-works thrown up for the batteries during the night. The troops remained in this position with but little change until the night of the 25th, during which time sharp skirmishing frequently engaged the infantry, and fierce artillery contests sprang up between the contending batteries. In these encounters our batteries invariably manifested their superiority and discipline over that of the enemy. My command, except the batteries, was relieved by a division of the Sixteenth Corps, of the Army of the Tennessee, and moved during the night to the rear of our lines and bivouacked during the 26th in rear of General Stanley's division, of the Fourth Corps, preparatory to storming the enemy's works at some point near that place on the following morning. Being informed by Major-General Thomas of the distinguished duty for which my division had been designated, in company with Generals Stanley, Brannan, and Baird, I made a thorough reconnaissance of the enemy's works and selected the point of attack. The point selected was immediately in front of General Whitaker's brigade, of Stanley's division, of the Fourth Corps. The enemy's works here conforming to a projecting point in the ridge, upon which his works were built, presented a salient angle, and, in the absence of abatis, fallen timber, and other obstructions which generally confront their works, this point seemed the most assailable. Early on the morning of the 27th the brigade commanders accompanied me to the ground and familiarized themselves with it. McCook's and Mitchell's brigades had been designated for this conspicuous duty, and at 8 o'clock were massed in an open field in rear of our breast-works (now occupied by Morgan's brigade as a reserve), some 600 yards from the point to be carried. No place nearer the enemy's line could the troops be massed without receiving the enemy's fire, both of infantry and artillery. The ground to be passed over was exceedingly rocky and rough, and a considerable part of it covered with forest trees, interspersed with undergrowth. The signal was given a little before 9 o'clock, and the troops, following the example of their admired leaders, bounded over our own works, in the face of the enemy's fire, and rushed gallantly for the enemy, meeting and disregarding with great coolness the heavy fire, both of artillery and infantry, to which they were subjected, until the enemy's works were reached. Here, owing to exhaustion, produced by the too rapid execution of the movement, the exceedingly rough ground, and the excessive heat, the troops failed to leap and carry the works to which their noble daring and impetuous valor had carried them. McCook had fallen, dangerously wounded, and Harmon, next in rank, had assumed command, but fell immediately. Dilworth, the next senior in rank, promptly took command of the brigade, and

with great personal gallantry held his command to the fierce contest now being fought so near the works that a number of both officers and men were killed and wounded at the trenches. Mitchell's brigade, moving in column parallel with McCook's, received and returned the fire with the same impetuosity and invincible determination, but failed, from the same cause, to carry the works. The position of the troops at this juncture was one of extreme solicitude, and presented a problem of some difficulty of solution. To retire, and thus receive the full effect of the enemy's unrestrained fire, now considerably diminished in severity by the effect of our own, was sure to incur an additional loss. A renewal of the assault in the present exhausted condition of the troops was exceedingly hazardous. Under the circumstances, after a thorough examination of the ground and the enemy's works, I reported to Major-General Thomas, and recommended that the position be held and the troops intrenched where they were. This he ordered to be done, and intrenching implements were immediately furnished the troops, and both brigades threw up works a few yards from and nearly parallel to those of the enemy. This was done under fire so severe that at times it might also be termed a general engagement. Works thrown up under such circumstances were of necessity of rude character, but sufficed to protect the men until night, during which the whole command intrenched itself in excellent works. During the succeeding six days the position was held, the troops sleeping on their arms at night. Details were kept engaged in throwing up new works wherever an advanced line could be established, until the morning of the 3d of July, when it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned the position. The assault failed in its immediate object, but the courage and discipline exhibited by the troops in the attack, the determined manner in which they clung to the works afterward, and the noble physical endurance displayed by them during the six days and nights, have never been exceeded in modern soldiery.

Col. Daniel McCook, long the admired and gallant commander of his brigade, fell with a severe wound, of which he subsequently died at his home in Ohio. Colonel Harmon, of the One hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, succeeded him in command, but fell immediately afterward. He was a brave and skillful officer. The loss of these two noble leaders was at the time a great misfortune to the troops, and will ever be to the army and country a great loss. In the list of killed are the names of Lieut. Col. James M. Shane, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry; Maj. John Yager, One hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry; Capt. M. B. Clason, One hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry; Capt. W. W. Fellows, One hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, acting brigade inspector; Capt. Charles H. Chatfield, Eighty-fifth Illinois Infantry; Lieut Patrick, One hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, and Captain Bowersock, One hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, whom I think it my duty to mention in this report. In the list of wounded are Lieut. Col. D. B. Warner, One hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Infantry; Capt. Henry O. Mansfield, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry; Captain Durant, One hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Infantry; Adjt. C. N. Andrus, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Samuel T. Rogers, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry; Captain Vanantwerp, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry; Captain Howden, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry; Lieutenants Lippincott, Bentley, Baxter, Watson, and Dungan, of the One hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Infantry; and Lieutenants Thomas and Lindsey, of the Ninety-

eighth Ohio Infantry. These gallant officers fell in leading their men to the enemy's works, some of them at the ditches.

On the morning of the 3d of July the division moved in pursuit of the enemy, again in retreat. Passing through Marietta and following the Twentieth Corps, went into bivouac at Nickajack Creek, in sight of the enemy's works at that place. July 4, opened with both batteries and pushed a heavy line of skirmishers across the creek and swamp. In the afternoon Morgan's whole brigade was crossed and skirmished heavily with the enemy, and succeeded in driving him into his main works. This brigade bivouacked during the night close to the abatis of the enemy's works. At daylight on the morning of the 5th Major Burnett, of the Tenth Michigan Infantry, commanding the skirmish line, reported through General Morgan that the enemy had retreated, and the pursuit was resumed. Passing through the enemy's works, the rear guard of the enemy was pressed by the Thirty-fourth Illinois Regiment to within a few hundred yards of his works on the Chattahoochee River. Here his skirmishers made a determined stand, and the Fourteenth Michigan, the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, and the Ninety-eighth Ohio Regiments were deployed, and after a severe skirmish drove the enemy from his rifle-pits into his main works, from which, after occasional skirmishing and considerable artillery fighting, he withdrew on the 9th of July. The enemy's works thus vacated were immediately occupied by a brigade and battery of my troops, until the general crossing of the river and advance upon Atlanta was resumed. The short respite of a few days here given to the troops was well spent in a general burnishing up of guns and accouterments, and outfitting of the men with clothing. On the morning of the 17th Morgan's and Mitchell's brigades and the batteries moved to the river at Pace's Ferry at daylight. After some delay on account of the pontoons not being laid, the command commenced to cross, and Morgan being in the advance found the enemy about one mile from the ferry, and after a sharp skirmish fight, in which a part of General Johnson's skirmishers took part, with his cavalry dismounted, drove them to and across Nancy's Creek. The troops here bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 18th Dilworth's brigade joined the division, moving from its previous camp before daylight, and took the advance of the column. Little resistance was offered by the enemy to our advance during the day, and before night I was able to report my troops in camp on Peach Tree Creek, a short distance below Howell's Mill, picketing the bank from my front to its mouth. On the 19th, in compliance with verbal instructions from Major-General Thomas, I ordered Dilworth to move his brigade to the mouth of Green Bone Creek in search of a crossing said to exist there. A point over which troops could be passed was found; it was also found strongly picketed by the enemy. Dilworth was ordered to drive these away, and to effect a lodgment of his troops on the opposite bank, if possible. This, after a severe skirmish, was accomplished in the afternoon. The remainder of his brigade was ordered across, but had hardly formed on the opposite bank when a brigade of the enemy sallied out from their works to the support of their skirmishers, then driven back. Dilworth immediately pushed his lines forward in order to meet his foe on an advantageous ridge which lay in his front. The two forces here met in about equal numbers and at once brought on an engagement.

ıe fighting was very sharp on both sides, but soon resulted in a ɾnal repulse of the enemy. The loss was heavy on both sides, conlering the numbers engaged and the short time the fight lasted. ıis day's work was exceedingly creditable to both Colonel Dilɔrth and command. Mitchell's brigade was ordered to the support Dilworth. It moved with great promptness, and succeeded in ossing in time to assist in the closing of this gallant little fight ıd repulse of the enemy. Baird's division crossed and took posion on my left during the night. Morgan's brigade, with Banıng's regiment, the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio, of Mitchl's brigade, and the batteries were held as reserved forces on the orth bank of the creek. Heavy details were required from these) picket the creek to its mouth, and some severe fighting was done t different points, when attempts were made by us to cross the ream. On the 20th I changed the position of my batteries. ardner crossed the creek and was placed in the main line of Dilɔrth's works, and after a few rounds of excellent firing, drove the emy from his rifle-pits in front. The rest of my troops remained nearly the same position, and skirmished sharply all day. On e morning of the 21st it was reported that the enemy had fallen ck, and I ordered a reconnaissance to be made. General Baird did e same in his front, but it was soon discovered that he had only thdrawn his picket-line closer to his main works. The enemy reated during the night. On the morning of the 22d, keeping the right of Baird's division, I moved my whole command to the st side of the Marietta road, and took position on the Turner's rry road, connecting with General Baird's right. This position s a strong one, and, being for the time the extreme right of the ıole army, I ordered it to be well fortified. My batteries bore on the city from these works with great ease. My command nained in this position without change until the 28th, when I :eived orders to make movement in the direction of Turner's rry and East Point, and from thence toward Howard's right. this time my health, which had not been good for some days, luired me to turn over the active and immediate command of the ops to General Morgan. The movement was promptly comnced by General Morgan, but, before being completed, the enemy acked General Howard's command on the right in heavy force, l, in compliance with instructions from Major-General Sherman, ent a staff officer to order Morgan to Howard's support. Morgan, o, when the messenger reached him, was several miles off, turned column at once in the direction of the fighting. Every effort s made by General Morgan to reach the position, but he was able to do so until the enemy had been repulsed. The troops nt into bivouac long after night, much fatigued from the long rch and excessive heat. On the 29th the division took position the right of the Army of the Tennessee, and intrenched itself, ere it remained with little change until the 4th, when, in accordce with orders, it moved across Utoy Creek and took position on s right and rear of Baird's division. This was accomplished after ne heavy skirmishing, in which the enemy's artillery took part. the 5th the division took ground to the right and front, the left igade connecting with Baird's right flank, where it remained ach exposed to the enemy's shell until the 7th, when, in compliıce with instructions, it moved forward; wheeling on the left, rmed a new line close to the enemy's works. In the execution of is movement there was some fighting, and a number of prisoners

were taken. On the 8th four regiments from the First and Second Brigades were sent to the right of the Twenty-third Corps, which was making some demonstrations against the enemy, and acted as a reserve to that command during the day; at night they returned to camp. On the morning of the 20th, in compliance with instructions from corps headquarters, I ordered General Morgan to make, with his own and Dilworth's brigades, a reconnaissance in the direction of Red Oak, and, if possible, to reach the railroad at that point. Two brigades of Baird's division and one from Carlin's reported to me on the Campbellton road, to be used, if necessary, in support of this movement. General Morgan pushed the reconnaissance with vigor, and reached the railroad, as desired. After destroying a small portion of the track, and reporting to me his success, I ordered the troops to return to their respective camps. During the 21st and and 22d the location of the troops remained without change. On the 22d I turned over the command of the division to Brigadier-General Morgan, and, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 241, War Department, dated August 9, 1864, assumed command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, relieving Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson.

This ends my connection with the division as its immediate commander, but before closing this report, and taking leave of the troops, with whom I have so long been associated amid the scenes of active operations unparalleled in the history of war, I feel it my duty, as it is my greatest pleasure, to record a few words expressive of my high appreciation of the zeal, endurance, and courage exhibited by them throughout this long and bloody campaign—a campaign which required the highest skill in commanders to meet the varying exigencies and demanded from the ranks sacrifices which none but the soldiers of a brave and intelligent people struggling for the preservation of their Government could make. The lists of casualties will show how nobly the troops met the stern demands of the battle-field; but the patriotic zeal and devotion displayed by them in meeting the no less stern requirements of the bivouac, the march, and the trenches their immediate commanders and companions in arms can only know and record. These will long be remembered by all, and a grateful country will appreciate and reward such heroism and devotion in her cause.

Among those officers whose rank and position brought them more immediately under my observation during the campaign, of whom I desire to make special mention, are Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, commanding First Brigade, and next to me in rank in the division. To him I am under many obligations for his active and efficient cooperation at all times and under all circumstances. He has, in my judgment, earned promotion, and I earnestly recommend him to the consideration of the Government for it. Col. John G. Mitchell, commanding the Second Brigade of the division, has been recommended by me for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general in special recommendation for faithful services as brigade commander and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign. Col. C. J. Dilworth, of the Eighty-sixth Illinois Regiment, has commanded the Third Brigade since the assault on the enemy's works on the 27th of June; his efficiency as a commander and personal gallantry on that as well as other and more recent occasions has made it my duty to recommend him for promotion. The following regimental commanders are recommended for the appointment of brevet brigadier-generals for their abilities as commanders and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign: Col. H. B. Banning, One hundred

and twenty-first Ohio Regiment, and Col. William B. Anderson, Sixtieth Illinois Regiment. There are a number of other regimental commanders, whose rank is less than that of colonel, who have richly earned another grade. I hope their regiments will soon be filled by the necessary recruits, and they commissioned accordingly by the Governors of their respective States. Where so many subordinate officers have distinguished themselves it is impossible to discriminate.

The artillery attached to this division consisted of Battery I, Second Illinois Artillery, and the Fifth Wisconsin Battery. The efficiency, discipline, and good conduct on the march and in battle of both officers and men was in the highest degree commendable. Capt. Charles M. Barnett, chief of artillery, proved himself a skillful and energetic officer by his excellent management of his batteries throughout the campaign. Captain Gardner and Lieutenant Coe, battery commanders, performed their duties ably and efficiently. Their batteries are among the best in the service.

To my staff—consisting of Capt. T. W. Morrison, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. John H. Phillips, medical director; Thomas H. Daily, captain and aide-de-camp; Lieut. Thomas J. Carney, aide-de-camp; Capt. James L. Orr, commissary of subsistence; Capt. J. E. Remington, assistant quartermaster; Capt. Leonidas A. Cole, commissary of musters; Capt. Charles M. Barnett, chief of artillery; Capt. Hamilton W. Hall, inspector; Capt. John F. Squier, provost-marshal; Lieut. John Paul Kuntze, topographical engineer; Lieut. George Scroggs, ordnance officer—I am again under obligations for their zealous assistance throughout the campaign. Their duties were often exceedingly arduous, and were always performed by them with skill and alacrity, whether on the field of battle or elsewhere. No list of casualties accompanies this report. This will be found in General Morgan's report, which closes with the termination of the campaign.

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps.

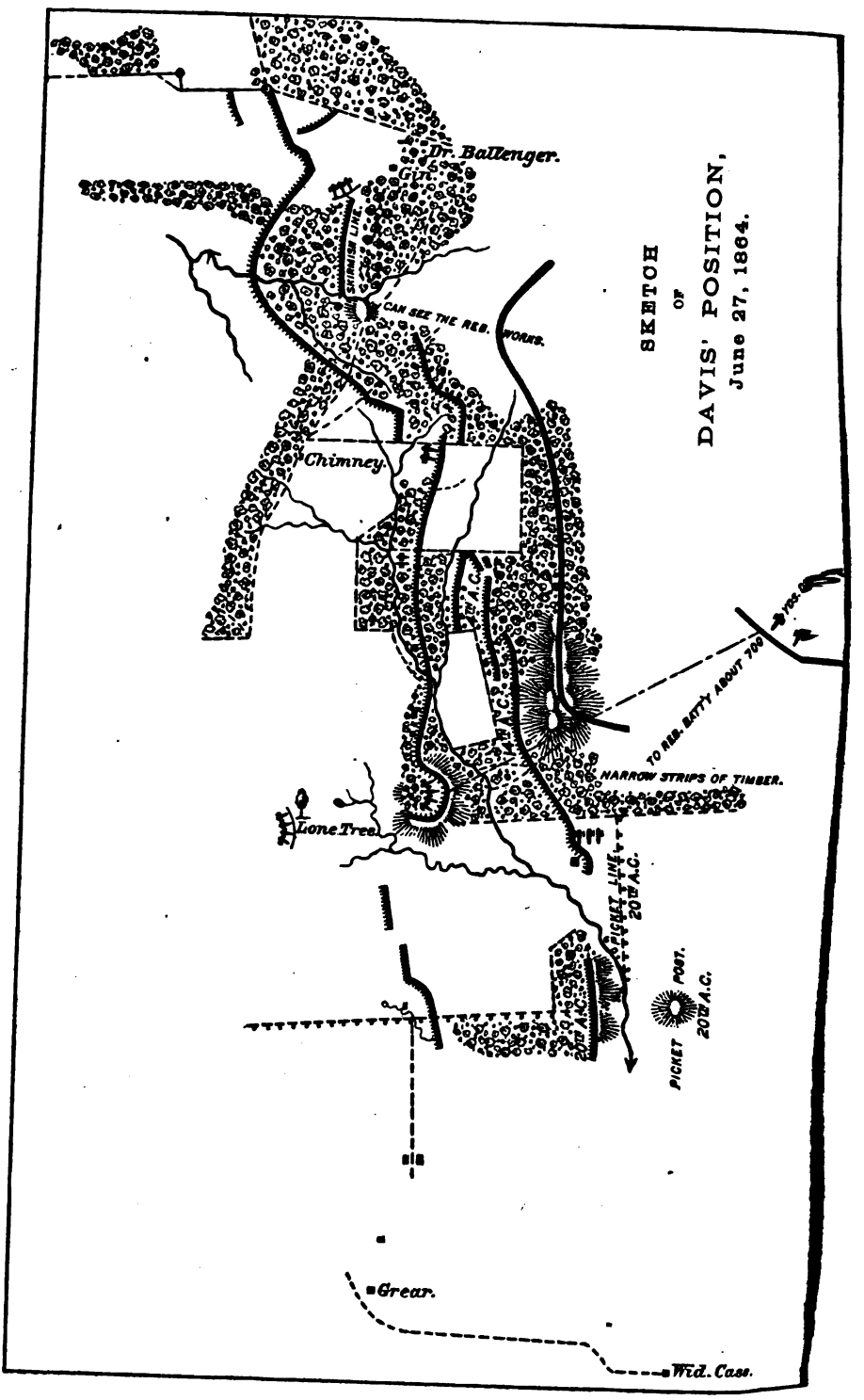
HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, June 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The following is a corrected report of the casualties in this division as given by the brigade commanders in yesterday's operations:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Brigade	2	11	.....	13
Second Brigade	44	350	20	414
Third Brigade	85	264	48	397
Total	131	625	68	824

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps.


SKETCH
OF
DAVIS' POSITION,
June 27, 1864.
Dr. Ballenger.
Gin
SKIRMISH LINE
CAN SEE THE REB. WORKS.
Chimney
TO REB. BATTY ABOUT 700
NARROW STRIPS OF TIMBER.
Lone Tree
PICKET POST.
20th A.C.
Grear.
Wid. Cass.

WORKS.
REBEL
2ND BRIG.
Noyes Creek
1ST BRIG.
Scene of the attack, June 27.
1ST BRIG.
2D DIV. June 27TH
POSITION
OF
2D DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
July 1, 1864:
Scale: 8 inches equals 1 mile.

No. 124.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations August 23–September 8.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
White Hall, Ga., September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from corps headquarters, I have the honor to herewith transmit report of the part taken by my command from the date (August 23) I assumed command of this division up to the evacuation of Atlanta, September 1:

August 23, my division was occupying front line on the right of the Fourteenth Army Corps, well thinned out, having a few days previous relieved General Cox's division, Twenty-third Army Corps, on my right. My division was, therefore, covering the front of two divisions. August 24 and 25, no change of position. August 26, in obedience to orders from corps headquarters, the division ready to move at 5 p. m. Just before daylight on the 27th, following General Baird's division, left the works and moved to the rear and right, in the following order: First Brigade on the right, Second Brigade in the center, Third Brigade on the left. The picket-line of each brigade was ordered to fall back to the main line, respectively, from left to right, and cover the movements of their respective commands. The whole movement was successfully executed without loss. Crossing Utoy Creek, took up position on the left of General Baird. At 10.30 p. m. received orders to move at 4 a. m. August 28, division on the right of the corps, moved promptly at daylight, on the Campbellton road, to Mount Gilead Church; reported in person, by order, to Major-General Thomas. In accordance with orders here received, moved to the rear of Fourth Army Corps to Redwine's, this point being the right flank of the Army. The enemy's pickets held the ridge on the south side of Camp Creek, and were briskly firing on the pickets of the Fourth Corps. Colonel Mitchell was directed to deploy a regiment from his command, and support it with his brigade. The One hundred and twenty-first Ohio, Colonel Banning commanding, very handsomely drove the enemy over the ridge, and after constructing a bridge over Camp Creek, the whole division moved steadily forward on the road to Mim's, to a point on West Point railroad one-half mile east of Red Oak, meeting with little or no resistance. Crossing the railroad, the Second and Third Brigades (the First, Colonel Lum commanding, having been detailed to guard supply train) took up a position facing east, their right about a mile and a half south of the railroad. August 29, First Brigade reported and was placed in position on the right refused, facing south. One regiment from Second Brigade was ordered forward and directed to protect right flank of First Division, destroying railroad. One regiment, the Tenth Michigan Infantry, Major Burnett commanding, was ordered on a reconnaissance toward Shoal Creek Church, and cut out a road in a southeast direction; when within three-fourths of a mile of the church, a strong cavalry force was encountered, which was steadily pushed back to Shoal Creek Church. Here Major Burnett, with his usual promptness, discovered that he was confronted by over a brigade of cavalry, and that they were endeavoring to turn his right flank, and get in his rear. Moving quickly to his left to the —— road, he retired to camp without the loss of a man, capturing 17 head of horses and mules, and taking 1 prisoner. August 30, in accordance with orders from corps headquarters, the division moved promptly at 6

the following order: First Brigade, Fifth Wisconsin Bat-
ond Brigade, Second Illinois Battery,* Third Brigade. As-
g that the road cut out yesterday was not practicable for
took one farther to the left. The Tenth Michigan Infantry
red to deploy, and moved forward on the one cut out yes-
ward Shoal Creek Church. The Fourteenth Michigan
was thrown out as flankers on right and left, when
ion moved forward, without resistance to the church,
ng up a line fronting Shoal Creek, massed up by bri-
close column by division. My line of march was too
left, and for a short time interrupted that of the Fourth
At 12 m. marched to Couch's, on Fairburn and Jones-
road, six miles from the latter, and bivouacked for the
August 31, Second Brigade ordered to report to General
3.35 p. m., by direct order from Major-General Thomas.
and Third Brigades moved at 4 p. m., on the road taken
al Baird's division; when the head of column had moved
and a half miles, countermanding orders were received,
ving by the left flank, arrived at Renfroe's, on Jonesborough
took up a position covering the Jonesborough and Fayette-
, bivouacking for the night.
ber 1, in accordance with verbal orders received from corps
ters, the First and Third Brigades moved back on Fayette-
to the Rough and Ready and Jonesborough road, following
Division, with orders to take up position on the right of Gen-
d, halting in rear of his line. While preparing to take up
received orders to move forward with my whole division to-
esborough, following General Carlin's division. On arriving
d of column at Toland's house, three and a half miles north
borough, halted to enable General Carlin to take up a posi-
I had been ordered to form on his left, soon after, by order
jor-General Thomas, Colonel Dilworth was directed to send
a regiment from his command, deployed as skirmishers, and
front on General Carlin's left. By subsequent orders from
mander, this regiment was withdrawn and a new position
to my command upon the right of General Carlin. My
ere to cross Flint River and gain a ridge to the left of that
nd form a line of battle facing near south, the Second and
igades deployed in two lines and the First in reserve, my
he left of General Howard's command, and that General
ould form on my left, not to feel uneasy about any gap that
cur on my right, as it would be supported by a division of
nteenth Corps. Measures were immediately taken to place
mand in position, moving to Flint River and crossing it.
y was soon discovered in a strong position on a ridge run-
rly east and west, and two batteries commenced shelling my
rely. Gardner's battery and a battery from the Seventeenth
re soon placed in position, and a brisk artillery fire continued
he afternoon, Barnett's battery subsequently taking part.
ossing Flint River a bad swamp was encountered, across
idges had to be constructed. Officers and men worked with
twithstanding they were under a heavy fire. Crossing the
oon took up a position at about 200 yards in front of the en-
es in the following order: The Third Brigade (Colonel Dil-

* Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

worth) on the right, column of regiments in echelon; the Second Brigade (Colonel Mitchell) on the left, in two lines. General Carlin having moved his command to his left, opened a large gap between his right and my left. The First Brigade (Colonel Lum) was ordered to move immediately from its reserved position to the left and front. This brigade was formed upon the left of Colonel Mitchell in two lines. Having very bad ground to move over was hardly in position before the advance of the whole line was ordered forward. Silently and steadily the line moved up the ridge, and disappeared in the woods, under cover of which the rebels had constructed their works, and in a few moments a shout was heard that told of victory and success, which was soon made certain by hundreds of rebels coming from the woods and seeking safety by retreating to the rear. The charge was gallantly and successfully made, and the results commensurate—2 4-gun batteries taken (1 by the First and 1 by the Second Brigade), 394 prisoners (1 brigadier-general and 24 commissioned officers), over 1,000 stand small-arms, and 6 battle-flags. Never was a command better entitled to the thanks of its officers and the nation. Men who can steadily move upon strong works, covered with acknowledged fighting men (infantry and artillery), and carry them are truly soldiers. I am under obligations to brigade commanders for the manner their commands were moved upon the enemy's lines and the tenacity with which they were held and pursuit made until darkness ended the conflict. My right was heavily pressed for two or three hours, but finally succeeded in clearing its front. My picket-line was soon established, and by daylight had advanced to Jonesborough. My loss was heavy in officers and men; over 500 killed and wounded. Colonel Grower, Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, fell at the head of his regiment mortally wounded (since died), a brave and accomplished officer. Major Burnett, commanding Tenth Michigan Infantry, was killed in leading that gallant regiment over the main works. This officer has greatly distinguished himself during the campaign. Always prompt, active, and energetic, his loss will be severely felt and his place difficult to fill. Colonel Dilworth, commanding Third Brigade, was severely wounded at the head of his brigade. This is a gallant and energetic officer. Many other brave and worthy officers fell, to which I refer to casualty reports of regiments. Thus has this remarkable campaign been successfully closed.

For four long months, marching, fighting, and intrenching, the enemy has been driven, mile by mile, back over 140 miles. A large part of the time the men have been under fire night and day, eating, drinking, or sleeping. Shot, shell, and rifle-ball have been plunging through camp and bivouac, but steady persevering valor and determination will ever win, and the day is ours. When all did well it is difficult to discriminate; many individual cases of personal gallantry have no doubt occurred that will be mentioned in regimental and brigade reports. Since I have been in command of the division I have been ably assisted by Colonel Mitchell and Colonel Dilworth, commanding Second and Third Brigades; they are both able, prompt, and energetic officers, and have earned promotion; I cheerfully recommend it. Colonel Anderson, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, has been constantly on duty with his regiment, a most faithful and competent officer; he could fill with credit to himself and country a higher position; I recommend him.

To my own personal staff I am under obligations for promptness and constant attention to duty. Captain Wiseman, my assistant

adjutant-general, merits promotion; I ask it for him. Lieutenant Coe, my acting assistant quartermaster, and Lieutenant Pyatt, my brigade acting commissary of subsistence, for long and faithful discharge of their respective duties, also deserve promotion. I have had occasion in previous reports to mention these officers; they are honest, vigilant, and every way qualified. Captain Stinson, provost-marshal, Captain Race, acting assistant inspector-general, Lieutenant Waterman, aide-de-camp, and Surgeon Watson, of my old brigade staff, are all good officers and have faithfully discharged their respective duties. I have found Captain Orr, commissary of subsistence, and Lieutenant Scroggs, ordnance officer, both officers of merit and thoroughly acquainted with their respective duties. Major Petri, topographical engineer, a valuable and scientific officer in his staff department, has also been very attentive and vigilant in the performance of his duties.

I forward herewith brigade and regimental reports, to which I call attention; also inclosed casualty report, marked A, and report of prisoners taken, marked B.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. A. C. McCLURG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

A.

Recapitulation of casualties of Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, from May 2 to September 1, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
16th Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	1	19	.....	43	.....	5	1	67	68
60th Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	1	16	5	93	.....	.....	6	109	115
10th Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	3	23	5	98	.....	.....	8	121	129
14th Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	20	5	101	.....	.....	5	121	126
17th New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	.....	23	4	70	.....	1	4	94	98
Total	5	101	19	405	.....	6	24	512	536
34th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	1	18	4	96	.....	6	5	120	125
78th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	2	24	7	169	.....	3	9	196	205
98th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	2	20	4	54	.....	2	6	76	82
108th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	1	6	1	25	.....	7	2	38	40
113th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	4	31	7	132	.....	7	11	170	181
121st Ohio Volunteer Infantry	3	23	8	180	.....	.....	11	203	214
Total	13	122	31	656	.....	25	44	803	847
22d Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.	3	40	14	132	.....	42	17	214	239
52d Ohio Volunteer Infantry	2	50	13	154	1	30	16	234	250
85th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	2	40	12	83	3	50	17	173	190
86th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	43	4	113	1	14	5	170	175
110th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	2	1	26	.....	.....	1	28	29
125th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	7	57	4	115	2	21	13	193	206
10th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	1	13	4	60	.....	10	5	83	88
Total	15	245	52	683	7	167	74	1,095	1,161
Grand total	33	468	102	1,744	7	198	142	2,410	2,552

*Not found.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at White Hall, Ga., September 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In my official report of the part taken by my command in the battle of Jonesborough, fought on the 1st instant, forwarded to headquarters on the 11th instant, I stated that the First Brigade of my division captured a 4-gun battery that was in the angle of the works in the front of that brigade; not at once thinking at this time any one would from another command claim the honor, I did not think it necessary to go into unnecessary details. Having since learned that such a claim has been made, and officially reported by a division commander, knowing my report to be true, and having no earthly desire to take an iota from other commands that rightfully belongs to them, I am as equally determined that no one shall deprive my command of an iota that justly belongs to them. I believe that official reports should deal in facts out of which our future military history can be made, and not in brag and bombast. I leave that to newspaper reporters and overly ambitious officers who desire to shine on paper. I now proceed to detail more fully where my command was, and what it did at the battle of Jonesborough.

After several changes of orders, I was finally ordered by my corps commander to cross Flint River, and, with two brigades deployed, and one in reserve, take up a position that he then pointed out to me; not to be anxious about my right, and that General Carlin would form on my left. My command was promptly placed in position, as directed. Owing to some change of orders, a direction unknown to me, General Carlin did not form, or at least close up, on my left, but there was a large gap between the left of my command and the right of what I supposed to be the right of General Carlin's command, but have since heard that Este's brigade, of the Third Division, had formed on the right of General Carlin. Seeing the importance of filling this gap, Captain Wiseman, assistant adjutant-general, of my staff, was directed to order up the First Brigade immediately, and Captain Race, my assistant inspector-general, was subsequently sent to hurry up the movement. Having bad, swampy ground, cut up by deep ditches, some little delay occurred in this brigade getting into position, and the movement commenced before the second line was fully formed.

I wish now to speak of the formation: Colonel Este's brigade was formed on good ground in three lines, and directly parallel with the enemy's works; my First Brigade was formed in two lines to the right of Este's, on lower and more broken ground, and on a different angle, to correspond with the angle on the enemy's work directly in their front, the Fourteenth Michigan and Sixtieth Illinois in first line, the Fourteenth on the right; the Sixteenth Illinois and Tenth Michigan in the second line, the Sixteenth on the right. The Seventeenth New York had been directed to form on the left of the first line, but owing to the difficulty of crossing the swamp did not succeed in getting into position, but its right had commenced forming on the left of the Tenth Michigan at the commencement of the movement. The second line was now parallel with the first line, the angle being sharpened upon the commencement of the movement of the troops on my left. Having no staff officers with me, and not seeing Colonel Lum, commanding brigade, or any of his staff, I ordered forward the First Brigade in person. The order was promptly obeyed; the Fourteenth Michigan and Sixtieth Illinois, at

right shoulder shift, moved steadily and directly forward for the angle of the works and carried them, capturing the battery, and one rebel gunner was bayoneted by a member of the Fourteenth Michigan while in the act of ramming a charge home. The man is now lying in the Second Division hospital. The second line, following the first, bent away to the angle, swerving to the left, and two regiments, the Seventeenth New York and Tenth Michigan, uncovered the first line and covered that of Colonel Este's brigade. Upon entering the woods, under cover of which the enemy had intrenched, they were subjected to a merciless fire, under which they were staggered for a moment, but Major Burnett at once ordered the left wing of the Tenth Michigan over the works. This was gallantly done, the right wing following. Major Burnett was killed. Thus was lost to the service and his country a brave and noble officer and man. The Seventeenth New York, under the heavy fire they were subjected to, fell back for a short distance, but reformed under fire and again marched upon and carried the works—no better test of brave and good soldiers than this reforming under fire. The Seventeenth New York are entitled to all praise. Its brave colonel (Grower) fell mortally wounded at the head of his regiment. In the short time he had been with the command he had endeared himself to all by his soldierly bearing. The Tenth Michigan and Seventeenth New York lost heavily, as the casualty report will show. I have been thus particular about the positions of my First Brigade and the successful charge made by them for the reason stated in the commencement of this communication. In my official report I stated that the First Brigade captured a battery of four guns, believing it to be a brigade and not a regimental matter, no military man being foolish enough to suppose that a single regiment could have carried the enemy's works. It took brigades, divisions, and corps to accomplish it. My First and Second Brigades took the guns because they were in their front, and bravely carried them. Far be it from me to say that troops on my left would not have done the same thing; far be it from me to say that because my command was first in the angle of the enemy's works troops on my left were enabled to follow and occupy works already taken. No! All did nobly and are entitled to praise. I envy not those officers who claim credit for others' work.

I am sorry that I have [been] compelled to make this long statement. For myself I care nothing but the credit of making truthful reports. For my command I ask and expect to have awarded the praise they are entitled to. A word or two more and I close this report. How three companies should swing to the right across the front of these regiments and take a battery, and then swing back again that distance to the left and the rebels to retake it before my front line reached the works, is difficult to understand. The flag claimed to have been taken is a misstatement. This flag was taken by an officer from the parapet long after the works had been carried and when my command was actually turning the works with pick and spade by my order. This can be proven by Major McDonald and many others of the Sixtieth Illinois. In my report I said nothing about the formal surrender of Major Lee and officers and men of the Sixth Kentucky to Captain Dunphy, of the Tenth Michigan Infantry, and turned over by him to a provost-marshal of the Third Division, being desirous that all should participate in the credit of this most successful charge; neither did I think it necessary to report that all

of Colonel Este's command, that had carried the enemy's works previous to my second line coming to their relief, were held as prisoners, as will appear from brigade and regimental reports, to which I respectfully call attention. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. A. C. MCCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 125.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 1–August 23.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from corps headquarters, I have the honor to herewith transmit report of the part taken by my command from the commencement of the present campaign up to 23d of August, when, by order of the department commander, I assumed command of Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

In obedience to orders received from division headquarters early on the morning of the 2d of May, broke up my winter camp at McAfee's Church, near Rossville, Ga., and at 6 a. m. moved out with my command, consisting of the Tenth, Sixteenth, and Sixtieth Illinois Infantry (the Tenth and Fourteenth Michigan Infantry not having yet returned from veteran furlough), on the Ringgold road, marching eleven miles; bivouacked on the east side of the Chickamauga Creek, remaining there during the 3d and 4th. May 5, command moved at sunrise, passing through Ringgold and Taylor's Gap. The Sixtieth Illinois Infantry was deployed near Stone Church; drove in rebel pickets and established picket-line, remaining in this position during the 6th. May 7, brigade moved at 5 a. m. toward Tunnel Hill; Tenth Illinois Infantry deployed as skirmishers, which gained possession of a high, rugged hill, overlooking Rocky Face; bivouacked for the night and remained in same position during the 8th. May 9, at 5 a. m. brigade moved out and took up a position in front of Rocky Face on the right of General Howard's command; Sixtieth Illinois Infantry deployed as skirmishers, and drove the rebel pickets to the top of the ridge. During the day my command was moved to the right, my right resting on the railroad. Three companies each from Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois Infantry deployed as skirmishers and a strong demonstration made upon enemy's position at Buzzard Roost. May 10, occupied same position during early part of the day; was relieved by General Stanley and took up a position in rear of that command, remaining during the 11th. May 12, at 6 a. m. moved toward Resaca, brigade on the right of the division; passing through Snake Creek Gap, bivouacked at midnight, after marching over fourteen miles over bad roads. May 13, moved at 4 a. m.; the day was passed in taking up position; knapsacks were left in rear of earth-works, bivouacking some three miles in advance of our last position near Dalton road. May 14, moved at 8 a. m.; command in reserve during the day. At

p. m. moved to the front line to the left of the Fifteenth Army
rps and relieved a brigade of General Butterfield's. Completing
th-works, remained during the 15th under a severe fire from en-
y's sharpshooters. May 16, command moved at 8 a. m. toward
me, marching seventeen miles; bivouacked for the night. The
nth Michigan, returned veterans, joined the command to-day.
y 17, moved at 7 a. m. over good roads to within two miles of
me, where the enemy was found strongly posted; deployed my
mmand on the right of the road in two lines; the Sixteenth Illi-
s was moved to the right, deployed as skirmishers, and hand-
nely drove the enemy to their main lines. Darkness prevented any
ther advance. The Sixtieth Illinois and Tenth Michigan Infantry
re moved to the right during the night, Tenth Illinois guarding
in, and arrangements made for assaulting the works early in the
rning. During the night Capt. T. Wiseman, assistant adjutant-
neral of my staff, volunteered, with a company of the Sixteenth
inois Infantry, to try and get possession of the bridge across the
stenaula; darkness prevented success. May 18, a dense fog pre-
nted an early advance; about 8 a. m. Tenth Michigan Infantry,
ployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy's pickets across the Ala-
ma road, and the rebel works were soon occupied by my command,
e enemy having crossed the river, destroying the bridge. A bat-
y of the enemy's, stationed on the opposite side of the Coosa River,
ving opened fire on my line, Captain Barnett's battery reported
me and was soon in a good position, and in a short time silenced
t of the enemy. May 19, 20, and 21, remained on the north side of
e Coosa River. May 22, Tenth Illinois Infantry were ordered to
scend the Oostenaula in pontoon boats to cross the Etowah and
e possession of the south side of the Coosa, the enemy's pickets
ving become troublesome in this direction. This movement was
mptly and handsomely executed by this excellent regiment. At
. m. the pontoon bridge having been completed over the Etowah
ver, the balance of my command moved to the south side of the
osa, remaining during the 23d. May 24, command moved at 5 a.
, and bivouacked at Peak's Spring, having marched sixteen miles.
y 25, moved at 7.30 a. m., passing to the left of Van Wert, biv-
acking for the night, having marched twelve miles. May 26, left
np at 7.30 a. m.; after marching some three miles, countermarched
d took the road to Dallas. On a reconnaissance near that place,
e Tenth Illinois Infantry took the advance and skirmished into
e town, the main line entering soon after, receiving a few shell
m a battery of General Logan's corps, by mistake, who shortly
er entered the town on our right. My command took up a strong
sition half a mile east of Dallas, advanced a picket-line and dis-
vered the enemy strongly in position in our front. The command
nained in this position, with some very slight changes, during
e 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, during which time skirmish fir-
g was severe and constant, and upon my immediate right a strong
empt was made to carry our lines, but met a signal repulse from
e Sixteenth Army Corps.

June 1, moved to the left; bivouacked on the left of the Fourth
my Corps. At 10 p. m. Sixtieth Illinois and Tenth Michigan In-
ntry went into position, relieving Colonel Casement's brigade,
maining during the 2d and 3d. June 4, command marched at 10
m. two miles to Stoneman's Hill. Fourteenth Michigan Infantry
turned to-day from veteran furlough. June 5, remained in same

position; rebels evacuated works in front last night. June 6, command ordered to move at 4 a. m.; marched at 8 a. m.; took up a position two and a half miles west of the railroad, having marched eight miles. June 7, 8, and 9, command remained in same position. June 10, marched at 7 a. m. four miles through heavy rain over bad roads; bivouacked for the night on General Howard's left. June 11, command moved at 9 a. m. to the left in reserve and rear of First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; at 4 p. m. formed on the left of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; at 5.30 p. m. moved still farther to the left, and went into position about 8 p. m. two miles southwest Big Shanty, remaining during the 12th and 13th. June 14, at 9 a. m. made reconnaissance toward Marietta road; Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, in advance as skirmishers, occupied the road and took up a strong position well in the advance, near Joel Bitt's house, remaining in same position during 15th and 16th. June 17, picket-line advanced (7 prisoners taken), the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, coming up into position on the right. June 18, at 4 p. m. brigade line advanced about one-half mile. June 19, early this morning the enemy's works in our front found to be vacated; command moved forward toward Kenesaw Mountain, the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry in the advance; deployed as skirmishers as they advanced; the rebels made stout resistance; they were steadily driven to the base and well up the mountain by the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry. It is no more than justice to say here that this is a fine regiment and ably commanded. The enemy were found in force and well intrenched on the ridge. This mountain is very abrupt and precipitous. Our main line was established near the base of the Kenesaw, with Noonday Creek in our immediate front, our left unprotected. The command remained in this position during the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, and during the whole of the time was constantly under fire from artillery and musketry. On the 21st General Dodge connected on my left. On the evening of the 23d the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry was ordered to advance and make a demonstration to attract the attention of the enemy while some movement was being made on our right. June 26, about 1 a. m. my command was relieved by General Harrow's division, of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and moved to the right and bivouacked in reserve and rear of Fourth Army Corps. June 27, early this morning relieved General Whitaker's brigade in the trenches and one regiment (Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania) of General Cruft's brigade; the line was taken up under a severe fire from the enemy's line, the Tenth Illinois Infantry losing 1 killed and 8 wounded; remained in same position during the 28th, 29th, and 30th of June and 1st and 2d of July.

July 3, enemy found to have evacuated their works in our front early this morning; the Tenth Illinois Infantry advanced promptly to Marietta and Powder Springs road as a skirmish line; the remaining regiments of the brigade moved to a point just south of Marietta, halted while the Fourth Army Corps passed to the right, then followed Twentieth Army Corps on Sandtown road four miles south of Marietta; 20 prisoners taken. July 4, early this morning received orders to drive in the enemy's pickets. The Sixtieth Illinois Infantry was deployed as skirmishers; very bad ground in front, low, marshy creek (Rottenwood), and dense undergrowth. The Sixtieth passed through it and drove in the rebel pickets to main lines, but for the want of proper support on the right was unable

ıold so advanced a line. At 5 p. m., by direct orders from Gen- l Sherman in person, five companies of the Sixteenth Illinois In- try were deployed on the right of the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry Atlanta road, the line advanced, and lost ground regained, and d; subsequently, a regiment of the Twentieth Army Corps relieved Sixteenth Illinois Infantry. July 5, just after 3 a. m. Major :nett, in command of the Tenth Michigan, on the skirmish line, ɔrted that the enemy had vacated their works and that he was ancing with his command. I would not be doing my duty did ɔt say here that Major Burnett is a prompt, skilled, and intelli- t officer and perfect gentleman, an honor to the service. Main advanced and took up a position on the right of the Third Bri- e, about two miles from the Chattahoochee River. The Four- ıth Michigan Infantry was deployed as skirmishers and promptly ve in the enemy's pickets, losing 7 killed and 30 wounded. This fighting regiment. Remained in this position during the 6th, 8th, 9th. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th. At 3 a. m. he morning of the 16th Major Burnett, commanding Tenth Michi- Infantry, on picket-line, reported that he was in the rebel works was pushing forward toward the river in hopes to save the lge and capture some prisoners; Sixteenth Illinois Infantry was ered forward to his support and the whole command held in readi- s to move. July 17, command moved at 5 a. m. on the road to e's Ferry, and at 11 a. m. crossed the Chattahoochee River on toon laid at that point; was then ordered forward toward Nancy's ek; Sixteenth Illinois Infantry deployed as skirmishers; the my's pickets were soon struck and a brisk skirmish was kept up ing the entire day; bivouacked near Nancy's Creek. July 18, ut 1 p. m. pickets crossed Nancy's Creek about one mile and ned upon the right of the Third Brigade. July 19, main line ıssed Nancy's Creek, Moore's Mill, and a fine ford in our front on ch Tree Creek. The rebels occupied strong works on opposite on a ridge completely commanding the mill ford and all its roaches. The Tenth Michigan Infantry, on picket, moved during night to the mill and intrenched; destroyed the flume, letting out water above the dam; the skirmishing at this point very heavy, e, and destructive; several officers and men were killed and ınded. July 20, five companies of the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry ıssed Peach Tree Creek early this morning and formed on the right :he Third Brigade. At 6.30 p. m. Major Burnett, with Tenth higan Infantry, crossed Peach Tree Creek at the mill and occu- l rebel works. The Sixteenth and Sixtieth Illinois and Fourteenth higan Infantry crossed the creek during the night and took posi- ; rebel major taken prisoner. July 21, Fourteenth Michigan and :eenth Illinois Infantry on picket, Tenth Michigan Infantry made connaissance to the front; advanced about one and a half miles; with some resistance on the right; brigade followed at 3 p. m. whole command recrossed Peach Tree Creek and bivouacked for night, the Tenth Illinois picketing from Chattahoochee River to ɔre's Mill, on Peach Tree Creek. July 22, Tenth Illinois Infantry ɔved by cavalry and joined command. At 1.30 p. m. brigade ıssed Peach Tree Creek and moved out on Atlanta road; went position at Meyer's house, on Proctor's Creek, fronting south- t, being the extreme right of the army, remaining in this position ing the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th. July 27, moved at 1.30 p. m.,

the Tenth Illinois Infantry advanced as skirmishers, driving rebel pickets and clearing front for General Howard's command, then returning to camp. July 28, received orders to be ready to march with my brigade at 8 a. m.; reported to General Davis for orders; was informed by the general that he was too unwell to take command of the division in the field; at 9 a. m. took command of the division on the Turner's Ferry road, ready to move under the following order:

JULY 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Order General Davis to move to Turner's Ferry, and then, by a road leading toward East Point, to feel forward for Howard's right, back into some known point east of Turner's Ferry. I will be over on that flank all day and await to reach out as far as possible.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

In compliance with the above order, I did move to Turner's Ferry; halted one hour for rest and dinner. Having no guide and no correct map of the country, I had to rely upon such information as I could obtain of residents. Returning from the river at the ferry, turned to the right at the church, one mile from the river, and took the road leading toward East Point. The enemy's pickets were soon met on the road. They were well posted and in good numbers, requiring the deploying of a whole regiment to clear the front. After moving upon this road about one and a half miles, a staff officer of the general commanding the division overtook the command, and I received verbal orders to return as soon as possible to the Turner's Ferry road, the enemy having attacked General Howard's right. Heavy skirmishing continuing in front, I determined to advance and take the first road to the left. This was done, and the division was moved with all dispatch back to Turner's Ferry road, arriving late in the evening, and, owing to a bad swamp and a dark night, was nearly all night getting into camp. The whole day's work can be summed up in a few words—a late start, an excessively hot day, a long and hard march (fourteen miles), and a late and very dark camp. July 29, division advanced, First Brigade on the right, about one and a half miles, crossed Green's Ferry road, and intrenched on the right of General Howard's command. July 30, brigade moved to the right, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry as skirmishers. July 31, division moved out on East Point road on a reconnaissance, First Brigade on the right; Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy's pickets across Utoy Creek. This is a fine regiment, then ably commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cahill. Returned to camp about 6 p. m.; heavy rain during the march; remaining in same camp during 1st, 2d, and 3d of August.

August 4, at 1 p. m., in accordance with orders, division moved across Utoy Creek and ordered to form on General Baird's right. Owing to some delay by troops co-operating on my left, this division did not get into position. Bivouacked for the night in reserve and refuse line, throwing up light works. August 5, division moved at 10 a. m. about one mile to the right and front, and took up a position on the right of General Baird's division, the Third Brigade on the left, Second Brigade center, and First Brigade on the right, our line extending across the Lick Skillet road, rebels shelling our lines severely during the day; remained in the same position during

6th. August 7, about 1 p. m. received orders to advance my); the whole division was ordered to swing forward on the left ird Brigade), the First Brigade upon the right, being much farther n the main lines; moved forward some three-fourths of a mile; Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, deployed as skirmishers, sup- ted by Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, drove the rebels out of very ngly constructed rifle-pits into the main works. By this move- it my front was changed from south to east, the Second Brigade owing the movement in the center; the entire change was a per- success; the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry took 34 prisoners, ng 8 killed and 28 wounded. August 8, by order from corps com- ider, Tenth Michigan and Sixtieth Illinois Infantry and two regi- its of the Second Brigade moved to the right some two miles, to tect the right and rear of the Twenty-third Army Corps. No nge in the position during the 9th, 10th, and 11th. August 12, eved General Cox's division on the right, each brigade throwing its line so as to cover the front of Second Division; remaining in ie position during 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th. August at 4 a. m. the First and Third Brigades moved some three miles he right and rear of Twenty-third Army Corps as a reserve to t command; returned at dark; Second Brigade occupied the iches of the division during the day. August 20, at 4 a. m. the st and Third Brigades moved to same position as yesterday; at 9 n. was directed to make a reconnaissance toward Red Oak; with st and Third Brigades moved out on Campbellton road, soon turn- to the left to Red Oak, the Third Brigade in advance; Twenty- ond Indiana Infantry deployed as skirmishers. Meeting with but le resistance, our march was rapid; two regiments of the First gade were left at the junction of East Point road, and two regi- nts at Mim's house, to guard my left flank; taking Mr. Mim as a de, moved forward to railroad at a point one-half mile north of l Oak Station, cutting the road for a short distance and telegraph ; returned to camp at dark; it rained very hard during the day, l making a long march of twenty miles. The Tenth Illinois In- try reported to Sixteenth Army Corps to-day, by orders of Lieut. n. U. S. Grant, through headquarters Military Division of the Mis- ippi. August 21, the Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteer antry reported to First Brigade to-day.

'rom the 28th of July up to the 23d day of August I have been porarily (during the continued illness of General Davis) in com- nd of the division, taking command of the division in all move- nts in the field. I have, therefore, in addition to reporting the vements of my own brigade, included that of the division during t time. On the 23d of August, General Davis having assumed mand of Fourteenth Army Corps, I was assigned to the com- nd of his division.

am without report from Tenth Illinois Infantry, that regiment ing been transferred to the Army of the Tennessee. Orders have n sent for the report, and will be forwarded as soon as received. ll of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

apt. T. W. MORRISON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 14th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
White Hall, Ga., September 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In forwarding report of the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry I respectfully ask to make the following addition to my brigade report: In advancing upon Peach Tree Creek (July 18), the Tenth Illinois Infantry were in advance, deployed as skirmishers, and in gaining possession of the ground, especially in front of Moore's Mill, were subjected to a very severe fire, but this fine regiment steadily fought its way to the banks of the creek, intrenching and maintaining its position. Major Wilson and Captain Munson (Company H), Tenth Illinois, were severely wounded, the latter losing an arm. They were both good officers. Captain Coleman, of the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, was killed; First Lieutenant Welling, Company G, Tenth Michigan Infantry, severely wounded, losing a leg. Both excellent officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. A. C. MCCLURG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps.

No. 126.

Report of Col. Charles M. Lum, Tenth Michigan Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 24–September 8.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
White Hall, near Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders from headquarters Second Division Fourteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of this brigade since August 24, 1864, when I assumed command thereof:

On said date the brigade occupied the left of the Second Division, west-southwest of Atlanta, and remained in the same position until August 27, when orders were received to move at a moment's notice. The enemy shelled our position about midnight without doing any damage. Shortly after midnight the brigade left their intrenched position and marched about one and a half miles on the Sandtown road, about daylight taking up a position on a high knoll facing northeast, five companies of the Tenth Regiment Michigan Infantry being thrown out as skirmishers. During the forenoon the command moved nearly one mile farther to the right and took up a position on a hill facing the Sandtown road, our line running perpendicularly to the main line of the army and covering its left flank. The enemy followed us closely, and some skirmishing took place, without injury to either party, as far as can be ascertained. On the 28th of August the brigade started at 5.20 a. m. and moved rapidly to the right a distance of about four miles. It was considered necessary to throw out flankers during part of said march, as the enemy was in close proximity. On arriving at Mr. Oliver's plantation the command halted for breakfast. Here the brigade was detached from the division and ordered to proceed over a rough and narrow road through woods and uncultivated country in a

south-southeast and southeast direction, to protect the supply train and Major-General Thomas' headquarters train. Reached the Montgomery railroad about 3 p. m. without having met with any resistance. Found ourselves on the extreme right of the Army of the Cumberland, and reported to Brigadier-General Morgan, then at Red Oak Station, for orders.

August 29, at daybreak left camp and marched across a broken, swampy, and wooded country due east for about one and a half miles. Took up a position somewhat in the advance and on the right of the division, threw up breast-works, and established a strong picket-line. The Tenth Regiment Michigan Infantry, Major Burnett commanding, went out on a reconnaissance in the direction of Shoal Creek Church with a view of cutting a new road. The regiment fell in with the rear guard of a brigade of rebel cavalry, wounding 2 men, capturing 1 prisoner, 15 horses and mules, and a number of small-arms and horse equipments. When near the church the regiment found the enemy in strong force, at the same time discovering a heavy line of battle in their rear. Major Burnett moved his command out of the road, and by skillful maneuvering managed to bring his command around the flank of the force in his rear and to within three-fourths of a mile from camp. Here he halted, sent out his pioneers, supported by a line of skirmishers, and cut a new road for nearly a mile. He brought his regiment into camp about sunset, without the loss of a man, and received well-merited compliments for the success of his movement. After dark the Seventeenth Regiment New York Infantry was thrown out to the right of our position to protect our trains and guard against surprise. The night was quiet. On the 30th of August the brigade moved out early in the morning, the Tenth Regiment Michigan Infantry in the advance, on the Shoal Creek road, said regiment completing the road commenced the day previous and skirmishing with the enemy, taking 2 prisoners. The brigade halted at Shoal Creek at 10 a. m. and remained till 1.30 p. m., when we again took up the line of march, due east, and proceeded about three and a half miles to a point some five miles from Rough and Ready and six miles from Fairburn. There we went into position, facing east, and threw up breast-works. There the command remained until noon August 31, when we moved out first northward, but soon received orders to turn south, and moved in that direction about two miles. Took up a position in line of battle, facing south, and bivouacked for the night.

September 1, about 8 a. m. the brigade was put in motion and returned over the same road we had come; advanced beyond our previous position in a northerly and easterly direction, and, after crossing a creek, where the enemy's artillery first reached us, passed under steady fire of shell and solid shot from a rebel battery some distance up the Jonesborough road. Our artillery soon silenced the enemy's guns, the command crossed to the left of the road, traversed a swampy bottom, and formed on a slope overgrown with young pine trees. Soon we received orders to move to the left across an open field and through a deep ravine to form in the rear of Colonel Mitchell's brigade. This was speedily executed, and the brigade formed in column by battalions, the Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Infantry in the front line. Shortly after 4 p. m. order was given to advance. Crossing a strip of woods in our front, the brigade came out into an open field, where we found our forces

drawn up in line of battle, facing the enemy's works in the woods and running perpendicular to our brigade front. There was an opening between the right of General Baird's division and the left of Colonel Mitchell's brigade. Capt. T. Wiseman, assistant adjutant-general Second Division, brought order for this command to fill said gap. Consequently the several regiments were brought by the right flank down to a muddy creek, overgrown with thick and tangled bushes, across that creek, and were formed in the space between the two divisions in such a manner that the Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry joined the left of Colonel Mitchell's brigade, the Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Infantry on the prolongation of the same line, the left wing of said regiment slightly advanced, and the Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry was to fill the gap between the left of the Sixtieth Illinois and the right of Baird's division. Striking the creek above mentioned in a very difficult place, this regiment was unable to take up its proper position in the front line before the general advance. The Sixteenth Illinois formed in the rear of the Fourteenth Michigan, and the Tenth Michigan in the rear and somewhat to the left of the Sixtieth Illinois. While maneuvering for these positions, the command was exposed to a brisk fire of grape and solid shot, but performed the movements with great coolness and precision. Suddenly, without any orders to or from the commanding officer, the brigade moved forward, following the impulse of a general advance, marching steadily and silently, in beautiful order, up the slope in front of us, and without firing a shot entered the woods, where the enemy were awaiting the onset behind strong breast-works. Colonel Mitchell's brigade advanced on a line converging with the one our brigade followed. The Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Infantry gained the advance, and, ably led by Col. H. R. Mizner, was the first to enter the woods and the first to break through the enemy's lines, driving them away from their artillery, the capture of which is claimed, as it seems justly, by Colonel Mizner. The suddenness, determination, and silence of the assault appears to have astounded and disconcerted the enemy, as they left their first line of intrenchments after but a feeble resistance. At the second line of breast-works the contest grew hotter, but soon the enemy fell back, leaving a great number of prisoners in our hands, among whom Brigadier-General Govan, who surrendered at the summons of First Sergt. Patrick Irwin, Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers. Said regiment also captured the battle-flag of the First Regiment Arkansas (Confederate) and 4 mules with harness. The determined and rapid manner in which the Fourteenth Michigan advanced was probably the reason why the loss in that regiment was comparatively small (2 killed and 28 wounded). The Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Cahill commanding, followed the Fourteenth Michigan closely, occupied the first line of the enemy's breast-works, turned some of the captured guns upon the retreating foe, entered the earth-works, and held possession of them. This regiment lost 2 killed, 5 wounded, and 1 missing. The Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. B. Anderson, advanced nearly on a line with, and on the left of, the Fourteenth Michigan, carried the enemy's works in splendid style, bayonets being freely used over the second line of breast-works. Beyond that line the regiment advanced about 200 yards, threw up breast-works, and remained there all night. Colonel Anderson claims to

e captured four pieces of cannon, although they seem to have
the same pieces which the Fourteenth Michigan had already
ed by. The regiment captured a good number of prisoners and
ll-arms, losing 2 men killed, 2 commissioned officers and 16 en-
d men wounded.

hile advancing from the position in the open field, the four right
panies of the Tenth Regiment Michigan Veteran Volunteer In-
ry became entangled in a jungle of briars, several rods in width,
were considerably delayed. They finally extricated themselves
got into their proper place on the left of the Sixtieth Illinois In-
ry, advanced with that regiment, and finally took up a position
g the first line of the enemy's works, beyond which it was not
idered advisable to proceed, the left flank being wholly unpro-
d. The six left companies of the regiment, unaware of the de-
n their right flank, pressed eagerly forward. Finding a gap
een our brigade and General Baird's right flank, Major Burnett
w his regiment toward the left, filled the gap, and thus effectu-
secured the flank of General Baird's right brigade. After en-
g the woods, said brigade (Colonel Este's) seems to have been
tly reduced in numbers (it is alleged through the falling back of
or two of his regiments), and finding himself unsupported on both
ks, Colonel Este requested Major Burnett to form on the left of
brigade. The moment was portentous; delay would be disas-
s. Major Burnett moved rapidly to the left, formed in the posi-
desired, advanced, and secured a brilliant success, on a point
re Colonel Este's men, before his arrival, saw nothing but de-
ction, and were ready to surrender. The Tenth Michigan
anced bravely, capturing the Second Kentucky Regiment and
s of the Ninth and Sixth Kentucky, with the battle-flag of the
r. The Second Kentucky tore their flag into shreds, thus pre-
ing it from falling into our hands. The gallant and gentlemanly
or Burnett here fell, his head pierced by a rebel bullet while
ring on his men to storm the second line of earth-works. Cap-
Dunphy took command, led the charge in person, and routed
enemy after a desperate hand-to-hand fight. The regiment lost
mmissioned officers and 17 enlisted men killed, and 4 commis-
ed officers and 54 enlisted men wounded.

he Seventeenth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry,
bove mentioned, encountered great difficulty in crossing a creek
le getting into position, and consequently did not arrive at its
er place before the whole line was put in motion. Colonel
wer hastily formed his regiment and advanced up the hill. At
time one or two regiments in his immediate front came rushing
he rear in great confusion, and it was to be feared that the
enteenth, being under fire for the first time after the re-organiza-
, would be carried off by the current, but, inspired by their brave
er, they pressed onward, reaching the edge of the woods in per-
order. Here Colonel Este, commanding a brigade in General
d's division, called on Colonel Grower for support, his brigade
ing got into a dangerous position and showing signs of being dis-
aged. Colonel Grower, seeing our brigade in perfect order, the
e to be occupied by his regiment for the time filled by the Tenth
higan, and witnessing the confusion in his front, thought best to
ply with Colonel Este's request, and moved his command to the

Here he advanced under a terrible fire, the men falling fast,
l he himself fell mortally wounded. Seeing no support on his

left, and great confusion on his right, he ordered Major Martin to fall back until he could find proper support. Major Martin, assuming command of the regiment, fell back to the edge of the woods, reformed his line, and seeing the Tenth Michigan on his right, thought himself in his proper place. Again advancing, he received orders to join the Sixtieth Illinois, then somewhat in the advance. He moved forward, and before reaching his position fell in with Colonel Este's brigade. That officer did not know the position of our brigade, and there was no one on hand to give information as to their whereabouts. Colonel Este being hard pressed and his left greatly exposed, applied for assistance, and the Seventeenth formed on his left. Shortly afterward a colonel (Moore) commanding a brigade in the First Division came up and told Major Martin that unless immediately re-enforced he would be obliged to fall back, and urged the major to assist him. The regiment moved forward, advancing the right so as to pour an enfilading fire into the enemy's line. This fire was not returned, the enemy hurriedly retreating. After this, order was received to take up a position on the left of the Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Infantry. Having received correct information as to their position, the regiment moved up and formed as directed, throwing up earth-works in their front and remaining in said position over night. In this engagement the regiment lost 4 commissioned officers wounded (one of whom, Colonel Grower, afterward died), 23 enlisted men killed, and 70 wounded. Many prisoners passed through the lines of the regiment, but it was not considered advisable to weaken the ranks by securing them. The colonel commanding takes pride and pleasure in testifying the unexceptionally excellent behavior of his command. All officers and men stood up nobly to their work. There were no signs of hesitation or wavering. Every man seemed imbued with the importance of the result and was determined to conquer. The Tenth Regiment Michigan and the Seventeenth Regiment New York Infantry deserve particular credit for the promptness and firmness with which they acted under trying circumstances. It is but just to say that by the gallantry of those two regiments the right of General Baird's division was saved from defeat—a defeat which might have proved disastrous to the whole army.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES M. LUM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THEODORE WISEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 14th Army Corps.

No. 127.

Report of Capt. George C. Lusk, Tenth Illinois Infantry, of operations May 1-August 20.

HDQRS. TENTH ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Near East Point, Ga., September 13, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the request of General Morgan, I send you the following report of the operations of the Tenth Illinois Infantry during this campaign, commencing May 1, 1864, and ending August 20, 1864:

On the 1st day of May, 1864, we received orders to be ready to march at daylight the next morning. On the morning of the 2d we

Rossville and that day reached Ringgold, where we went into
ıp and lay until the 5th, when we moved through the gap and
:hed the first station on the outside. On the 7th we moved to
ınel Hill, and in the afternoon five companies of our regiment
e deployed as skirmishers and moved forward, driving the rebels
n the hill and holding it. On the 9th we crossed the valley and
ned at the foot of Rocky Face, up which we soon moved in sup-
t of the Sixtieth Illinois, who were deployed as skirmishers.
)ut noon one company was deployed and sent to the right to try
lislodge the rebel sharpshooters, who were getting very trouble-
e. This they found to be impossible on account of the position.
the 10th we passed to the right and directly in front of the gap.
ee companies were sent into the gap with orders to go as far as
ible and try to discover the rebel artillery, which they had thus
succeeded in keeping concealed. In this they were successful.
y advanced steadily until the rebels opened their batteries upon
n, when they laid down and awaited orders. At night they were
)ved, and our brigade was relieved from the front line. We
'ed back a short distance and remained until the 12th, when we
ched to the right and passed through Snake Creek Gap. On
13th we marched to Resaca and took position in rear of the First
ision, Fourteenth Army Corps. That night we moved to the
ıt and took a position in the front line, where we lay until the
:uation of Resaca, which took place on the night of the 15th. On
16th we marched back to Snake Creek Gap, where we had left
knapsacks, then took the road which we were told led to Rome.
stopped that night within eighteen miles of that city. On the
ı we continued our march, and at noon had arrived at Jones'
l, where we halted until about 9 o'clock that night. Two com-
ies were sent to the mill as a guard. At 9 p. m. we started again
he Rome road, and at 2 a. m. we halted about two miles from the
. The next day we moved up within sight of the town, where
:emained until the 22d. That day we received orders to pack up
get ready to march. We crossed over into Rome, and then
)ss the Coosa River on pontoons; two companies were given the
of clearing the way. They crossed on pontoons, and after deploy-
marched steadily up the hill, driving the rebels before them.
) rest of the regiment then crossed and the pioneers commenced
)wing the bridge across. On the 24th we left camp on the Coosa
took the main road leading to Atlanta, and camped that night
Cave Spring. The next day we turned off and took the Dallas
l, and on the 26th arrived at the town of Dallas. Three com-
ies were here deployed as skirmishers and drove the rebels out
t. The next day we moved into position in front of Dallas and
)w up breast-works. We had two companies on picket, and lost
en. We lay in our works until the 1st of June, when we moved
he left and stopped in the rear of the Twenty-third Corps for
per. At dark we moved to the front and took position on the sec-
line, where we remained until the 4th, when we again moved
he left and joined the Fourteenth Army Corps, from which we
been detached since the evacuation of Resaca, and were sent to
top of a high hill to the line. That night the rebels again evac-
ed. On the 6th we again started in pursuit and marched all day,
ng no rebels. Here we again laid still, and on the 10th again
ted. About noon of this day we met them in front of Pine
ıntain. That night two companies were sent on picket. Early

next day we were relieved and moved to the left, and at night found ourselves to the left and rear of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, where we lay until the 14th, when we again left camp, in light marching order. We went about a mile to the front and threw up log works; two companies sent out to support the skirmish line. At 3 p. m. we moved still farther to the left, where we threw up another line of works. The regiment here was formed into two lines, the right wing forming the first, the left wing the second line. On the 15th we had four companies on the skirmish line. On the 18th advanced our lines a considerable distance to the front and threw up works. That night the rebels evacuated, and early the next morning we were after them. They retreated to the top of Kenesaw Mountain. We followed them to the foot of the mountain, where we intrenched and lay until the 25th. During our stay we suffered some from the rebel sharpshooters and artillery. On the night of the 25th we left the works and moved to the right. Early on the 27th we were thrown into the front line of works, then occupied by a brigade of Hooker's corps. To gain this position we were obliged to pass through an open field for several rods. While doing this we lost a good many good men. A charge was made by our division that day, but our regiment did not participate. We lay here until the morning of the 3d, the rebels having evacuated the night before. We followed them through Marietta, and were placed in the front line when we did find them.

On the night of July 4 we were sent on picket. That night the rebels again evacuated, and the next day followed them to the Chattahoochee, where we went into camp and remained until the 17th, when we again started and crossed the river and marched about two miles. The next day we were sent on picket and ordered to advance the line. We did so, and soon our flanks struck Peach Tree Creek. There was considerable skirmishing in the night and we lost several men, among them Major Wilson and Captain Munson. That night we were stationed as picket and the next day were ordered to throw our center forward until it struck the creek and then to follow its windings. We found it required eight companies to fill the space three had formerly filled. During the afternoon the left of our line had a sharp skirmish, but lost no men. That night we were relieved and went to the brigade, which was a mile and a half to the left. On the 21st we moved out to the main Marietta and Atlanta road, and after coming to the line moved to the extreme right and took position on the flank, where we laid until the 26th, when we went to the front to assist the Sixteenth Corps into position. Our regiment was to on the front line, five companies as skirmishers. We returned to camp that night. On the 28th we went on a grand reconnaissance toward Turner's Ferry and then to the front. We returned about 12 that night and took a position farther to the right and front of where we started in the morning. The next day we took position on the line. The next day we again moved forward and took position in a swamp, where we intrenched. On the 31st we went out on a reconnoitering expedition. On the 5th of August we left the camp in the swamp and moved forward; took up a new position here we threw up fine works. On the 7th we again advanced, and this time got pretty close to the rebel works. We now began to be bothered by their sharpshooters and several men were lost in that way. On the 8th the regiment was placed on picket, and relieved on the 9th. On the 11th we again went on picket. On the 12th we moved

into the Fourteenth Michigan's old works, which lay to the right and rear. On the 15th one company was sent out on a foraging expedition and returned the same day. At 3 a. m. on the 19th we went with the division to support the Twenty-third Corps, and on the 20th we left the Fourteenth Corps, as we were transferred to the Sixteenth Corps.

The following is a list of casualties in the regiment during the campaign commencing May 1, 1864, and ending August 20, 1864: Commissioned officers—Maj. Samuel J. Wilson, wounded severely; Adjt. W. W. Rice, killed; Capt. Frank A. Munson, wounded severely; Capt. Charles Carpenter, wounded slightly; Lieut. S. K. Baughman, wounded slightly. Enlisted men—killed, 13; wounded, 60; missing, 10; total, 83. Aggregate, 88.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. C. LUSK,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 14th Army Corps.

No. 128.

Reports of Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS INFTY. VET. VOLS.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to make the following detailed report of the part taken by the Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry in the late campaign from May 2, 1864, to August 24, 1864:

On the morning of the 2d of May the regiment, together with detachments of non-veterans from the Tenth and Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, in all about 850 effective men, and under command of Col. R. F. Smith, marched with the brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, from Rossville, Ga., to Ringgold, Ga., arriving at 2 p. m.; distance marched, twelve miles. May 3 and 4, remained in camp at Ringgold, nothing of importance transpiring, except the falling of a tree, killing Private Whaley, Tenth Michigan Infantry. May 5, in obedience to orders, the regiment moved at sunrise, passed through Hooker's Gap, drove back the enemy's outposts, and encamped in a fine open field about three miles from former camp. May 6, remained in camp through the day; three days' rations issued to the regiment this p. m., and orders to march at sunrise to-morrow. May 7, at sunrise marched in the direction of Tunnel Hill; the advance of the division encountered considerable opposition, but the enemy was steadily driven, and to-night the army occupied Tunnel Hill. May 8, the regiment moved forward to the front this a. m.; near the gap called Buzzard Roost the enemy are in force; have a good position, and lively skirmishing continues through the day; no casualties in the command. May 9, this morning the regiment advanced its line of skirmishers and met with heavy opposition; in the action Franklin Dalby, private Company I, was killed, and Privates Joseph Rogers, Carroll Ulher, J. Hadrington, W. Swan (Company I), John Collins (Company G), and Leonard F. Burnett (Company E), were wounded. May 10, the regiment retains the position gained yesterday; the enemy's sharpshooters very annoying; severe skirmishing all day. First Sergt. William M. Howard and Private

rank A. Humilke (Company I) and Z. L. King (private Company D) were killed to-day. May 11, shirmishing continues, though ot as severe as yesterday; no casualties reported. May 12, early is morning the regiment, with brigade, moved out from Buzzard oost and marched rapidly toward Snake Creek Gap; at 11 p. m. vouacked for the night in the gap; distance marched, about fifteen iles; no casualties. May 13, moved forward at daylight; after oceeding about a mile halted for breakfast; left knapsacks and owly moved to the front in support of other troops; not engaged, or no casualties reported. May 14, moved forward again to-day; eavy fighting going on to our left and front; to-night occupied an trenched line in support of the First Division, Fourteenth Army orps; no casualties. May 15, occupying the same position as yesterday; severe fighting this afternoon to the right and left of us, ough nothing serious in our immediate front; casualties are, Private William C. Green (Company B) killed and Corpl. John W. Bartett, Privates ——— Walker (Company I), and George Schmith Company E) wounded. May 16, on its being ascertained that the emy had left our front, the regiment proceeded back to where the napsacks had been left, and at 8 a. m. was moving in the direction Rome, Ga.; bivouacked for the night at 9 p. m., having marched bout twenty miles. May 17, moved forward at daylight, marching apidly; our advance encountered the enemy one mile north of the ostenaula River, and a lively fight ensued, both forces using artilry; the Sixteenth was deployed as skirmishers on the right of the ad; the enemy fell back to the river; no casualties reported. May 8, at 3 a. m. our lines were advanced; the enemy retreated to the outh side of the river, burning the bridges, when the command ent into camp on the north bank of the Oostenaula. May 19, 20, 21, in camp near Rome; no changes; nothing important transpiring. May 22, the command marched across the pontoon bridge in Rome, and crossing the Etowah by the same means, encamped on the south bank of Etowah River. May 23, moved camp about one mile south of the river this p. m. May 24, this morning 230 non-veterans, whose term of service has expired, started to Chattanooga in charge of Col. R. F. Smith, the command of the regiment devolving upon Lieut. Col. J. B. Cahill; at 6 a. m. the command marched in a southeast direction, halting for the night at Cave Spring; distance made, eighteen miles. May 25, the regiment and brigade marched at daylight; had heavy rain, and roads in terrible condition; at 5 m. heard artillery to our left and front; halted for the night near umpkin Vine Creek; distance marched, about nineteen miles. May 26, moved forward a mile or thereabouts; ordered to countermarch and take the road to Dallas; entered Dallas at 4 p. m., the enemy's skirmishers retiring; bivouacked for the night about one mile north and east of Dallas. May 27, moved to the front one-half mile this morning and intrenched; our skirmishers have been engaged during the whole day, and sharp, heavy fighting has occurred this p. m. just to our right; casualties to-day are Thomas J. Coffey private Company I) killed and Private G. W. Hogan (Company I) nd Elon F. Currier (Company G) wounded. May 28, occupying he same line as yesterday; no casualties. May 29, things in our ront remain nearly the same as yesterday; continual skirmishing, he rebels using some artillery; Private J. H. McLain (Company) killed to-day. May 30, is but a repetition of yesterday, with the sual amount of skirmishing and shelling; no casualties reported.

ay 31, considerable fighting all along our front through the entire y; this p. m. the enemy shelled our position, killing Private harles Wackwitz, Company H.

June 1, at sunrise the command was withdrawn from in front of allas, and moving eight miles to the left, halted for the night in ar of the Fourth Corps, near New Hope Church; no casualities ported; heavy rains. June 2, early this a. m. the regiment was signed its position in front; severe skirmishing through the day; casualties. June 3, things seemingly quiet in our front, though eavy firing is heard to our right; no casualties. June 4, this a. m. rly the command was withdrawn from the position it has occupied nce the 1st instant, and moved two miles to the left and in reserve f other troops. June 5, this morning we were surprised by the news at the enemy had again disappeared from our front; remained in ir position through the day. June 6, marched at sunrise this morng in a northeast course; raining all the time, and roads bad; arved at Acworth, Ga., at 5 p. m.; distance marched about six miles. une 7, 8, 9, remained in camp at Acworth resting; no casualties report. June 10, moving to the left to-day in direction of Big anty; rained all day. June 11, moved to the front one mile is a. m. and intrenched; raining continually; no casualties. une 12, changed position toward the front, and intrenched, the irmishers very busy day and night; no casualties. June 13, occuing the same position as yesterday; slight skirmishing in front; casualties. June 14, the regiment with brigade advanced about mile toward Kenesaw Mountain, and intrenched; rained. June remained in same position; some skirmishing in front; constant ing away on our right; no casualties reported in command to-day, une 16, advanced the lines again last night; rained all day; the ual skirmishing going on; no casualties. June 17, 18, the regient occupying the same position, and constant skirmishing in ont. June 19, early this morning the command moved forward to e foot of Kenesaw under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries the crest of the mountain, no casualties occurring in the regient. June 20, steady skirmishing in front; at noon the rebel tteries on Kenesaw again opened on our camp, shelling us heavily, t resulting in no damage to the regiment other than tearing of nts, &c. June 21, heavy fighting on the right; the enemy have t used their guns on us, but the skirmishers keep up a continual e; Private Kennedy, Company E, wounded. June 22, early this m. the enemy opened again with ten guns, shelling our position; e regiment is on the skirmish line; Private Charles W. Allen, Comny K, wounded. June 23, 24, 25, the regiment occupying the same sition as on the 22d; constant skirmishing on the line, with occaonal artillery duels; Samuel Boice, Company K, wounded June , 1864. June 26, at 10 p. m. the command moved from in front of enesaw toward the right; were on the road all night, marching ur miles; halted in rear of the Fourth Corps, and remained all y. June 27, at 6 a. m. the command, in light marching order, oved forward to the front in support of the Second and Third Brides, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, forming the second ne; occupied the advanced works of our former line, and held them uring the battle; casualties, Corpl. William E. McDaniel, Company , killed. June 28, 29, 30, July 1, 2, the regiment occupies the same osition as on the 27th; constant skirmishing on the line; no casulties reported.

July 3, it being ascertained that the enemy had retreated from our front, the regiment moved with command through Marietta to a point five miles beyond Marietta, where the enemy were found in force; marched to the front and intrenched; no casualties reported. July 4, the regiment was ordered out to support the Sixtieth Illinois early this morning, and remained during the day; at 5 p. m. five companies were detailed to drive back the enemy's skirmishers; in doing so the regiment lost 1 killed, 7 wounded, 1 missing. July 5, the enemy again fell back last night, and this morning the command moved forward to near Vining's Station, where the enemy was found in an intrenched position; some skirmishing in our front this p. m.; no casualties in the regiment. July 6, the lines were advanced some distance this a. m., which occasioned sharp firing in our front all day. July 7, the regiment relieved the Fourteenth Michigan on the skirmish line, and lost 3 men wounded. July 8 to 16, in camp near Vining's Station; no casualties to report, and almost a suspension of hostilities, the enemy having withdrawn to the east bank of the Chattahoochee. July 17, pursuant to orders, the regiment marched from its encampment near Vining's Station to Pace's Ferry, where, crossing the Chattahoochee and proceeding to Nancy's Creek it being in advance, encountered the enemy; in the fight which ensued First Lieut. James Donaldson, Company C, Corpls. Alex Peterson, Company F, and John McGovern, Company D, Privates Whicker, Montgomery, and Peterson, were killed, and Privates Shaw and Nelson, Company F, wounded. July 18, the command moved forward about two miles this a. m., skirmishing heavily, establishing a line on Peach Tree Creek, and intrenched; no casualties reported. July 19, occupying the same position to-day; no casualties. July 20, the regiment relieved the Sixtieth Illinois at 6 p. m.; while advancing the lines and reconnoitering, Sergeant Hamline, Company A, Corporal Hamline, and Private J. M. Forrest, Company A, were taken prisoners. July 21, at 12 m. the command fell back to its fortified line east of Peach Tree Creek, and remained during the day. July 22, the regiment marched this a. m. toward Atlanta, proceeded to within two and a half miles of the city, northwest, and intrenched; no enemy appears in our front to-day, though there is considerable skirmishing just to our left, and very heavy firing heard far away to the left. July 23 to 26, the regiment occupies its intrenched position; matters along our immediate front very quiet, though a desultory firing is kept up just to our left. July 27, at 4 a. m. received orders to be ready to move in light marching order at 1 p. m.; marched directly to the front about a mile, driving back the enemy's skirmishers, and held the position till the Sixteenth Army Corps occupied the ground; Private Marlow, Company G, wounded. July 28, the command marched at 6 a. m.; proceeded to Turner's Ferry, then, making a detour away to the right, came back and halted in rear of Fifteenth Army Corps at 12 o'clock midnight. July 29, marched to the front and right of the Fifteenth Army Corps; then advanced about a mile and intrenched; encountered but little opposition; no casualties. July 30, at 2 p. m. moved to the right and front about one-half mile and intrenched. July 31, at 6 a. m. ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice; movement began at 2 p. m., Sixteenth Illinois as skirmishers; marched to the right and front one mile, drove the enemy from their rifle-pits, with loss of 3 men wounded; returned to camp at 5 p. m.; rained very much this p. m.

August 1, in the same position as yesterday, Twenty-third Corps moving in on our right; no casualties. August 2, remaining in the same line of works. August 3, matters in our front extremely quiet, though occasionally a rebel shell drops into camp, none doing any damage. August 4, at 10 a. m. the regiment moved to the right about a mile, going into position between divisions of the Twenty-third Corps and there intrenched; no casualties, though the rebels shelled furiously this afternoon. August 5 and 6, occupying the same works as on the 4th instant, heavy skirmishing in front, and the enemy daily shelling our line. August 7, the regiment was ordered out to support the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry at 4 p. m., and advancing with them, drove the enemy from his rifle-pits, capturing many prisoners; relieved the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry on the skirmish line; no casualties. August 8, heavy skirmishing on the line throughout the day; Private Chambers, Company H, killed; Privates Shannon, Company A, Rolly, Company E, and Swartz, Company G, wounded. August 9 and 10, remained in the same position, desultory skirmish firing kept up in front, also shelling to some extent. August 11, the regiment was relieved from picket duty this p. m.; Corporal Benmert, Company I, wounded. August 12, the regiment was moved to the right its fronting distance this a. m. and occupied the works vacated by the First East Tennessee Infantry; the enemy's batteries opened on us with solid shot this p. m.; no casualties. August 13 to 19, quietly occupying the same line of works, the firing in our front almost ceased. August 20, at 4 a. m. the command marched out on the Sandtown road, going around the rebel left and striking the Atlanta and West Point [Railroad] at Red Oak Station; troops in advance tore up the railroad some distance; returned to camp, having marched about twenty miles; no casualties. August 21 to 24, the regiment remained in camp, occupying the same line as on the 20th instant; the rebels shell us daily, with but little effect, otherwise the utmost quietness prevails; no firing on the skirmish line, and no casualties to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. CAHILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS INFTY. VET. VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

In obedience to orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry Veteran Volunteers in the late campaign, from the 24th day of August, 1864, to the 8th day of September, 1864:

August 24 and 25, the regiment remained in the same line of works it had occupied since the 8th instant; very little firing on the lines and no casualties reported. August 26, at 4 p. m. the regiment was ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At 10 p. m. the enemy opened a battery on the camp and shelled us heavily, but resulting in no damage. August 27, at 2 a. m. the regiment marched out on the Sandtown road; after proceeding about five miles, halted for the night and intrenched. August 28, marched at daylight, and at 4 p. m. arrived at Red Oak Station, on the Atlanta and West

Point Railroad. Five companies were detailed to guard headquarters wagons Department of the Cumberland. August 29, at daylight moved in a northeast course about one and a half miles; formed line and intrenched. No enemy appears in force. August 30, the regiment, with brigade, marched at sunrise; proceeded about eight miles, halted for the night and intrenched just east of the Jonesborough road. August 31, the regiment relieved the Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry on the skirmish line at 12 m. Matters seem quiet in our front, though heavy firing is heard to our right and front. At 3 p. m. the command moved to the right about two miles and bivouacked for the night. September 1, the regiment marched at sunrise, proceeding in a southeast course about eight miles, striking the headwaters of Flint River, two miles from Jonesborough, at 4 p. m.; crossed the river under a heavy fire from two rebel batteries, which resulted in no loss to the regiment, however. Remaining in this position one-half hour, or thereabouts, awaiting orders, the column moved by the left flank until it arrived at a point 600 yards north of the batteries which had been annoying us; here was formed the line of battle, the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry being on the right of the brigade, immediately in rear of the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, and joined on the left by the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry. In advancing to the assault the column struck the angle made by the timber, in front of Swett's (Mississippi) battery, the fourth and fifth companies going over the works at that point. The men eagerly pursued the flying enemy, but were recalled by Lieutenant-Colonel Cahill, commanding regiment, who reformed them behind the captured works; two of the captured guns were turned upon the enemy by the regiment. The works were reversed and held by the regiment during the continuance of the battle. Two guns were hauled out, and the colors of Swett's (Mississippi) battery and 119 stand of small-arms captured by the regiment. Officers and men all acted with the utmost gallantry. The loss of the regiment in the engagement is 2 killed, 5 wounded, 1 missing; total loss, 8. September 2, at 9 a. m., the enemy having disappeared from our front, the command moved forward to the railroad, then into Jonesborough, where the regiment went into camp and intrenched. September 3, 4, 5, remained in camp at Jonesborough, Ga.*

Very respectfully,

J. B. CAHILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. P. HOLLERS,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 129.

Report of Col. William B. Anderson, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp at Jonesborough, Ga., September 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, dated Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864, I have the honor to

* Nominal list of casualties (omitted) shows 1 officer and 19 men killed, 43 men wounded, and 4 men captured; total, 67.

mit the following report of the movements of my command dur- the campaign just ended, beginning on the 2d day of May, 1864, ending on the 1st day of September, 1864, inclusive:
[ay 2, in obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, the Six- h Illinois Veteran Volunteers struck tents at Rossville, Ga., and ved out on the Chattanooga and Ringgold road in the direction Ringgold, marched to Ringgold and encamped for the night. y 5, moved at daybreak through Taylor's Gap, advanced to ne Church, and deployed four companies as skirmishers, keeping remaining six companies in reserve, and drove the enemy from eminence one mile in our front; the regiment held its position for night. May 7, moved through the town of Tunnel Hill, Ga., l took up position on Tunnel Hill Ridge, the enemy being one e distant. May 9, moved at daybreak to the foot of Rocky ce Ridge; was ordered to deploy five companies as skirmishers, remaining five companies being held in reserve. We ad- nced upon the enemy, driving them to the top of the mountain; men being greatly exposed to the enemy's fire, our loss was vy, having lost 30 men killed and wounded, including 1 commis- ned officer. May 12, made a flank movement to the right, passing ough Snake [Creek] Gap at dark. During the engagement at aca my regiment was held in reserve. May 15, took up position the left of the Fifteenth Corps in the front line. May 16, the my having evacuated, we took up line of march in the direction Rome, Ga. May 18, reached Rome. May 24, moved from Rome he direction of Van Wert, marching eighteen miles, and en- ped for the night at [Peak's] Spring. May 26, moved to Dallas, passing through the town and camping on the hills beyond, re we found the enemy strongly intrenched. May 30, 1 com- oned officer wounded while on the skirmish line. June 1, aban- ed our works and moved to the left. Nothing of importance spired until the 19th. June 19, my regiment advanced as skir- hers; met the enemy in heavy force on Kenesaw Mountain; we 1 killed and 7 wounded, including 1 commissioned officer nded. June 20, while encamped near the foot of Kenesaw, 5 enlisted men, wounded in camp. June 23, lost 2 enlisted , wounded in camp. June 24, 1 enlisted man killed while on et. June 26, moved from Kenesaw, and took position to the . June 28, 2 enlisted men mortally wounded by shell in camp. y 3, the enemy having evacuated during the night, we pursued m at daybreak of the 3d, overtaking them at night-fall strongly enched. July 4, my regiment on the skirmish line; received er to advance the line, and, if possible, carry the enemy's rifle- ; assaulted them, and advanced to within 100 yards of their pits, finding it impossible to carry their works, we held our position ler a galling fire, with a loss of 6 enlisted men killed and 21 nded. July 5, the enemy abandoned their works and retreated the Chattahoochee; we pursued them closely and took position nediately in their front, and remained in camp until July 17, hing of importance transpiring during the time. On the morn- of the 17th broke up camp and crossed the Chattahoochee on toons at Pace's Ferry. July 20, my regiment, on the skirmish at Peach Tree Creek, lost 1 commissioned officer killed, 1 en- ed man killed and 1 enlisted man wounded. The enemy having cuated during the night, we started in pursuit on the morning of 21st. Nothing of importance transpired in my regiment until

August 6, when we were again on the skirmish line; advanced the line to within 100 paces of the enemy's main line of works, losing 3 enlisted men killed and 4 wounded. August 8, my regiment moved and took up position on the extreme right of the army, in order to repel an expected raid of the enemy's cavalry. August 11, moved back to our old position. August 12, relieved the Twelfth Kentucky Infantry, of the Twenty-third Corps, on the front line, in order to extend our brigade lines, that the Twenty-third Corps might move farther to the right; remained in position until August 19, when we were ordered to the right, in support of the Twenty-third Corps; returned to camp at night-fall. August 20, moved to the right, accompanied by other regiments of our brigade, on a raid on the Montgomery railroad; returned to camp in the evening of the same day; remained in camp until the morning of the 27th, when we abandoned our works at 3 a. m. and moved out on the Sandtown road, marched about one mile, and encamped for the night. August 28, moved at daybreak in the direction of the Montgomery railroad; reached there at 4 p. m. without meeting with any opposition, and encamped for the night. August 29, moved at daybreak along the railroad, in the direction of Atlanta; moved two miles, and encamped for the night. August 30, moved at daybreak on the Jonesborough road; moved four miles, and encamped for the night, throwing up works in our front. August 31, moved at 4 p. m. in the direction of Jonesborough; marched one mile, and encamped for the night near General Thomas' headquarters. September 1, moved at 7 a. m. on the Jonesborough road; marched about seven miles and took position; found the enemy strongly intrenched. At 4 p. m. we stormed their works, and carried them without firing a gun, capturing 4 pieces of cannon, 120 prisoners, and a large number of small-arms; our loss was 2 commissioned officers wounded and 2 enlisted men killed, and 16 enlisted men wounded; missing, 1 enlisted man. We not only carried the enemy's works but advanced about 300 paces, and threw up works, and remained for the night; during the night the enemy withdrew from our front. September 2, marched into the town of Jonesborough.

I have the honor to submit, without comment, the foregoing brief facts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. ANDERSON,
Colonel Sixtieth Illinois Infantry.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 130.

Report of Col. Charles M. Lum, Tenth Michigan Infantry, of operations May 16–August 27.

HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT MICHIGAN VET. INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 8, 1864.

The Tenth Regiment Michigan Veteran Infantry reached Resaca, Ga., on the 16th day of May, 1864, after having marched steadily for twenty days previous, and joined the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in the early part of the day, just as our

ision was starting for Rome, Ga., and, although the regiment had ady marched five miles with heavy knapsacks, they kept pace dily with the column, which moved rapidly through Snake Creek p and toward Rome, a distance of fifteen miles, making twenty es for the Tenth Michigan. Halted at 9 p. m. May 17, left camp 5.30 a. m. and marched toward Rome, Ga. During the engage- nt which occurred near Rome, when the head of the column struck rebel army defending the town, we were held in reserve, as our gade was in rear of the column in the order of march. At 8.30 n. moved to the right and front one and a half miles, and biv- icked until morning. May 18, moved out just after daybreak in ense fog, which rendered it impossible to see but a few rods, and med in line of battle in rear of the picket-line, threw out skir- ihers, and moved forward, obliquing to the right until we came ight of rebel earth-works on a hill in a strong position. We soon ertained that these were deserted, and we moved to the top of the , where the enemy began shelling our line, while our skirmishers anced to the Coosa River and found the enemy's skirmishers on opposite side. The regiment moved, under cover of a hill, in a ce of woods, while our battery came up on the hill and silenced enemy. At night our regiment went on picket, where we re- ined until 2.30 p. m. of May 20, hearing many exciting rumors of rest and Wheeler being about to attack our lines, which all ved false. May 20, at 2.30 p. m., being relieved from two days' keting, made camp near Coosa River, being one mile from Rome, ich lay on the opposite bank. May 22, at 2.30 p. m. left camp moved across the Oostenaula River on pontoon bridge into Rome then across the Etowah River on pontoon-boats, and took posi- on a high, steep ridge on the south bank of the Coosa River. ance marched, three miles. May 23, moved camp at 9 a. m. ly a mile farther from town and made camp in a pine grove, drew rations of hard bread, which was welcome, for we had subsisting for several days on corn and oat-meal from the stores ured in Rome, which change of diet had made many of us sick. ived orders to be ready to march at 5 a. m. to-morrow morning. 24, left camp at 5 a. m. and marched out on the Atlanta road, ing rapidly with but little rest until 12.15 p. m., when we halted forest of the long-leaved pine, where there was no water, except ll about 100 rods from the road, which was thronged by thou- ls of soldiers from all parts of the column; nor had we found water, save a few stagnant pools, for two or three miles back. dinner as best we could. At 3 p. m. moved on and still found ater until we reached Peak's Spring, some five miles from where halted at noon. Here was water enough for the whole army; uacked for the night. A heavy thunder-shower came up just r dark, drenching us to the skin. May 25, left camp at 7.30 a. nd marched slowly toward Dallas, Ga. Halted at 11.30 a. m. et dinner; again in a forest of long-leaved pine. Water was very ce for several miles in the morning. Moved on at 2 p. m. over a r hilly country, and at 8 p. m. encamped in a field of rye while rain was falling in torrents and it was dark as blackest night; ched fifteen miles. It is reported that we are within five miles Dallas. May 26, left camp at 7 a. m. and marched, as we sup- d, toward Dallas for two and a half miles over all the mod- e sized big hills that could be crowded into that distance, and ed on the side of one of them until 10.30 a. m., and counter-

marched, or retraced our steps, and, passing by our camp of last night, marched on another road to Dallas, Ga., which we reached at 2 p. m., and, passing through, formed in line of battle one-half mile beyond and furnished pickets for our brigade front. The regiment lay on arms in line of battle; distance marched, eleven miles. May 27, at 6.30 a. m. changed our position and formed a new line of battle one-quarter of a mile to right and front of the last, and again at 9 a. m. moved one-quarter mile nearly to the right, and lay in line of battle all day. May 28, we have skirmishers out again in front and the skirmish fire is very brisk; regiment still remains in line of battle. May 29, in line of battle near Dallas, Ga., until just after dark, when we received orders to and moved out to the right and took position, supporting a battery, where we lay all night, while the rebels charged four times on our lines and were repulsed each time. Our men were very cool, many of them resting amid the fiercest fighting, unless ordered to fall in, when every man was in his place in an instant; lay in line of battle all night. May 30, at daybreak, moved back to our line of yesterday, and lay quietly in line all day. May 31, in line of battle near Dallas, Ga. Nothing of note occurred save that the enemy threw a few shells near our position, some bursting among us, but doing no harm.

June 1, left our position at 6.30 a. m. and moved out toward the main road, where we were delayed until 9 a. m. by the right of the army moving to the left, when we moved toward the left of the army, and at 12 m. halted and remained until 3.30 p. m., and moved on to the rear of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and formed line of battle on a ridge three-quarters of a mile in rear of front lines, and supposed we were to remain until morning, but at 9 p. m. were ordered to the works, where we relieved a part of the Twenty-third Army Corps. Distance marched, ten miles. Our skirmishers covered the withdrawing of our brigade in the morning without loss. June 2 and 3, lay in works eight miles from Dallas, Ga. Lost 1 man by sharpshooting of the enemy. June 4, were relieved at 4.30 a. m., and marched to the ridge on which we halted the evening of June 1, and prepared breakfast. At 10 a. m. moved toward the left one mile and a half, and made camp on Stoneman's Hill, where we remained until June 6. June 6, left camp at 8 a. m. and moved slowly with the column in pursuit of the enemy. At 4.30 p. m. formed line of battle, and received orders to throw up breast-works and put out pickets in our front. Threw up works and remained in this position, doing picket duty until June 10. Distance marched on the 6th, eight miles. Our position here is near Acworth, Ga. June 10, left camp at 6.20 a. m. and marched nearly south; were in rear and had to move slowly. A heavy thunder shower came up at noon, which drenched us thoroughly, and as we had but fairly got started until this was done (on account of trains), we had to march over the worst roads we had yet seen, and some of the time very rapidly. Halted at 3.30 p. m.; had made only about four miles and a half, but were more exhausted than if we had made fifteen miles on good roads. June 11, left camp at 9.30 a. m.; marched two miles and halted and put up camp to remain over night, as we supposed, but just as tents were fairly pitched an order came to fall in, and we moved out in double column, halting every few rods, and it was dark before the movement was completed, when we halted, and in the midst of a rain-storm pitched camp only a half mile from that of noon. Distance marched, three miles. Lay here until June 14.

14, left camp at 9.10 a. m. and moved out in light order toward ont. Halted and got dinner about noon, and soon after skir- rs were detailed from our regiment to advance our lines, as as the object of this movement. The skirmishers fo ght their teadily forward, pressing back the rebel lines a long distance, oing everything asked of them. In this operation we lost y, considering the ground taken, the whole loss being 1 killed wounded. Just before night sent back and brought up knap- and camp equipage, and pitched camp in a piece of woods in f front line, near Big Shanty Station. Lay here until the 18th. 18, at 4 p. m. moved a half mile to the front toward Kenesaw tain and threw up earth-works. June 19, left our works at . m. and marched toward Kenesaw; halted at 9.30 a. m. and d line of battle in front of rebel earth-works, where we re- d until 11 a. m., when we moved on in a heavy rain-storm ormed in close column by division on a ridge three-quarters of from Kenesaw. Just before night we moved slowly forward ormed in line of battle about forty rods from the foot of the tain, and then at dark went on picket on the side of the moun- The picket-firing here was very brisk and fatal, as the enemy so much elevated above us. Distance marched, four miles. 20, relieved from picket at dusk and camped at the foot of the tain with the brigade. Here we remained until June 26. June e enemy shelled our camp vigorously, wounding a very few of en. June 25, the regiment is again on picket on the side of ountain in the same position of June 20. June 26, at midnight 25th, we were relieved by Twelfth Indiana Infantry, Fifteenth Corps, and we moved one mile and three-quarters to the rear, hen to the right some three miles, and took position a half n rear of lines in column by division, and pitched tents and ned all day. This was a very hard march for us, for we had on picket for thirty hours, and the march was so slow and tor- ; that many were exhausted with the fatigue of wearing knap- so many hours. Distance marched, five miles. June 27, at 6 the regiment moved to the front and took position in the . While moving over an open field to reach the works we much exposed to the fire of the enemy, whose works were in sight, and Captain Cook, of Company E, was mortally led. It was to-day that the charge was made by the Second hird Brigades, and many of our men had to be restrained by officers to keep them from joining the charging force. We ned here until July 3. Nothing of note occurred after the e of the 27th until the 29th, when the truce was given the to bury the dead, and a few times the enemy shelled our compelling us to keep close to our works. We lost a few men irpshooting of the rebels.

r 3, left camp at 7 a. m. and started in pursuit of the enemy, ad evacuated their works the night previous; advanced seven and threw up breast-works. July 4, completed the works we had hardly completed the evening before and remained 5 p. m., when we advanced one-half mile and threw up another works, and sent out a detail of men to work as pioneers, who ive bridges, three across one creek on as many roads, and two on another stream in front of the picket-line. July 5, moved light in pursuit of the enemy. Our regiment was in advance nsequently had to keep a skirmish line in advance. We cap-

tured a part of the rebel picket-line and picked up stragglers, after crossing their works, to the number of 50 prisoners. Advanced six miles, and halted at sunset and remained until morning. July 6, threw up earth-works, and had just got them nicely completed, when we were relieved by troops from the Twentieth Army Corps at 4 p. m., and we moved one-quarter of a mile to the left and rear and bivouacked for the night. July 7, moved one-quarter of a mile to the left and rear, and pitched our camp in a pleasant grove of young pine trees. Here we remained doing picket duty until the 17th of July. July 9, five companies went on picket in front of the rebel works. July 10, at 2.30 a. m. our watchful sentinels, judging from the slackened fire of the enemy's pickets, and from other circumstances, concluded that the rebels were gone, and sending a reconnoitering party forward, our pickets advanced and found that the enemy had just left. Our pickets advanced long before those on either our right or left, and deploying skirmished to the river, where we found the railroad bridge nearly destroyed by fire, and as day broke we could see long columns of rebel troops moving on the opposite bank. We were exposed to a raking fire from their pickets just across the river, and falling back a few yards, a portion of our pickets remained on duty until 9 p. m. with the reserve in a ravine safe from the enemy's fire, while the posts gave them shot for shot. The remainder of our picket force returned to camp, where they arrived at 12 m. much exhausted; picked up 23 deserters. July 17, left camp at 5 a. m., and marched toward the left of our lines, halting quite often, and at 10.30 a. m., halted in column by division one-half mile distant from the Chattahoochee River, and three and a half miles from camp. At 11.30 a. m. moved toward the river, crossing on pontoon bridge at 12 m. Halted at about a half mile from the river in column by division as support for skirmishers. During a slight panic, occasioned by a part of our skirmish line being pressed back, when a part of one regiment broke and ran to the rear, our regiment stood steady, grasping their arms ready in an instant for anything which might come. Near night moved about one and a half miles from the river and threw up works. July 18, moved at 3 p. m. to the front, through an unbroken forest, passing by a circuitous route rapidly over a rough country some two and a half miles, forming twice in line of battle. At the last place th rew up breast-works and pitched camp. July 19, laid at our works u nti 2.45 p. m., when we moved toward the right, nearly to the pic ke lines of the enemy, and halted in column by division and waited f further orders. These came a little later in the p. m., when moved carefully to a concealed position near the rebel lines, wh we found to be strong earth-works on a very steep bluff, betw which and our position, a creek, known as Peach Tree Creek, r Threw out a detail of thirty men as sharpshooters to examine position of the enemy, and ascertain as nearly as possible the nat of the ground over which we were to pass, as we expected to cha the enemy's works. Our sharpshooters advanced boldly to withi short distance of the bluff, and found it to be impracticable to cha the works, on account of the depth and rapidity of the creek and steepness of the bluff. Several of our sharpshooters were hit by rebels, who kept up a very hot fire, and 1 was killed before da After dusk three companies were sent out to advance the picket-lin and they, together with the sharpshooters, threw up rifle-pits. company took position in a grist-mill (which our sharpshooters

eached before dark), only a few rods from the rebel works. When norning broke, a hot fire was opened on both sides and in our front; ıot a Johnnie was safe in showing a hand above his works; but from flanking position they raked the ground, so that it was not safe for ıne of our men to leave his pit. Several of our men were wounded, ınd some killed, and we killed many of them, as next day's recon- ıaissance proved. Just before sundown is was found that the rebels vere trying to leave, and Major Burnett, who had command of the ickets, lost not a moment in ascertaining the real state of affairs, ınd a volunteer "forlorn hope" proceeded under his direction to ıxamine the works by moving to a point where they could look into hem. It was found that they were nearly all gone, and immedi- ıtely throwing forward the picket force, Major Burnett pursued hem some distance, when our regiment was relieved from duty, ınd the picket force fell back to the works which the regiment had hrown up during the day. Our whole loss was 20 killed and vounded, among whom were Lieutenant Teal, killed, and Lieuten- ınt Welling, wounded. July 21, made a reconnaissance, crossing Peach Tree Creek by fording, and were on skirmish line all day, ressing the enemy back toward Atlanta some two and a half miles, ınd at night returned to the works we threw up on the 18th of July. July 22, had the promise of lying still to-day, but at 10.30 a. m. an rder came to be ready to move immediately, with information that Atlanta was in the possession of our army. Moved to within three and half miles (west) of Atlanta, and bivouacked in a piece of woods. July 23, moved one-half mile and threw up breast-works on the right lank of our lines. Here we remained until the 27th. July 27, eceived orders to be ready to move in light order at 6 a. m. Move- nent delayed until 1.15 p. m., when we moved out and assisted in dvancing our lines to the right and front, and returned to camp at usk. July 28, moved out of camp at 9 a. m. with everything, and ıade a reconnaissance with our division, marching nearly to Sand- own, and then returning nearly to our camp, passing one mile to ıe right, halted at midnight, after one of the hardest day and ight marches we ever made. Scarcely were the arms stacked before very man was asleep, never stopping to taste supper. July 29, lay ı the hot sun (a part of the time under arms, on account of tardi- ess of moving out after we were ordered to fall in) until noon. Moved out rapidly to the right and front of our works, where our egiment was thrown out as skirmishers, and we pressed the rebel kirmish line back one and a half miles, capturing several arms and ome clothing, which they were obliged to abandon on account of the apidity of our movements. Regiment was kept on picket until ıorning. July 30, after coming off picket, we were just ready to itch camp, when we were ordered to be ready to move, and at noon ıoved to the right and front, and threw up breast-works. July 31, ıoved out toward the Macon railroad nearly a mile, and acted as upport while a movement was made toward the railroad by our kirmish line. Returned to camp at dusk.

August 1, 2, and 3, lay in camp. August 4, moved out in light rder to the same point as on the 31st ultimo, and advancing little beyond, remained until dark. Our regiment was then put n the skirmish line, and advanced over an exceedingly rough, hilly, ınd woody country, driving the enemy back about one mile. At 11 . m. halted and established picket-line as best we could, for it was very dark. The enemy was stubborn, and it was hot work a part

of the time. August 5, still on skirmish line. Advanced, and drove the rebels from a strong position, pressing them back one-half mile. August 6, sent back to camp and brought up knapsacks and camp equipage, and were immediately ordered out, and moved into the breast-works of the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry (who were on picket), while a demonstration was made against the rebel lines. Just before sundown sent a detail to put up works on our own lines, and they began and partly completed them in a soaking rain. August 7, completed works. Rebels shelled us some, as they had for the past three days a good share of the time. A little after noon were moved out in great haste, in light order, and assisted in pressing back the enemy and taking two lines of their works; threw up earth-works; pitched camp. August 8, a little after noon moved out in light order to the right and rear of our lines, and threw up works on the right flank of our lines, and remained, without tents, until August 11. August 11, moved into camp from our position two miles out on the right flank. August 12, moved at daylight one-half mile to the right, and relieved a part of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and pitched camp, with a battery between the right and left wings of our regiment. Here we remained until the 19th, doing picket duty, and we had to be very vigilant, for the picket-line was only a few rods in front of the works. August 19, marched two miles to right and rear, and halted some time in close column by division; then moved back toward camp one-half mile and changed direction, moving to front, and, having reached the right of our lines, remained in close column by division until nearly sundown, as support for Twenty-third Army Corps, who were advancing the lines; returned to camp after dark; marched seven and a half miles. August 20, moved out to position of yesterday (leaving camp long before day) and took breakfast, then moved four miles to the right and front, assisting to advance the lines. At 1.45 p. m. formed line of battle near the Montgomery railroad, and threw up temporary breast-works, in a driving rain; put out pickets in our front, and remained until 2.20 p. m., when we moved back to camp, arriving a little before dark, having marched fifteen miles; were very much exhausted. August 21, right wing moved to the left, and took the place of the battery, which had moved out. Until the 27th remained quietly in camp, doing picket duty in our front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES M. LUM,
Colonel Tenth Regiment Michigan Veteran Infantry.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 131.

Report of Capt. William H. Dunphy, Tenth Michigan Infantry, of operations August 27–September 8.

HDQRS. TENTH REGT. MICHIGAN VET. INFANTRY,
Camp near Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

At 12 o'clock, midnight of last night, August 27, the rebels shelled our camp, and at 2.30 a. m. the order to move (which we had been waiting on since dusk last eve) came, and we moved half a

mile to the left and halted until nearly day. Moved on just as a heavy storm of rain came up, which delayed daybreak some time; as it was very dark the column moved only very slowly until we were nearly a mile farther out on the Sandtown road, when daylight came, and moving on, we took position on a steep knob about two miles from camp (by the route we came) and prepared breakfast. Five companies of our regiment were on the picket-line and covered the retreat (or removal) of our lines. The enemy followed up very closely and our skirmishers had warm work with them at times, but they did not succeed in taking one of our men. After getting breakfast we moved nearly a mile farther to the right and threw up works. Pitched camp. August 28, moved out at 5.20 a. m. and marched very rapidly for four miles (halting once) and then formed in close column by division and got breakfast. Much of the distance this a. m. was exposed, so that it was necessary to throw out flankers deployed on our left. After breakfast moved in a south-southeast, then southeast, course to the Montgomery railroad, which we struck at 3 p. m. and halted and pitched camp just after crossing it. After dark received orders to march immediately, and moved out onto the road, when the order was countermanded and we returned to camp. Marched nine miles. August 29, moved out at daylight and took a course due east across woods and swampy land for one mile and a half and threw up works and got breakfast. Soon after breakfast an order came to move out in light order on a reconnaissance, and we fell in immediately and took a course due east over a rough country to a church on a road leading to Atlanta. When nearly to our destination our skirmishers ran upon a body of rebel cavalry whom they forced to retreat so suddenly that we captured 15 of their horses and mules, even after they had untied them but dare not mount. Took 1 man prisoner and wounded 2 more. Captured 30 small-arms and several cavalry horse equipments, among which was also a captain's full outfit. The object of this movement was to open a new road, and it was our intention to return by the same route and cut out the road, but a short time after the rout of the rebel cavalry they returned greatly re-enforced so as to be much superior in numbers to our regiment, and they took position in line of battle in our rear, which cut us off from our army, and it was useless to think of fighting such vastly superior numbers; and it was only by skillful maneuvering that we were enabled to reach our camp at all, but by a circuitous route we returned to within three-quarters of a mile of camp, when we halted and sent back a detail of pioneers, with skirmishers to cover their movements, who cut the road for about one mile. The regiment then returned to camp a little before dark. For the success of this movement we were highly complimented by the officers of our brigade and division. August 30, moved out in advance of the column, taking the same route as yesterday, and completed the cutting of the road clear through. Had five companies out as skirmishers, but met with but little resistance; took 2 prisoners. After getting dinner moved in an easterly course some three miles and a half, and halted and pitched camp in a pleasant grove. Marched seven miles. August 31, lay in camp until noon, then marched one-quarter of a mile to the right and occupied breast-works of troops which had marched out. Soon after, ordered out with everything and marched two miles to the right and formed line of battle, and bivouacked for the night.

September 1, marched at 7 a. m. toward Jonesborough, and after marching some five miles halted on the right of the road in a low piece of ground, for the rebels were shelling the column, which was advancing along their lines. After halting a short time we were moved across to the left of the road, and passing some distance in rear of our lines (which were rapidly forming in front of the rebel works), we halted in a piece of young-growth oak and pine, and were placed in line with the rest of our brigade to act as a support for a charging force which was to move on the rebel lines. We then advanced in line of battle through a corn-field, then a piece of thick woods, then through a swamp, and crossing a low piece of land in an open field, halted and reformed our lines under a brisk fire from the enemy, for they had got deranged while passing the swamp. Lying down here we were for some moments exposed to the fire of musketry and artillery, for the enemy had seen our advance. We then raised up and moved steadily to the front in line of battle, just as the charging force assailed the works. Our line was unbroken until we reached a belt of tangled briars, which, on the right, was several rods in width, and detained the four right companies much longer than the left, who had only a narrow strip to cross. By this time our men could only see what was in their front, and the six left companies pressed quickly on, for the charging force had broken and was returning in confusion to the rear. Our line soon reached the edge of the timber, where the first had broken, and went steadily forward and routed the enemy, and did not halt until reaching the second line of works. Here for a short interval they fought over the rebel works, calling upon the enemy to surrender. It was at this time that our brave Major Burnett, commanding the regiment, fell, with his head pierced by a rebel ball, just as he was about to cheer his men on to cross the works. Captain Dunphy then gave the order to cross the works, and over our men went, compelling the enemy to surrender only in a hand-to-hand fight; then moving toward the railroad in rear of the rebel lines we compelled the rebels to quit the trenches only at the point of the bayonet. At these works there was no charging force in front, it having broken and run some time before, and they had a flank fire on our men before we crossed the works. Colonel Lee, of the Second Kentucky Infantry, surrendered his regiment to Captain Dunphy. Parts of the Sixth and Ninth Kentucky Infantry, and some of two Arkansas regiments of infantry, were among the prisoners taken by us, which in all amounted to nearly 400, and 1 stand of colors (Sixth Kentucky); the Second Kentucky tore their colors to shreds, so it should not be taken by us. The four right companies moved forward in their proper place, guiding right, as ordered, but on reaching the first line of works found the support all halted there, and hence could move no farther. Therefore, it will be seen that they performed their whole duty, but the charging force did not break in their front. But this was a costly victory for us. Our whole loss was a major and second lieutenant killed, and 2 captains wounded (one mortally), and 2 lieutenants wounded (one acting adjutant), and 71 enlisted men killed and wounded. We lay all night on the battle-field, with the dead around and among us. Our position was at the first line of rebel works, which we turned against them after the fight. September 2, marched (after burying our dead) to Jonesborough, and then were put out on picket on the railroad, where we remained

until 4 p. m. of September 3, when we joined the brigade at Jonesborough and pitched camp. September 4 and 5, lay in camp. September 6, moved out of camp at 8 a. m., and formed line of battle, facing to rear, close to camp, and lay until noon. Moved out one and a half miles in p. m., and formed line of battle and pitched camp. September 7, moved out of camp at 7 a. m. and marched toward Atlanta eight miles; halted at 1 p. m. and pitched camp; sent five companies out on picket. September 8, marched out of camp at 7 a. m. toward the Atlanta road; halted a half mile out and our brigade was massed in column by division, and General Morgan, commanding division, read to us congratulatory orders respecting the fall of Atlanta from President Abraham Lincoln, General U. S. Grant, and General Sherman. Moved on, and at 1.30 p. m. halted and established a regular camp at White Hall, Ga., two miles from Atlanta, Ga.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DUNPHY,
Captain, Comdg. Tenth Regiment Michigan Infty.

Lieut. JOHN P. HOLLERS,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig. 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 132.

Reports of Col. Henry R. Mizner, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations June 4–September 5.

CAMP FOURTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have to report the participation of the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry in the campaign up to the 24th of August:

My regiment joined its brigade on the 4th of June, having been detained at Bridgeport, Tenn., twelve days, by order of Major-General Rousseau, of which General Rousseau assured me he would telegraph Brigadier-General Whipple, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff, Department of the Cumberland. General Whipple soon after my arrival, stated to me that my explanation and action were entirely satisfactory. My regiment has continued with the brigade in its usual routine of duty. On the 13th of June, my regiment having the advance, was in part deployed as skirmishers, near the Marietta road, where I had 2 men wounded. On the 17th of June on skirmish line, near same point, 2 men were wounded. On the 23d of June, in demonstration at Kenesaw Mountain, 2 men were killed and 2 wounded. On the 5th of July my regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and ordered to drive the enemy from their line of rifle-pits north of the Chattahoochee River. This we accomplished, driving the enemy to their main works. My loss was 6 men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 16 men wounded. On the 6th of July, in attempting to force the right of my line, my loss was 1 man killed, 14 wounded. On the 5th of August my bugler was killed on the march. On the 7th of August my regiment was again

* Nominal list of casualties (omitted) shows 5 officers and 26 men killed, and 4 officers and 90 men wounded, during the campaign.

CAMP FOURTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have to report the participati of the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry in the campaign from Aug 24 to date:

On the 1st of September my regiment advanced with its briga assaulted and carried the enemy's works, capturing Brigadier-G eral Govan, who surrendered his command to First Sergt. Patri Irwin, of my regiment. I know that my regiment was the first enter the enemy's works and capture 8 pieces of artillery, wi caissons, and the battle-flag of the First Arkansas, but have o served so much feeling, and so many conflicting claims, that I not desire to press the subject, for I certainly have no wish to d tract from any regiment, but feel that the entire brigade and div ion did nobly. My loss was 2 men killed, 3 officers and 25 m wounded. We captured also 4 mules, 3 single harness, and ma small-arms, which have been duly turned over.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. MIZNER,
Colonel Fourteenth Michigan Infantry.

Lieut. JOHN P. HOLLERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 133.

Report of Maj. Joel O. Martin, Seventeenth New York Infantry, of operations September 1.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGT. NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864.

right, while the Seventeenth kept straight forward and came to a muddy ravine, grown up thick with brush, which was very difficult to cross; the regiment was crossed and formed as rapidly as possible; moved to the right and front and formed line on the left of the Sixtieth Illinois, and moved rapidly up the hill to the woods, from which the enemy was firing. Arriving near the woods the regiment moved to the left and then forward into the woods. I have since been informed that Colonel Grower made this movement by direction of Colonel Este, commanding the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, for the purpose of supporting that brigade. Here the regiment came under very heavy fire, to which the right wing replied sharply. I discovered that some of our troops were in front of the left wing, and ordered the firing to cease in that wing. The men stood their ground well, but fell rapidly. Colonel Grower soon fell mortally wounded, and I took command of the regiment. Colonel Grower ordered me to find whether I was supported on my right or left, and, if not, to fall back and reform the regiment. Finding nothing on my right or left I moved the regiment back to the edge of the woods and reformed it; reported to the acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, who was near by, for orders. He said he had no orders for me, and could not tell me the position of the rest of the brigade, but advised me to hold my old position in the woods. I found the Tenth Michigan in the edge of the woods a short distance on my right; moved forward and formed on the left of it. Here Lieutenant McAllister, aide-de-camp, came and ordered me to move forward and form on the left of the Sixtieth Illinois, which was some distance in the woods. I told him I feared I should not be able to find the Sixtieth without some one to direct me; said he could send no one. I moved forward in the direction he indicated, and soon came upon the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Colonel Este, commanding this brigade, told me he could not tell me where Colonel Lum's brigade was, but was sure they were not in his front, and he did not think I could find it. Said he was hard pressed and wished me to assist him; that he had a vacant place on his left and was much exposed. I accordingly formed my regiment on the left of his brigade. After holding this position for a while a colonel (I think Colonel Moore), commanding a brigade on my left in the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, came to me and said the enemy was turning his left flank, and that his brigade must fall back if I did not help him, and urged me to move forward. Advancing my right considerably, so as to have an enfilading fire upon the enemy in his front, I moved forward as he directed, fired a volley, which was not replied to, and finding that there was no enemy in my front I moved back to the position which I had left. Here Lieutenant McAllister came and ordered me to move to join the Sixtieth Illinois, and directed me to that position. By his direction I had a rifle-pit thrown up in front of my line, and the regiment rested for the night. Many prisoners came in through my line, and I sent a guard to take charge of them. I passed over hundreds of muskets, but would not allow my men to stop to pick them up. All my officers and men obeyed orders promptly and fought well.

My losses were heavy, as the accompanying list* of casualties shows. Colonel Grower died of his wounds on the 3d instant. In him

* Omitted.

the Government has lost one of its bravest and noblest defenders, and the regiment its beloved commander. Capt. John Canty, who was mortally wounded, showed himself, as he always has, a gallant officer, and the same is true of Capt. Hiram Wilde, who was slightly wounded. The regiment lost 4 commissioned officers wounded, 23 enlisted men killed, and 70 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. O. MARTIN,
Major, Commanding Seventeenth New York Vet. Vols.

Lieut. JOHN P. HOLLERS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 134.

Report of Col. John G. Mitchell, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Herewith please find a report of the operations of this command from May 2, 1864, to the occupation of Atlanta, Ga., on the 2d day of September, 1864.

The following were the regiments, and their commanding officers, of my brigade: Thirty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell commanding; Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Carter Van Vleck commanding; Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. John S. Pearce commanding; One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. George T. Limberg commanding; One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. Henry B. Banning commanding; One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. D. B. Warner commanding.

May 2, marched from Rossville to Ringgold, Ga., and took position near the gap. May 3 to 7, remained in camp unchanged. May 7, marched to Mill Creek Gap (Buzzard Roost) and formed line, connecting on my left with Fourth Army Corps. May 8, moved my command to the track of Atlantic and Western Railroad, covered the front with double line of skirmishers, under command of Colonel Banning, the Seventy-eighth Illinois and the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio on the right and left of the front line, the remaining three regiments in rear line. With this disposition attacked and drove the enemy from the summit of the first spur of Rocky Face Ridge, which stood directly in the mouth of Mill Creek Gap. The second spur, immediately in front of the first, was taken in the same manner by a strong skirmish line. At the same time I deployed two companies, A and F, of the Thirty-fourth Illinois, Captain Ege commanding, to occupy a hill on the right of the railroad, and to the right rear of the crest first taken. These men, in reaching this hill, were compelled to wade the backwater of Mill Creek, waist deep. They plunged into the water, crossed, and scaling the hill at a point where it was so steep that they were compelled to hold on by the undergrowth, drove a battalion of the enemy from it, and held it until the Ninety-eighth Ohio relieved them. May 9 to 12, position

changed; constant skirmishing. May 12, marched at 6 a. m. to outh of Snake Creek Gap. May 13, marched through the gap. ay 14, with the Ninety-eighth Ohio, One hundred and eighth Ohio, d Thirty-fourth Illinois in front line, remaining troops in rear e, I was ordered to occupy a position from which a brigade of the enty-third Corps had been driven, connecting on my left with the cond Division, Twenty-third Corps, and the Third Division, Fourenth Corps, on my right. The position assigned was in an open ley, at the base of a range of hills, directly facing and within y rifle-range of an elevated intrenched position of the enemy. line moved down the hill and into the valley, when the enemy ned on it with ten pieces of artillery. I pushed the men forward uickly as possible, until their assigned position was reached, and n screened them behind a creek bank. Our sharpshooters ren-ed it impossible for the gunners to work their pieces in their at. For a short time, however, the cannonading was most ter-, and we lost some of our most accomplished officers and men. y 15, relieved two brigades of Twentieth Army Corps, and held ir front. May 16, returned to Snake Creek Gap and took main d for Rome. May 17, placed Thirty-fourth Illinois in front as rmishers, and six miles from Rome met the enemy's skirmishers; ve them rapidly, allowing no time for formation, until, when hin one mile of the city, they opened on us with artillery from a t. Formed my lines at once, and requested that Fifth Wisconsin ttery should be sent to the front. The battery was sent and ced in position. Colonel McCook's brigade was on my left, Gen-l Morgan's on the right, massed. The enemy had advanced from s works and was rapidly coming toward us. The plan adopted as to draw back my skirmish regiment before the enemy's advance, e entire remaining force concealed, inducing him to think that giment constituted our entire force. When he had come suffiently far to receive our fire from the front line he would have been veloped on either flank. Colonel McCook asked and obtained perssion to take a range of hills in his front, and in doing so wheeled the right, and struck the enemy on the right flank, thus discover-g to him some estimate of our force. He fell back at once behind s works. We intrenched our line and laid on our arms for the ght. May 18, the skirmish line, under Capt. M. B. Clason, of the ne hundred and twenty-first Ohio, was advanced at daylight and covered the enemy's works evacuated. I immediately ordered the ne hundred and twenty-first Ohio to occupy North Rome. May to 23, remained in camp near Rome. May 23, crossed at the outh to the south side of the Etowah River. May 24, marched ward Dallas. May 25, reached Dallas. May 26, no change. May in forming line a gap of two and a half miles was discovered beeen General Hooker's right and the left of General McPherson. nder orders, I detailed the Thirty-fourth Illinois to find the line d complete the connection between these two wings of the army. ne dangerous duty was performed with eminent satisfaction, though e colonel, with a small squad of his men, passed at one time rough the enemy's picket-line. By midnight the entire line was rfect. May 28, 29, and 30, position unchanged. May 31, relieved brigade of General Sweeny's division.

June 1, relieved two brigades of Twenty-third Army Corps. June nd 3, occupied same position. June 4, relieved by General Whit-

brigade. June 5, relieved brigade of General Williams' divis-
June 6, took up line two miles west of Big Shanty. June 7,
9, position unchanged. June 10, advanced line and faced due
. June 11, advanced line, and intrenched one and a half miles
of Kenesaw Mountain. June 12, affairs unchanged; skir-
ng constant. June 13, advanced skirmish line and captured
iers. June 14, moved to the left and intrenched on the West-
id Atlantic Railroad, my left connecting with Sixteenth Army
. June 15, advanced skirmish line one-half mile. June 16,
id 18, no important change. June 19, main line advanced and
iched at the base of Kenesaw Mountain. June 20, 21, 22, 23,
4, position unchanged; all the time under a terrible fire of
etry and artillery; loss severe. June 25, relieved at midnight
portion of General Harrow's division, Fifteenth Army Corps;
ied to our right, and bivouacked at daylight. June 26, re-
ed in camp. June 27, received orders to assault the enemy's
s at 8 a. m. The ground over which the assaulting column was
ss was hilly, with thick belts of trees interspersed, while the
/s were low and marshy. The distance to be passed was little
han one-half mile. The Thirty-fourth Illinois was deployed as
ishers, and ordered to advance to the enemy's main works.
ssaulting force was formed in column of regiments, the One
red and thirteenth Ohio in advance, my brigade on the right
lonel McCook's and the extreme right of the line. The signal
iven and the line sprang from the trenches at 8.30 a. m. The
y's skirmishers were all killed or captured, the first line of rifle-
aken, and the column passed to the last thin belt of trees sepa-
g us from the main works. As the column reached this point—
re which had before been very heavy, now became terrific—it
ubjected to an enfilading fire of artillery and musketry. Still
olumn moved on, the summit of the hill was gained, the works
reached, but we could not pass them. A few of my men did
rough the dense abatis, succeeded in scaling the works, and are
ield as prisoners, but no continuous line could have done so.
ll back until covered by the crest of the hill, and with bayo-
nd tin cups threw up a line of works within forty paces of the
y. Our failure to succeed in this assault is owing to the fol-
g facts: First, the distance to be passed was too great; second,
xcessive heat; third, inadequate support on right flank. Our
as very heavy, especially in the two regiments in the front
he One hundred and twenty-first Ohio having deployed, as was
ed, to the right the moment the One hundred and thirteenth
reached the works; these two regiments lost nearly one-half
ir force. The conduct of Col. H. B. Banning was particularly
icuous during the entire day. June 28, 29, and 30, July 1 and
material change in position. Continued to advance my lines
stem of gradual approaches, keeping up constant firing; were
annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters.

y 3, at 2 a. m. the enemy evacuated his works. We followed
assed to the right of Marietta, near which point the enemy had
new lines. July 4, position unchanged. July 5, enemy evac-
last night; at daylight started in pursuit and at 2 p. m. came
him, south of Marietta and Atlanta road; intrenched nine and
f miles from Atlanta, one-half mile south of Atlantic and
ern Railroad. July 5 to 17, general features unchanged; con-

skirmishing and artillery firing. July 17, at 5 a. m. crossed tahoochee River at Pace's Ferry, took position, and advanced nish line with but little resistance to Nancy's Creek. July 18, nced to Peach Tree Creek, right resting on the Chattahoochee. 19, ordered across Peach Tree Creek to support Third Brigade, h was being heavily pressed; crossed my command on logs and , threw forward the Thirty-fourth Illinois to check the enemy, npting to turn the left flank, and then moved the Seventy-th Illinois and Ninety-eighth Ohio to the left of the Third Bri- main lines and intrenched them. In this affair our loss was iderable. July 20, heavy firing all day from our main works, ly compelling the enemy to retire. July 21, made reconnaissance One hundred and thirteenth Ohio to Atlanta road, within one- mile of Chattahoochee bridge; discovered enemy in strength. 22, advanced at 12 m. to within two and one-fourth miles of nta, crossed Proctor's Creek, formed line parallel with Turner's y road. July 23 to 28, aspect unchanged; firing constant. July nade reconnaissance to Turner's Ferry and back to right of ral Howard's right; skirmishing heavy; loss slight. July 29, nced to White Hall road; intrenched. July 30, moved one to the right and intrenched. July 31, reconnaissance to Utoy k; enemy in force.

gust 1, 2, and 3, position unchanged. August 4, moved south- one mile. August 5, advanced, bearing left and facing east- l; took position under heavy artillery fire. August 6, position anged; enemy's artillery enfilading my line entirely; number en wounded. August 7, advanced skirmishers and captured of rifle-pits, prisoners, arms, &c.; during the night strongly nched Seventy-eighth Illinois and Barnett's battery on picket- within 300 yards of the enemy's works. August 8, 9, 10, and eneral appearance unchanged; firing constant. August 12, ed to the right and relieved portion of Twenty-third Corps of Sandtown road. August 13 to 19, unchanged. August 19 20, held entire division front with my brigade, returning to our at night. August 21 to 27, no material change; firing con- . August 27, moved south of Utoy Creek at 4 a. m. August noved across the Montgomery railroad one mile to the south- August 29, assisted in destroying railroad. August 30, hed at 6 a. m.; went into camp half way between Jonesborough Rough and Ready. August 31, marched to one and a half miles lacon railroad.

ptember 1, moved down the main Jonesborough road and ied line in center of division on range of hills north of the . The Ninety-eighth Ohio was deployed as skirmishers; the nty-eighth Illinois and One hundred and thirteenth Ohio in the t, the Thirty-fourth Illinois and One hundred and twenty-first in the rear line. About 2 p. m. the line began to move; the nd was an open corn-field and hilly; we moved as steadily as ever moved directly upon the enemy's works, under a galling from the batteries and the strongly intrenched infantry lines. n within twenty yards of their works the last section of their lery was discharged, sweeping away a platoon of the Seventy- th Illinois Regiment; the line closed more firmly to the left, in one instant more was over the works, capturing an entire ery of 12-pounder Napoleon guns, the commanding officer, and

almost his entire company, together with a large number of men in the works supporting the battery. It being impossible to determine who was the captor of the Confederate general commanding, he is credited to the division at large. The rear lines and other portions of the captured line made repeated attempts to regain their position, but were in each instance repulsed. A volunteer artillery company was improvised from my ranks, and under the charge of Sergt. John Woods, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio, the captured guns were turned upon the enemy with great effect. The sergeant and his squad deserve special mention. This success compelled the abandonment of the line, and on the 2d instant our skirmishers entered Jonesborough. At 11 o'clock the same day our forces occupied Atlanta.

The campaign has lasted four months. Fully three-fourths of that time this command has been under constant fire. We participated in the engagements at Tunnel Hill, Mill Creek Gap, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and Jonesborough. The list of our losses, herewith forwarded, will tell more plainly than words can the price our success has cost. Each regiment in my command has lost one or more of its field officers. Colonel Van Vleck, Lieutenant-Colonel Shane, Major Yager, Major Lloyd, Captains Williams, Patrick, Clason, Hostetter, Lieutenant Platt, and hundreds of other pure patriots and devoted soldiers who began the campaign with us fill soldier's graves. The loss of such men is a national calamity; their fellow soldiers crown their graves with cypress and their memories with laurel. Your attention will be called and your aid asked in securing such public and substantial recognition of their services as is due some of the most meritorious officers and soldiers of my command.

I should be doing myself injustice in failing to speak of the gallant conduct and untiring devotion to duty of the following-named officers: Col. H. B. Banning and Maj. A. B. Robinson, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio; Col. John S. Pearce, Ninety-eighth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Van Tassell, Thirty-fourth Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Vernon, Seventy-eighth Illinois, who succeeded Colonel Van Vleck, killed; Maj. G. Green, Seventy-eighth Illinois; Lieut. Col. D. B. Warner, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio; Major Sullivant and Capt. Toland Jones, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio, successively commanding regiment. Capt. John A. Norris and Capt. David E. Roatch, Ninety-eighth Ohio, successively commanding regiment; these officers deserve the highest confidence of their superiors. My warmest thanks are due the officers of my staff for their uniform bravery on the field and zeal in the discharge of their respective duties: Maj. T. B. Williams, surgeon in chief; Capt. J. S. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. Van Brimer, acting commissary of subsistence; Capt. J. Swisher, acting assistant quartermaster; Capt. G. H. Reynolds, provost-marshal; Lieut. Wesley J. Williams, ordnance officer; Lieut. W. C. Robinson, aide-de-camp; Capt. Hiram J. Craft, acting assistant inspector-general.

The following is a tabular statement of the losses of my command during the campaign. Accompanying, and marked A,* please

* Omitted.

ıd the corresponding lists showing names, rank, &c., of those en referred to in this statement:

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
: Ohio Volunteer Infantry	3	23	26	8	180	188	....	....	....
a Ohio Volunteer Infantry	4	31	35	7	132	139	....	7	7
a Ohio Volunteer Infantry*a*	1	6	7	1	25	26	....	7	7
a Ohio Volunteer Infantry	2	20	22	4	54	58	....	2	2
a Illinois Volunteer Infantry	2	24	26	7	169	176	...	3	3
a Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry	1	18	19	4	96	100	....	6	6
Total	13	122	135	31	656	687	....	25	25

a Detailed to guard trains from Chattanooga to the front June 21, 1864.

ınd total, 847.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain, captain, very respectfully, your edient servant,

JOHN G. MITCHELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 135.

eport of Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VET. VOLUNTEERS,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received, I have the honor to ınsmit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in e recent campaign:

After breaking camp at Rossville, Ga., we marched with the bride to Tunnel Hill, and on the 8th day of May were ordered to pport the skirmish line, whose duty it was to clear the hill in front Rocky Face Ridge of rebel sharpshooters. Arrived on the top of e hill, I was directed to send a company as skirmishers to clear the ob on the right of the railroad, commanding the entrance to Kenn's Gap, of the enemy. Company H, under command of Capt. ıter Ege, was deployed and sent forward for this purpose; the men ınging waist deep into a creek, crossed the railroad, and charged) the hill on the double-quick, drove off the rebel sharpshooters, terward repulsing two lines of skirmishers who advanced to reke the position, and holding their ground until relieved. The emy having dammed the creek running through this gap, it had erflowed the low ground between the knob spoken of, and I was lled on by Colonel Mitchell to furnish a party to see whether the ım could be cut. Sergt. Elhannon C. Winters and Privates John richton, Henry Coryell, and George Garnick, of Company A, volunered to perform the work. Moving cautiously down the railroad within a few yards of the rebel pickets, Sergeant Winters conaled his men and went forward to see how the land laid. Gaining position within twenty feet of the rebel sentinel, he discovered a

strong picket reserve close to the sentinel, and seeing the impossibility of going farther with the force at his command he cautiously withdrew his men, and went back to report progress, and was excused from further duty at the time. During the night, however, Colonel Mitchell sent for Sergeant Winters, and giving him another detail of about twenty men, directed him to cut the dam, if possible. On the approach of this party, the rebel sentinel and reserve withdrew, moving up the hill-side and around in rear of the party, evidently with the intention of capturing them; seeing his danger, Sergeant Winters sent a man back to report; Colonel Mitchell then sent a stronger force in charge of a commissioned officer, and the whole number moved forward to perform their task, which the rebels perceiving, they advanced upon the party, firing rapidly. As it had now become so light that every movement was easily seen by the enemy, the officer in charge of the party ordered a retreat, which was effected without loss. I have been thus particular in giving an account of this adventure, because I wished to do justice to a gallant young non-commissioned officer in one of his numerous deeds of coolness in danger since he has been under my command. In the afternoon of the next day I received orders to support a skirmish line which was ordered to dislodge the sharpshooters of the enemy from Rocky Face Ridge, but on arriving at the position indicated in the order, I was informed by the officer in charge of the skirmishers that his men were out of ammunition, and unless they were relieved, he would be obliged to abandon the line; accordingly, I sent forward Companies D and I, as skirmishers, who held the line until after dark, when the whole regiment was relieved. The loss in my regiment in this action was 9 men wounded, some of whom have since died.

On the 14th of May, while on the left of the first line of battle of the Second Brigade, the line was ordered forward to cross a field commanded by a rebel battery advantageously posted and supported by a strong line of infantry in rifle-pits. Alone my command advanced into the open field, and when about fifty yards from the edge of the field opposite to the enemy a withering storm of shell, grape, and canister was fired full at my regiment. The only safety being to advance, I ordered the men forward on the double-quick, gaining a wooded knob in front and a little to the left of the line of march. Companies A, F, D, and part of Company I, took position in a ditch near where the first fire of the enemy reached us, and seriously annoyed the enemy's artillerists. The balance of the regiment gained the knob mentioned, from where they were able to do serious damage to the rebels, remaining in that position until night, firing every cartridge from a position where every shot might be made fatal. A little after dark we rejoined the brigade, having lost 3 commissioned officers wounded, 1 (Capt. John A. Parrott) mortally; 6 enlisted men killed and 21 wounded; aggregate, 31 killed and wounded. May 16, our division took up the line of march toward Rome, Ga., going into camp about twelve miles from that place. My regiment having the advance, the next day Company A was sent forward as advance guard, meeting the vedettes of the enemy six miles north of Rome. From this point this company, under Capt. Peter Ege, skirmished constantly with the enemy, being supported by Company F, under Lieutenant Slaughter, and driving the rebels within their works at Rome. Here Company F was deployed, taking position on the left of Company A, Captain Ege assuming com-

mand of both. About this time Captain Ege was struck and severely hurt by a partially spent ball, but he refused to leave the field until the whole line was relieved. Learning that a force of cavalry was moving around the right of my line, Company D was sent out to watch the exposed flank, with Company C in reserve, while Company I was sent to the left to guard against a like danger. Having received orders from Colonel Mitchell, I directed the skirmish line to fall back, contesting the ground as they retreated, as soon as the enemy should appear in force, which they soon did, advancing upon my line rapidly, but receiving several damaging volleys as they came up. The skirmish line joined the reserve, and, acting upon the instructions spoken of, the whole line was ordered back slowly, when the Third Brigade filed in between my line and that of the enemy, taking the fight off our hands. My loss was 1 commissioned officer bruised, 3 men wounded, and 1 taken prisoner. From Rome the division marched to Dallas, Ga., rejoining the main army May 27. The next day, in obedience to orders from Colonel Mitchell, I started with my regiment to open communication between the left of General Davis and the right of General Butterfield's division, of the Twentieth Army Corps. The guard sent by General Davis to pilot me through being but little acquainted with the locality, led me near the enemy's line, and judging by the firing that we were going too far to the right, I sent out skirmishers, who soon developed the Fifty-seventh Alabama (rebel) Infantry in our front. A hurried movement to the left and rear was the only means of avoiding capture; as it was, 2 men, who fell out on the march, were captured by the enemy. We then moved around to near the hospital of the Twentieth Army Corps, from where I reported to General Hooker, who ordered me to go into camp for the night. On reporting to him in the morning for instructions he sent a staff officer to show me to the right of General Butterfield's line. Starting from this point I deployed the whole line, connecting the two forces by a sparse skirmish or picket-line, holding this position with a short intermission until the morning of June 1, when a regiment of General Dodge's command relieved mine. From this time until June 15 we did nothing beyond the ordinary duty of troops on a campaign, the whole line being gradually shifted toward the railroad. In the afternoon of June 15 a portion of my regiment, then on the picket-line, was sent forward as skirmishers at the time the whole line was advanced, the remainder of the regiment being held in reserve. The outposts of the enemy were driven about three-quarters of a mile in our front, the pickets established on the new line, those of my regiment relieved, and the whole returned to camp. The enemy having fallen back to Kenesaw on the 18th, the whole line was advanced, my regiment taking a position in range of a battery on the mountain; we threw up temporary fortifications in the afternoon of the 19th, as it was apparent that the enemy were preparing to shell our camp. The next day they opened on us, shelling our camp furiously nearly all the forenoon, but without damage to my command. Moved with the brigade to a position about three miles southwest of the camp mentioned above. June 27, four companies (A, F, I, and B) were deployed as skirmishers, with the balance of the regiment in reserve, under orders to drive in the rebel pickets, and to proceed as far as possible toward the rebels' main line to prepare the way for an assaulting column. Advancing on the double-quick, my skirmishers drove in the outposts of the enemy, capturing several

prisoners during the charge; some of my men pursuing the retreating foe so far as to die within twenty feet of the rebel works. Corpl. George Phipps, of Company A, carrying the colors, pressed forward with the intention of planting the Stars and Stripes on the enemy's works, but was wounded before he could accomplish his design; wounded as he was, he brought off the colors, when the skirmishers were ordered back, until a second shot compelled him to drop them, when Lieutenant Teeter carried them from the field. The skirmishers fell back, by order of Colonel Mitchell, to reform behind the works; my loss was 6 men killed, 28 wounded, and 1 missing. On the 29th of June Companies A, F, I, and B were sent out in charge of Captain Ege to construct a line of rifle-pits during the night. The works progressed steadily until about 1 o'clock in the morning, when a party of the enemy crept out of their works and poured in a heavy fire from a position not more than twenty yards away, but firing too high to do much damage. Seeing the impossibility of maintaining his ground, Captain Ege ordered a retreat, which was accomplished with some confusion, losing 2 men seriously wounded. June 30, I was ordered to relieve the Ninety-eighth Ohio, then on the front line, remaining under fire in the position left by them until the morning of July 3, when we marched with the brigade in pursuit of the retreating enemy, who had abandoned his works the night before. My regiment was actively employed from this time forward on duty such as would be expected of any troops under similar circumstances, particularly in the action of Peach Tree Creek, July 19, where I had 4 men wounded; taking an honorable part in the siege of Atlanta, in which we lost Capt. Amos V. Hostetter, an officer than whom a braver or more trustworthy never drew sword in the defense of the right, who was never absent from his command or duty for more than forty-eight hours at a time during all his term of service, leaving a record behind him of which any officer or man might well be proud. It was ours also to take part in the movement which has resulted in the capture of Jonesborough and Atlanta, and the defeat and disgrace of the hitherto unconquered division of Cleburne, of the rebel army. It is my pride to point out this last act of our division in this campaign and the part taken by the gallant regiment I have the honor to command, in which they strived to do their duty, and have the consciousness and proof of success.

In the afternoon of September 1 I received orders to move out on the right of the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio, then on the second line of battle. Halting in a ravine after reaching the point designated, I was directed to send the rear ranks of my regiment a short distance to the rear to construct rifle-pits, which left about eighty-five men, rank and file, on the line. Following the first line of battle until it entered the timber, I moved my regiment to the right flank to the assistance of the Seventy-eighth Illinois, which had captured a battery, and which Lieutenant-Colonel Vernon was apprehensive they would be unable to hold. Forming a line at right angle with the rebel works, my men poured a destructive fire into their line. Soon after getting into position the enemy were observed moving a body of troops across our front, apparently with the intention of re-enforcing their line in the works, but the fire of my men and those of other regiments who joined them, forced an abandonment of the plan. Here fell First Sergt. Patrick K. McCarty, one of the bravest of the brave, nobly urging his company to the

last to deeds at once the pride and glory of the American soldier. Such of my men as were in action remained under fire until dark, when they were relieved by the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio. About fifty of the men were sent to throw up a line of breastworks on the line we now occupied. My loss in this engagement was 5 enlisted men killed and 14 wounded—Lieut. M. A. Fuller, of Company I, among the latter number.

I cannot close without adverting to the very superior manner in which Dr. John L. Hostetter has performed the duties of his office. His care and attention for the wounded, as well as that of Chaplain Michael Decker, is worthy of all praise. My heartfelt thanks are due to the officers and men of this regiment for their bravery, fidelity, and prompt discharge of duty, and especially to Capt. D. C. Wagner, who, though in feeble health, rendered efficient service at the battle of Kenesaw and in other trying places, during the absence of Major Miller. My hearty acknowledgments are due to Adjt. H. D. Wood for his earnest application to duty all through this arduous campaign; his coolness and efficiency in action deserve earnest commendation.

Respectfully submitted.

OSCAR VAN TASSELL,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-fourth Illinois Vet. Vols.

Capt. J. S. WILSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 136.

Report of Lieut. Col. Maris R. Vernon, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the operations of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the campaign commencing May 2 and terminating with the battle of Jonesborough, September 1, and the capture of Atlanta, September 2, 1864:

The regiment broke camp at Rossville, Ga., on the 2d day of May, with 23 commissioned officers and 516 enlisted men, Col. Carter Van Vleck commanding. The first day's march brought us to Ringgold, where we remained until the morning of the 7th, when, in the advance upon Tunnel Hill, we first struck the enemy, and after a slight skirmish occupied his works. On the 8th the regiment formed a part of the column that carried the first ledge of hills in front of Rocky Face. The accompanying exhibit* gives a list of the killed and wounded in the regiment in each engagement and skirmish during the campaign. On the 9th the regiment acted as support to an assault made upon Rocky Face. On the 12th moved to the right, passing through Snake Creek Gap; next confronting the enemy at Resaca on the 14th. 15th, we put up our first line of fortifications. 16th, the enemy having fallen back from Resaca, the regiment marched with the division, General Jefferson C. Davis commanding, upon Rome, some forty miles due south. On the afternoon of the 17th skirmished with the enemy, driving him to his

*Nominal list omitted. See brigade table, p. 688.

main line of fortifications before the city. On the morning of the 18th, the enemy having evacuated the place in the night, we went into camp, and remained until the 23d. In the capture of Rome, a considerable amount of stores fell into our possession. Again advancing, we crossed the Etowah, and marched in a southeasterly course, coming up with the enemy on the evening of the 26th at Dallas. The morning of the 27th we moved into position half mile north of the town. At 12 m. changed front, and advanced half mile to the east. The evening of the 28th moved one mile to the left and fortified. 29th, the regiment briskly engaged on the skirmish line. 31st, at 10 p. m. again moved to the left. June 1, under a scorching sun, the whole division moved some five miles to the left, and went into position, relieving a division of the Fourth Corps, the Seventy-eighth on the front line. The enemy's lines being very close here, we had several casualties. On the night of the 3d, the regiment being on skirmish line, repelled an advance of the enemy. On the 4th we again moved to the left. The enemy falling back the night of the 5th, we passed through his works on the following morning, and moved in the direction of Acworth, going into camp some two miles to the southwest of it. After three days' rest we again moved out, and next skirmished with the enemy on the 11th. On the 13th Company B, Lieutenant Woodruff commanding, advanced the skirmish line, capturing 6 prisoners. The skirmishing here for several days was kept up with great vigor on both sides. Scarcely a day passed but that some were killed or wounded. In the advance of the line on the 19th it was found the enemy had taken to his main works on Kenesaw Mountain and around Marietta. Our line was formed at the base of the mountain, where we remained until the night of the 25th, subjected to a continuous shelling from the rebel batteries on Kenesaw, which was alike annoying by day and unseasonable by night. After a night's march the morning of the 26th found us in rear of the Fourth Corps, facing to the east. On the 27th the regiment participated in that ever-memorable assault upon the enemy's works around Kenesaw. By reference to list of killed and wounded you will see that it sustained a heavy loss. Of the commissioned officers, First Lieut. George A. Brown, Company A, was mortally wounded, and died three days after. Capt. William B. Akins, Company K, slight wound in the head by piece of shell, and Capt. Thomas L. Howden, Company G, slight in head and back by shell. Though the enemy's works were not carried, yet the line in which the Seventy-eighth advanced held its ground, and intrenched itself less than 100 yards from the enemy's main line of fortifications. Under cover of night our works were strengthened, and we were able to hold them against a charge made by the enemy in the night of the 29th. We occupied this position until the morning of the 3d, when the enemy having again fallen back, we started in pursuit, coming up with his rear guard toward night in a strong position, and well fortified. After the day's march a part of the night was devoted to intrenching. On the 5th we were again following up the enemy's retreating columns, skirmishing all day, and capturing several prisoners. In the evening we went into position, and fortified in sight of, and within musket range of, his strong defenses on the Chattahoochee. On the 9th the enemy withdrew across the river, and on the following day the regiment went into camp, remaining until the 17th, when it crossed, and advanced one mile in the direction of Atlanta. 18th, moved forward two miles. 19th, crossed Peach Tree Creek at 5 p. m., to

upport of the Third Brigade; advanced under a flank fire from ie enemy, and soon entered into a spirited engagement, lasting ntil dark, when we put up fortifications within 200 yards of their orks. 20th, a continuous fire was kept up to-day on the enemy om our main line, the regiment expending 17,000 rounds of ammuition. The result was he abandoned his works before sunset. 2d, advanced to the Atlanta and Turner's Ferry road, striking it ree miles to the west of Atlanta; put up works and remained in is position until the 28th, when the regiment, with the division, ade a reconnaissance to Turner's Ferry, skirmishing with the enmy's cavalry nearly the whole distance, at one time charging and outing a vastly superior number, dismounted and posted behind od defensive works. 29th, advanced the line one mile in front the Fifteenth Corps and put up fortifications. 30th, again moved the right and again fortified. 31st, made a reconnaissance to the ont, advancing over one mile; then returning to our trenches we sted until the 3d [August].

August 4, the right was again advanced to-day, the regiment going on the skirmish line at dark. 5th, drove the enemy's pickets ack over half a mile, reaching the Sandtown road. Again, on the h, at 11 p. m., the regiment advanced to a position in front of the ain line and erected works supporting Captain Barnett's battery, sight of the enemy's lines, and within short range of four of his avy forts, mounting from four to six guns each. The regiment as relieved from this position on the evening of the 10th and ored back to the second line of works. On the 11th a calamity, e most melancholy of the campaign, occurred to the regiment. Its loved commander and honored chief, Col. Carter Van Vleck, reived a mortal wound, from which he died on the evening of the d, following. A stray shot from the enemy nearly a mile distant nged its way over two lines of works, selecting for its victim one the bravest and best of men, the ball striking just above the ft eye and penetrating the brain. In his death the regiment lost a ithful commander and the army a brave and valuable officer. No tter soldier or more devoted patriot ever drew sword in defense of s country than Col. Carter Van Vleck. While we here grieve r his loss, a family, before the most happy, now in melancholy ourns his death. Capt. William D. Ruddell, also on the 11th of Aust, received a serious wound in the back of the head from musketll. On the 12th the regiment moved with the brigade one mile the right, going into position, relieving a division of the Twentyird Corps. We remained here doing our regular picket duty until e 26th, when preparations were made for another move, changing e entire front of the army. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the th the whole command was in motion, moving to the right and ward the enemy's rear. 28th, we were on the march again this orning at daylight; at 3 p. m. crossed the Atlanta and Montgomy Railroad some six miles west of East Point. Passing one mile the south of the railroad, bivouacked for the night and fortified. 9th, the regiment advanced out two miles due east on a reconaissance and to protect the operations of destroying the railroad; eturned to the brigade at 4 p. m. 30th, we marched to-day in southerly course a distance of ten miles, occupying a position at ight three miles east of the Macon railroad and some six miles orth of Jonesborough, the regiment going on the skirmish line t sunset. 31st, advanced a distance of two miles to the main wagon

road leading from Atlanta to Jonesborough and fortified our position, the skirmish line reaching the Macon railroad.

September 1 at 10 a. m. the whole command was on the march toward Jonesborough, and at 3 p. m. we were formed in line of battle in front of and about half a mile from the enemy's fortified position on the railroad, north of the town, the Seventy-eighth Illinois and Ninety-eighth Ohio forming the front line, the enemy's works presenting to us two fronts running at right angles to each other, with one battery in the angle and another farther to his left, the center of our line being opposite the angle. The order was given to advance to a knoll some 300 yards in front of his works, which was done under a severe fire of shot and shell. Resting here a few minutes, the men lying flat on the ground, the order was again given to advance, quick time, and commence firing. As the men rose up and passed over the crest of the knoll a terrible fire of shell, grape-shot, and musketry was opened upon the line. Major Green was among the first to receive a wound, which compelled him to leave the field. The men were now falling at every step, yet their brave comrades pressed steadily forward, ready to meet death rather than defeat; in a few minutes the left (as the line came up obliquely) reached and passed over the enemy's works, forcing him to surrender and pass to our rear. In front of the right wing he continued to work his artillery with terrible effect, until, either killed or borne down at the point of the bayonet, he fired his last piece, double-charged with grape, when my two right companies, A and D, were less than ten paces from it, and two-thirds of the regiment inside his works; but at last, being overpowered, he yielded a stubborn resistance. The victory was complete. We carried his entire line of works from where the left first struck it to the crest of a ridge, where his line made another angle, a distance greater than the front of the regiment, capturing 1 battery of 4 guns and several hundred prisoners, including 1 brigadier-general and a number of field and line officers. The loss in the regiment was very heavy, 13 killed on the field and 69 wounded; 3 died on the following morning. Of the officers Capt. R. M. Black, Company D, and First Lieut. D. W. Long, Company G, were both killed, gallantly leading their companies in the charge. Maj. George Green received a severe wound in the left arm. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men in this engagement. To particularize would be invidious where all did so well. The second line, the Thirty-fourth Illinois and One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, now coming up, held the position against a fierce endeavor by the enemy to retake the guns. The regiment was now formed in the rear, and during the night the wounded were carried back and the dead collected and buried on the field where they fell. On the following morning, September 2, we marched into Jonesborough, and soon after received the news of the evacuation of Atlanta by the enemy and the glorious termination of the campaign.

In conclusion, I commend to an honorable mention the officers and men of the regiment. The battles, sieges, marches, and privations they have endured, through heat and through storm, entitles them to the just gratitude and honor of their country.

I am, captain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

M. R. VERNON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. S. WILSON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 137.

Report of Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-EIGHTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
In Camp, near Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following official report of he marches, skirmishes, battles, casualties, &c., of the Ninety-ighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the campaign in Georgia, commencing May 2, 1864, and ending September 8, 1864:

The regiment, with the division, left Rossville, Ga., on the morn-ng of the 2d of May and marched to Ringgold, Ga., and there re-ained until the 4th, when it was ordered on picket duty one ile south of the town, and also to make a reconnaissance down aylor's Ridge to Nickajack Gap. Five companies, under com-and of Capt. John A. Norris, Company C, were at once detached nd proceeded on the reconnaissance, while the other five went on uty as pickets. In the afternoon the reconnoitering party returned ithout any loss or having met the enemy. On the morning of the th the regiment rejoined the brigade, and, remaining in camp until he 7th, marched with the brigade on that day to Tunnel Hill, which lace we reached about noon. At 4 p. m. the 8th the regiment onstituted a part of the assaulting party on the enemy's lines east f the railroad and in front of Rocky Face, meeting with no loss. Was then sent to relieve the One hundred and eighth Ohio Volun-eer Infantry on the knoll on the west side of the railroad, and irectly in front of the gap. Here we remained skirmishing with he enemy, and at intervals under heavy artillery fire, until the norning of the 12th, losing but 1 man in the mean time, Benjamin E. Ferguson, Company C, wounded on the evening of the 9th. On he morning of the 12th we, with the balance of the brigade, took p the line of march for Resaca, and, passing through Snake Creek Gap, came up to the enemy strongly intrenched at that place on he 13th. On the morning of the 14th heavy skirmishing and soon volleys of musketry were heard along some portions of the line, and arly in the afternoon the regiment was ordered to take position long the creek running in front of and distant about 800 yards from the enemy's main fort on the left of our line. As the regi-ment was advancing to that position it was heavily shelled from the fort. The only loss, however, sustained was that of Jesse M. Woods, Company B, who was instantly killed, and Paisley, of Company H, and Walton, of Company K, wounded. At night the regiment, having been relieved, moved one mile to the rear and bivouacked, and on the following morning (15th) marched to the right a short distance, and relieved a portion of the Twentieth Army Corps from the trenches. That night the enemy evacuated, and on the morning of the 16th the regiment, with the balance of the division, was ordered to go to Rome, and soon thereafter was on the way, and, after marching about twenty miles, bivouacked for the night eight miles from that place. On the following morn-ing resumed the march and soon came up with the enemy's scouts and pickets. The Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, being in the ad-vance, did the skirmishing, and easily drove the rebels back to within a short distance of the town. After a brisk little fight between the Third Brigade, under command of Col. Dan. McCook, and the enemy's main line of battle, the latter retreated, leaving

their dead on the field, and the regiment, with the balance of the brigade, bivouacked for the night one mile north of the town. Next morning we intrenched and then went into camp near by, and there remained until the 23d, when we crossed the river, and, passing through Rome, encamped one mile south of it. Companies D and I were on the 19th detailed to guard wagon train to Resaca. May 24, marched sixteen miles toward Van Wert, and bivouacked for the night at Big Spring. May 25, marched fifteen miles toward Dallas, and, bivouacking for the night, resumed march at an early hour on following morning; reached Dallas at 3 p. m., where we were rejoined by Companies D and I. On the 27th the regiment was on the skirmish line, and, advancing the line one and a half miles, came up to the enemy strongly intrenched on a high hill. Our only loss in the advance was that of Thomas C. Case, Company C, who, it is supposed by many, accidentally shot himself dead. The regiment remained skirmishing constantly and heavily with the enemy until midnight of the 28th, when it was relieved; lost in killed on the 28th, James N. Finney, Company C. The regiment was in camp on the 29th, 30th, and 31st. On the last-mentioned day we were heavily shelled by the enemy, and Nathan R. Householder, Company D, was killed by a fragment of a shell, which struck him on the head.

From the 1st of June to the 27th the regiment did no other duty than occasional marches to the left to relieve other portions of the army along line of intrenchments, skirmish and picket duty on its regular turn, and building works whenever our brigade commander thought it proper and necessary to do so for our safety, &c. In the advance of our brigade toward Kenesaw Mountain on the 18th, Sergeant Hanna, Company D, was wounded. That night the enemy evacuated their line of works in our immediate front and fell back two miles to the mountain. We pursued them on the following morning, and finding them on the mountains we intrenched at their base. On the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th the enemy shelled us at intervals from the mountains, killing and wounding many in the other regiments of the brigade. Our loss during the entire time was not one. This was, in a very great measure, owing to the constant and untiring vigilance of the company officers, who kept their men on the guard at all times, and when the shelling commenced ordered them to their works and kept them there until the danger was passed. On many occasions while we lay here the roar of artillery and explosion of shell were most terrific. The danger to the regiment was increased from the fact that our line of intrenchments was in the rear only a few yards and to the right of our own batteries, whose guns those of the enemy sought on all occasions to dismount. On the 26th marched to the right about five miles, and on the morning of the 27th the regiment constituted the third line in the brigade column that was to charge the enemy's works. At 9 o'clock the charge was made on the double-quick. It was the full distance of three-fourths of a mile from the place where the column was formed to the enemy's works. The column advanced amid a perfect shower of canister and bullets to within a few yards of the enemy's lines, but so strong was their position that their front lines were compelled to give way and came back hurriedly through the two rear lines, carrying with them Companies G and B, of the regiment. Those two companies, however, were soon in position and intrenching, along with the balance of the regiment which held the

.d it occupied at the time it was ordered to halt and lie down. state here that portions of the troops in the front line of the Brigade also gave way and passed back through the line oc- 1 by the regiment. Allow me to say that, in my opinion, the 's and especially the men could not possibly have conducted ielves more gallantly than they did on that occasion. Nothing ıse partiality could prompt me to speak or write in praise of one ut doing so of all. As soon as the regiment lay down, they ıenced with their bayonets to dig, and their hands, spoons, and ess-pans to construct earth-works for their protection and de-

Never did men labor with more patience and undaunted ry than did the musket bearers of the Ninety-eighth Regiment at occasion. There, under one of the heaviest fires, both of er and ball, during this campaign, did they erect a work in ıour which afforded them much protection. Now they could their heads from the ground with some safety, where before it lmost sure death to take your face out of the dust. In this e Lieut. Col. James M. Shane was mortally wounded and died hour afterward. His loss was a severe one to the regiment. was not one of us that did not love and confide in him. His manly qualities won for him the respect and admiration of all knew him here in the military circle of friendship. His coun- ad no truer patriot, and when he found that he could serve it nger against its enemies, he asked to be buried with his face to .

Many equally brave and patriotic men fell on this day and from me as much the humble tribute I have just paid to the nd memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Shane, but it would swell this t to undue proportions were I to name and speak of all singly. enant Lindsey, of Company A, was struck on the hand by a of shell while leading his company, and was compelled to go e rear; and many others were wounded, and their names will be ı in the annexed casualty list. The regiment at night used the spade, rails, and logs, and before morning of the following day, trong works erected within seventy-five yards of the enemy. emained in the trenches until the night of the 30th, when we relieved by the Thirty-fourth Illinois Regiment.

the night of the 29th, at 1 a. m., the enemy assaulted our line orks, but were soon and handsomely driven off with a loss to 1 man killed, Thomas B. Lisbey, Company D. The regiment, being relieved, returned to camp, and there remained until the ng of the 2d of July, when, by order, it relieved the Seventy- h Illinois in the trenches. That night the rebels evacuated works in our immediate front, and early on the morning of the e went in rapid pursuit of them, capturing some prisoners, and ng through the town of Marietta, bivouacked a few miles south

On the morning of the 4th the regiment went out in support ptain Gardner's battery, which was ordered into position about ards from the enemy's main works. There we remained during day, and on the morning of the 5th, finding the enemy gone our front, we with the balance of the brigade pushed forward rd the Chattahoochee River. At 2 p. m. the regiment was de- ed as skirmishers, and advanced to within one and a half miles at river, when, coming suddenly upon the enemy, a brisk skir- ı took place, in which Captain Williams, Company I, was nded by a musket-ball in the left leg. He was sent to the rear, afterward died in hospital at Nashville. In his death the service

has lost one of its best soldiers and the country one of its best citizens. Brave and prompt in the execution of all his duties, as an officer his loss to his company and regiment is almost irreparable. At night the regiment was relieved by the Thirty-fourth Illinois, and, moving to the rear a short distance, bivouacked for the night. Next morning (6th) went into camp two miles north of the river, and there remained, doing no other duty than that of picket until the 17th, when we, with the division, crossed the river, and after marching a short distance, bivouacked for the night. On the following day (18th) marched but a short distance and bivouacked near Peach Tree Creek, where we remained until the afternoon of the following day, when we were ordered to go to the support of the Third Brigade, which had become very warmly engaged with the enemy beyond the creek, and was nearly surrounded. Coming to the creek we crossed it under a heavy fire of musketry, and, in obedience to orders from Colonel Mitchell, commanding our brigade, the regiment was formed in division column and marched across an open field to the rear of the Seventy-eighth Illinois, which had taken position already on the bluff. In crossing the field, Sergeant Hindman, Company D, was killed. Soon we received orders to intrench and to work; we went on the left of the Seventy-eighth Illinois, and under a heavy fire from the enemy; Company C was detailed as skirmishers. On the morning of the 20th Capt. John A. Norris, Company C, while going out to visit the left of the skirmish line, was wounded through the right knee joint so severely as to render immediate amputation necessary to save life. The captain is one among the bravest and most competent officers in the service. Early in the morning heavy skirmishing commenced and continued until the middle of the afternoon, when the skirmishers (Company H being a part of them) advanced, and, with the aid of the battery on the right, drove the enemy away and took possession of their works. Here we remained until the noon of the 22d, when the brigade moved to the extreme right and took position on a high hill, and intrenched. At this place we remained until 9 a. m. of the 28th, when the regiment, with the others of the brigade, made a reconnaissance to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, returning at night-fall; encamped a short distance from where we started in the morning. On the following morning moved out and relieved a part of the First Division, then in the works on the front line, and in the afternoon moved out to the Green's Ferry road and intrenched, and there remained until the following day, when we were relieved by a portion of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and moved one mile farther to the right and went into camp, where we remained until the 4th of August, when we moved in light marching order to the right of the Twenty-third Army Corps, to protect its flanks, in the advance movement of that day. Here bivouacked for the night, and on the following morning, the 5th, advanced with the brigade toward the Sandtown road, and when near it were ordered to intrench, which we did under one of the heaviest artillery fires of the campaign. Lieut. George C. Porter, commanding Company D, was struck by a fragment of a shell, severely wounding him. At this place the regiment remained until the 12th. A portion of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Craft, Company B, being on the skirmish line on the 7th, advanced and captured three lines of the enemy's works and many prisoners. The conduct of the officer in command and men in this charge was gallant and meritorious of much praise. Henry T. Albaugh, Company I, was

d, John Holmes, Company C, wounded, and W. I. Giles, Com-
C, wounded in the head severely, and since died in hospital,
P. Griffith, Company C, missing. On the 12th the regiment
balance of the brigade moved to the right about one mile and
ved a portion of Cox's division, where we remained until the
, when the entire division moved about two miles farther to
right. At 4 a. m. 28th moved toward the Atlanta and Mont-
ery Railroad, which we reached and crossed at 2 p. m., and biv-
ked for the night to the right of it. Here we remained until
30th, when we marched at an early hour about six miles and
t into camp.
the 31st, at 11 a. m., we marched toward the Macon railroad
reached the Jonesborough and Atlanta pike at 4 p. m. The
ment that night went into picket, and early next morning re-
ed the brigade and marched with it toward Jonesborough.
en we arrived within about one mile of the town the enemy
ied on us with shell, and Adjutant Reaves of the regiment was
ck by the fragment of one on the knee, slightly bruising the
. A, F, and D Companies were deployed as skirmishers, and,
er command of Capt. D. E. Roatch, Company G, advanced, and
rapid and daring movement, captured nearly the entire rebel
mish line. The enemy, calling to the captain from their main
s, said they would surrender. The captain, supposing them to
n good faith, advanced his skirmishers close to the enemy's
ks; when he discovered that their object was to entrap and cap-
him with his entire line, ordered a retreat, all making their
pe with the exception of William Patterson, Company F, who
taken prisoner. In the mean time the remaining companies
brought forward by myself to within 150 yards of the enemy's
and there intrenched. Companies I, C, and H were then ordered
as skirmishers, with Lieutenant Carson in command. They had
dvanced far when the remaining four companies advanced, and,
the skirmish line, moved on the run, charging the enemy's
ks and assisting in capturing many prisoners, as well as driving
enemy from their works. Nothing could have been more gallant
this charge. Officers and men seemed to be actuated by a power
than human. Owing to sickness I was not then, as I had not
for nearly four weeks, in command of the regiment, yet re-
ing with it all the time, and unable to advance and keep up
the line in the charge. My thanks are due to the captain for
brave and efficient manner in which he led and commanded the
ment in this charge. No officer could have done better in this
ge. We are all called upon to mourn the death of Adjutant
ves. He was killed by a canister-shot. When he fell he refused
e carried off the field, saying that "It is no use; I will soon die.
s, go on." He was one of the bravest and most faithful officers
e command. His manly qualities endeared him to all that knew

hile it is not a matter of very great importance to the regiment,
perhaps should not be made mention of here, yet, as much
ng, as well as divers opinions, exist in and among the differ-
egiments of this division concerning it, I will state that I think
prepared with satisfactory evidence to prove that the flag of
Second Arkansas Regiment (rebel), as well as General Govan,
captured by Sergeants Dickerson and Carver, of this regiment.
uld not, however, have the commanding generals think that it

is either with myself or regiment deemed a matter worthy of any great consideration, unless otherwise regarded by them. Nor do we claim the entire credit for anything that was there done, for we well know that without the assistance of the other regiments of the brigade and division we could not have been successful in anything like that attained in the grand result. We are content to believe that we did our duty to the best of our ability; that our conduct as civilized soldiers on that occasion meets with the approval of our commanding general, and to rejoice with all in the grand success of our arms at Jonesborough on the 1st instant. On the morning of the 2d of September we marched to Jonesborough, and, remaining there with the brigade, marched with it and went into camp near Atlanta on the 8th.

A full list of the casualties* in the regiment will accompany this report and be a part of it. Throughout the report I have given the names of the officers and many of the men who fell during the campaign, and paid to their memories an humble tribute of respect. This same tribute of respect is as much due from me to all as to any one, whether he be an officer or private soldier. The graves of the private soldiers will be honored as much as those of the officers, and their memories live as beautiful and bright in the annals of true American patriotism.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. PEARCE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JAMES S. WILSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 138.

Report of Capt. Toland Jones, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 113TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Herewith please find report of the operations of this regiment from the 2d of May, 1864, to September 2, 1864, the day on which Atlanta was occupied by our forces.

The regiment moved from its winter cantonment at Rossville, Ga., May 2, to Ringgold, under command of Lieut. Col. D. B. Warner, in connection with its brigade and division, and went into position in front of Ringgold Gap. From 3d to 7th remained in camp, but changed position to east side of gap. 7th and 8th, marched to Tunnel Hill and Mill Creek Gap, and formed line of battle with Seventy-eighth Illinois on our right, with skirmishers in front, the balance of brigade in rear as supports. We charged and took the isolated hills in front of the gap, losing 1 man killed, and took position on the last hill, covering the mouth of the gap. 9th to 12th, position unchanged, but continued skirmishing. 12th, marched to mouth of Snake Creek Gap. 13th, marched through gap in the night and encamped. 14th, took position in front of Resaca in support of Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and eighth Ohio

* Embodied in brigade table, p. 683.

lunteer Infantry, and Thirty-fourth Illinois, which had been de-
yed under heavy fire. In the afternoon the left wing of this
iment was ordered to relieve the Thirty-fourth Illinois, but was
n recalled, and with the balance of brigade took position farther
he right, relieving a part of the Twentieth Army Corps. 16th,
rched to Rome via Snake Creek Gap. 17th, finding the enemy
front of Rome, we were formed in line on the right center, but
e afterward moved by the right flank and took position on the
ht of the brigade, our front covered by skirmishers. We then
anced through a dense undergrowth of pine until night-fall,
en we stopped and intrenched. In the morning, the enemy hav-
disappeared, we encamped north of the city. On the 23d moved
oss the Oostenaula, through Rome, and then across the Etowah.
h and 25th, marched to Dallas. 26th, remained in camp. 27th,
brigade took position on the left of the Army of the Tennessee.
h, were deployed as skirmishers, connecting McPherson and
oker. 29th, returned to our former position. 30th, position un-
nged. 31st, relieved and marched to the left.

une 1, moved still farther to the left, and relieved a part of the
enty-third Army Corps. 2d and 3d, position unchanged. 4th,
eved by a part of General Whitaker's brigade. 5th, moved to
left and relieved a part of General Williams' division, Twen-
h Army Corps. 6th, went into position west of Big Shanty and
ained until the 10th, when we advanced facing to the south.
h, 12th, and 13th, advanced lines, skirmishing and intrenching.
h, marched to the left and intrenched, occupying the right in front
e, the left of brigade resting on the Atlanta railroad. 15th, re-
ined in trenches. On this day Lieutenant Platt, commanding
mpany G, was killed by a stray shot. In his death the regiment
t a most brave and efficient officer. 16th, 17th, and 18th, no change
position, but constant skirmishing. 19th, advanced our lines to
e foot of Kenesaw Mountain, and remained in same position until
e 25th, all the time under a severe fire from artillery and mus-
ry posted on the side and crest of the mountain. Our casualties
e were 5 severely wounded. 25th, relieved at midnight, marched
the right, and went into camp at daylight. 26th, remained in
ap. 27th, we received orders at daylight to be prepared to storm
enemy's works in our front. The brigade was formed and in
ition by 9 o'clock, the Thirty-fourth Illinois being deployed as
rmishers, and the One hundred and thirteenth leading the main
e. At the signal for the advance, the whole line sprang forward
he double-quick. The skirmish pits of the enemy were passed
r, when we proceeded through thick woods up one hill and down
oss a small creek. Owing to the rough nature of the ground, the
s were not kept in as perfect order as desirable, but every man
ved forward with ardor and the highest courage. When crossing
creek we found before us a hill of some size, at the summit of
ich were the main works of the enemy. Our skirmish support
ring fallen back, our regiment advanced up, exposed to the full
of the enemy. It was not until we had advanced half way up
hill that the enemy poured into our ranks his heaviest fire. Our
; was then in close proximity to a salient angle in the hostile
rks, toward which Colonel McCook's brigade was charging with
entire line. The firing then became most terrific. The rebels
ming up with two batteries upon either flank and delivering from
left a most galling musketry fire. The men, however, advanced

without faltering, the One hundred and twenty-first taking position on our right. We found before us a heavy abatis work and the enemy's line heavily fortified and defended with all the appliances of the most skillful engineering. We charged rapidly forward, and our men falling by scores, until the left had nearly reached the works, some of the men falling immediately upon them. At this time Lieutenant-Colonel Warner was severely wounded, and the brigade upon our left being forced to retire, the order was given to fall back, which was done with perfect coolness, and position taken back of our supports in the rear, and intrenchments rapidly thrown up under fire. Where the whole regiment displayed such bravery it would be almost invidious to mention individual instances of daring. Lieutenant-Colonel Warner was in the thickest of the fight, urging men and officers forward, until after he was wounded. Lieutenant Dungan, Company A, fell mortally wounded in advance of his company. Capt. John Bowersock, Company E; Lieut. Joseph Parker, Company G, and Lieut. Edward Crouse, Company F, each in command of their companies, were killed close up to the enemy's works, and their bodies were not recovered until the next day. It is sufficient evidence of the nature of the contest to say that in a space of not over twenty minutes the regiment lost 153 men. Of the 19 commissioned officers who went into the charge 10 were killed or wounded. Although the assault was not successful, still a most important advantage was gained, and we had the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that we failed only because we attempted impossibilities. 28th, remained in same position, within stone's throw of the rebel works, and heavy firing from the main lines, Major Sullivant in command. 29th and 30th, and 1st and 2d of July, no material change in position, but continued heavy skirmishing, with an occasional casualty. 3d, the enemy evacuated his works at night, we following through Marietta, came upon him and again intrenched. 4th, no change. 5th, the enemy fell back to his works at the Chattahoochee River, we following; in the morning found him strongly intrenched above and below the railroad bridge, in the form of a semi-circle, with each extremity of the arc resting on the river. We took position on the Marietta and Atlanta road and intrenched. 5th to 17th, no material change; constant skirmishing and artillery firing for much of the time. 17th, crossed the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry; advanced skirmishers and crossed Nancy's Creek. 18th, advanced to Peach Tree Creek. 19th, our regiment, with the brigade, was ordered to advance across Peach Tree Creek to support the Third Brigade, which was heavily pressed. While the brigade was crossing we were ordered to form to the right, during which we suffered from a heavy flank fire, losing 2 killed and 2 wounded. At daylight the next morning we took position in a less exposed place across the creek. 20th, heavy firing, but no change. At night the enemy retired from our immediate front. 21st, our regiment was ordered on a reconnaissance toward the main Atlanta road. We advanced to within one-half mile of the river, discovering the enemy in force. 22d, advanced to within two and a half miles of Atlanta; formed lines and intrenched. 23d to 28th, remained in our works, except when on skirmish line. 28th, made reconnaissance to Turner's Ferry, and returning took position the right of Howard. 29th, advanced to White Hall road and intrenched. 30th, moved one mile to right and intrenched. 31st, reconnaissance to Utoy Creek and found the enemy in force.

gust 1, 2, and 3, position unchanged. Major Sullivant being
ll went to the division hospital, and the command of the regi-
devolved upon myself. 5th, advanced toward the east, took
on under heavy artillery fire, and intrenched. 6th, no change.
dvanced and captured line of skirmish pits; took some pris-
and several stand of arms; lost 1 killed and several wounded.
)th, 10th, and 11th, remained in trenches under constant fire,
ş men every day. 12th, moved to the right, relieving a portion
e Twenty-third Army Corps. 13th to 19th, no change. 20th
th, constant skirmishing but no change of position. 27th,
d to the right across Utoy Creek. 28th, marched across Mont-
ry railroad, one mile to the southeast. 29th, lay in camp.
marched at 6 a. m. and went into camp half way between
:h and Ready and Jonesborough. 31st, marched to one and
f miles distant from Macon railroad.
)tember 1, moved on Jonesborough road until opposite the
y's intrenched position, and then filed to the left across an open
within plain view of his works. The march of the column was
ded by deep ditches, which it was necessary to bridge, during
h time we were exposed to a raking fire from the enemy's bat-
ı less than three-quarters of a mile distant. One shell explod-
n our midst killed 2 and wounded 4 men. We moved forward
ook position under cover of a skirt of woods within less than
f mile from the enemy, where we remained until 2 p. m. We
formed in line of battle, the Ninety-eighth Ohio deploying as
nishers, and the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteer
ıtry being in the front line, with the Seventy-eighth Illinois on
ight, and the balance of the brigade in the rear as support.
rs were then received to storm the rebel works in our front.
line crossed a corn-field into a deep ravine, where our progress
impeded by deep ditches and a thick canebrake. These ob-
ıs being overcome, the line was well dressed up and again
ed forward. The men pressed on rapidly, and as we neared
nemy I ordered them forward on the double-quick. In an in-
we were over the works, and our lines were thrown into con-
ıble confusion by the rush of prisoners to the rear. There must
been from 100 to 150 prisoners passed through my command.
ontinued to move straight to the front until we captured 2 Par-
guns, limbers, ammuniton, and ammunition-wagon and 4 fine
ı, which the enemy could not take away in his flight. We ad-
ıd until we were enfiladed by the enemy's fire and our own, the
y still firing from the front. I halted the line and directed the
o lie down until I could get further orders. We then were
ed to fall back to the works just passed over, where we re-
ıd until nearly dark, when an order came to relieve the One
red and twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, their ammuni-
)eing nearly exhausted. We moved to the right across a deep
e up to the crest of a hill under a sharp fire from the enemy.
ıstant fire was kept up until about 9 p. m., when the firing
d. Here we captured the battle-flag of the Third Confederate
nent, inscribed with the names of seven different battles. The
morning I fired a salute with canister from the guns captured
e Seventy-eighth Illinois, but received no response from the
y. They had left during the night. None but the dead and a
'ounded were found on the field. September 2, we moved into

Jonesborough, and our fighting campaign was ended. Our casualties in this engagement were small in comparison with the exposure. Our loss was 3 killed and 7 wounded.

I submit the following table, which recapitulates the casualties during the entire campaign:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	4	7	.....	11
Enlisted men	31	132	7	170
Total	35	139	7	181

To Capt. Otway Watson, who acted as second in command, I am much indebted for his cordial co-operation and active assistance in the management of the regiment.

In conclusion, I can only say that every officer and man of the regiment during the time it was under my command, and, so far as my own observation extends, during the entire campaign, exhibited under all circumstances a willingness to perform any duty and incur any danger for the common good, which should secure for them any reward those in authority can bestow upon the brave man, as he will unquestionably obtain the gratitude of posterity. To them all my most earnest gratitude is due and my warmest thanks extended.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

TOLAND JONES,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES S. WILSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 139.

Report of Col. Henry B. Banning, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. 121ST REGT. OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the One hundred and twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the campaign commencing May 2, 1864, from Rossville, Ga., and ending with the battle of Jonesborough, Ga., and capture of the city of Atlanta by our forces under Major-General Sherman, on the 1st and 2d of September, 1864.

This regiment having, in obedience to orders, first sent to the rear all camp and garrison equipage, company books, and cooking utensils, excepting such as line officers, non-commissioned officers, and men carried about their persons, with one pack-mule for regimental headquarters and one for the medical department, moved from Rossville, Ga., on the 2d of May, 1864. We encamped on the afternoon of May 2 near Ringgold, Ga., on the north side of the Chickamauga River. On the 5th of May we broke up camp, crossed the Chickamauga at and encamped two and a half miles south of Ringgold. On the 7th moved through Tunnel Hill, the enemy retreating to Buzzard Roost. On the morning of the 8th this regiment was

ployed as skirmishers in front of the mouth of the Roost. After ving in the skirmishers of the enemy, about 4 o'clock in the ernoon, with four companies of the One hundred and twenty-first io, namely, Company I, Captain Robinson; B, Captain Clason; Captain Patrick, and H, Captain Spaulding; two companies of One hundred and thirteenth Ohio, two companies of the enty-eighth Illinois, under charge of Major Green, and one com- ıy of the Thirty-fourth Illinois, I charged, and carried the mouth Buzzard Roost Gap. Company A, of the Thirty-fourth Illinois, at same time carried the hill on the right of the railroad and im- liately south of the gap, a gallant act, for which the company its commander deserve special mention. On our advance to the uth of the gap the enemy withdrew to his trenches and earth- rks beyond, making the capture an easy one. In the advance Pri- e Alexander Gandy, of Company I, was wounded. We lay at the uth of Buzzard Roost Gap until the morning of May 12, 1864, en we moved to the right toward Snake Creek Gap; reached the uth of Snake Creek Gap about dark and halted for supper. We rched all night, passed through the gap, and arrived next morn- ; in Sugar Valley. During the afternoon we moved to the front, ving all knapsacks and baggage in the valley, and did picket duty the Second Division, which was massed in front of the enemy's renched position at Resaca. On the 14th, at the battle of Resaca, e One hundred and twenty-first Ohio was in the second line and s not engaged. During the engagement Private James F. Lint, Company F, was wounded. Early on the evening of the 14th withdrew to the rear, drew two days' rations, and took up a posi- n on the right of the front line, which we intrenched close up to e enemy's lines. During the night of the 15th the enemy retreated ross the Coosa River. On the morning of the 16th we marched ck to Sugar Valley for knapsacks and baggage, and drew two ys' additional rations, and at 2 p. m. took up the line of march for me, the expedition, consisting of the Second Division, Four- nth Army Corps, under command of General Jefferson C. Davis. though the weather was very warm and the men were much igued and worn out, we reached Rome, a distance of thirty-two les from Sugar Valley, and drove in the enemy's skirmishers by 'clock on the afternoon of the 17th. On the afternoon of the 17th, er having driven the enemy into his earth-works, he sallied out d charged us, making an energetic effort to drive us back. He s repulsed and driven back, with but slight loss to us, but heavy s to himself. The One hundred and twenty-first Ohio was posted cover the artillery, and had no casualties. It was now night, and thing more could be accomplished for the darkness. During the ght our entire line was intrenched. Early on the morning of the h Captain Clason, of Company B, who was in charge of the bri- de picket-line, notified me that the enemy had left and that he s occupying the enemy's works with the skirmishers of the One ndred and twenty-first Ohio. I sent the information to Colonel tchell, commanding the brigade, who sent me an order during the y, hereunto attached, and marked A,* complimenting the regiment d Captain Clason for being first inside the enemy's breast-works Rome, Ga. The enemy, consisting of General French's division infantry and a brigade of Texas cavalry, retreated across the owah and Oostenaula, burning the bridges over both streams. In dition to 6 pieces of artillery captured here, we also secured a

*Not found.

large amount of tobacco and cotton and extensive machine-shops for the manufacture of heavy ordnance. The One hundred and twenty-first rested on the north side of the river, where they were supplied with shoes and clothing and enabled to get plenty of vegetables to eat, until the 23d of May. On the evening of the 23d we moved to the south side of the Coosa River. On the morning of the 24th we took up the line of march for Dallas, Ga.; arrived at Cave Spring and camped for the night; Private Samuel Henry, Company G, was wounded by the premature discharge of his gun. Moved on the 25th and bivouacked near Dallas, Ga. On the 27th moved into position and intrenched a line on the left of the Fifteenth Corps, on what is called the Dallas line. On the 28th and 29th occupied the trenches; no casualties, though the enemy shelled our line. On the 30th the regiment was deployed as skirmishers across a gap of over a mile between General Hooker's right and General Davis' left; was relieved on the morning of the 31st by the Thirty-fourth Illinois, and returned to the trenches of the 27th. On the 31st Maj. John Yager, who was on duty in Ohio, returned and joined the command.

On the 1st of June the army abandoned the right of the Dallas line, our division moving to the left and relieving a division of the Twenty-third Corps, the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio occupying the front line of temporary works erected by the Twenty-third Corps. We occupied these works during the 2d and 3d of June. On the 2d Private William S. Bergen, of Company A, was severely wounded while on the skirmish line. In our front the enemy's works were within seventy-five yards. On the 4th of June we moved to the left of the Fourth Corps. On the night of the 4th, while lying in camp, Corporal Preston V. Lepert, of Company D, was severely wounded by a stray ball in the left thigh. On the night of the 4th the enemy left his position in our front. We rested in our position during the 4th and 5th, and on the 6th moved to within one and a half miles of Acworth, went into camp, and rested until the 10th. On the 11th we moved forward and took up a position near the log house. On the 12th and 13th rested in trenches; all quiet. On the 14th moved and took up a position, with our left resting on the railroad, two miles south of Big Shanty. On the 15th built a strong line of works. On the 16th we advanced one-quarter of a mile and built a new line of works. Casualties on the 16th were 3—Privates Jacob B. Brown, Company G, by minie, in the thigh, since dead; Charles Owen, Company E, by musket-ball in leg, slight; Under-cook Matthew Moore, colored, by musket-ball in leg, since dead. On the 17th the regiment occupied trenches; no casualties. On the evening of the 18th we advanced our line, driving in the enemy's skirmishers. Three companies of the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio, on the skirmish line, namely, A, D, and K; casualties, 1 killed—Private Chester Bartholomew, of Company D, and 2 wounded—Privates John W. Clifton, of Company D, and John Reid, of Company K. Our skirmishers pushed their skirmish line to within a few yards of the enemy's trenches. During the night the enemy retreated from his strong line of fortifications in our front, and took up his position on the Kenesaw Mountain. On the 19th we followed up the enemy and took up our position at the base of the Kenesaw. The enemy planted his batteries on the top of the Kenesaw, from which position he shelled the woods and camps back from the base of the mountain, doing much damage. I had pushed my line so

close to the base of the mountain as to make it impossible for him to depress his guns sufficiently to injure my command. The One hundred and twenty-first Ohio occupied this position from the 18th until the morning of the 26th, and during all the time only 1 man was injured by their shelling, which was without cessation, namely, William Hammil, of Company F, who was wounded in the arm. During the same time there were 3 men wounded in the regiment, viz: Privates John A. Chapman, of Company I; Philip Vanderan, of Company I, and Abraham Drake, of Company I; 1 man killed, Peter Strine, of Company B, by the enemy's sharpshooters, and 1 man, Private Stiles Simpkins, of Company F, wounded, by an imperfect shell from one of our own guns. On the morning of the 26th the regiment was relieved before day and moved to the right, where it rested with the brigade, in the rear of the first line, until the morning of the 27th. On the morning of the 27th of June, in accordance with orders, I held my command ready to move at daylight. Leaving the sick to guard the knapsacks, tents, and cooking utensils, which I had been ordered to leave behind, we moved out and formed, the Second Brigade being on the right of the line that was to storm the enemy's works. The formation was a column of regiments closed in mass. Our column was four regiments deep. In the front line was the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio; just behind the One hundred and thirteenth was the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio; next was the Ninety-eighth Ohio, and next was the Seventy-eighth Illinois, while the Thirty-fourth Illinois was deployed as skirmishers in front of the column. My orders were to overlap the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio two companies to my right, making the right guide of my third company the guide of my regiment, which I ordered to cover the right guide of the regiment in front, and ordered the two right companies to guide left. The other regiments, I understood, were to form in echelon, guiding and overlapping in like manner. I was also instructed to deploy my regiment to the right when I struck the enemy; that my left would probably strike an angle in the enemy's works, and that I would have to wheel my regiment to the left, and that I would be supported on my right by the regiments in my rear. I deployed my regiment as I raised the hill in front of the enemy's works, and uncovering the angle at the very point at which I had been advised I would find it, I started my regiment upon a left wheel, my left already resting well up toward the enemy's works. The enemy still was reserving his fire, and continued to do so until my command got close up to his ditches on the right, when he opened upon my single line with grape and canister from both flanks and a full line of small-arms from my front. On the left, from the first volley from the enemy, the captain of Company B was mortally wounded; the captain of Company G was shot dead; the captain of Company E was shot through the ankle and carried from the field, from which wound he has since died, while the major who was in charge of the left received three mortal wounds, from which he died before he could be taken from the field. Company I had lost 29 out of 56 men she took into action. Their commander, Captain Robinson, was wounded in the knee, and the only commissioned officer now on the left, while most of the sergeants were either killed or wounded. In Company B all of them were either killed or wounded.

The enemy now opened another battery from an angle in his works on my right. On this flank I was entirely without support. Be-

lieving it would be impossible to carry the strong position of the enemy with my now weak and thin line, I closed my regiment to the right and withdrew some twenty paces to the rear, and had my command to lie down, where the formation of the ground offered some protection, and where I would be prepared for any counter-charge the enemy might make, ordering my men to keep a constant fire on the enemy to keep him inside his trenches and prevent him from getting possession of my wounded. Having made these dispositions, I sent a written statement of my position to Colonel Mitchell, commanding the brigade, who sent me orders to refuse my right and hold and intrench my position, if I could do it without too great a sacrifice. Leaving one-half of my men on the line to keep up the fire, with the other half I built a line of earth-works in the rear of the line under cover of the woods, refusing my right, and at night-fall withdrew my line behind my earth-works. Having my line thus made safe and secure, my next care was for my dead and wounded. Many of them had lain in the hot sun all day without even water to moisten their parched lips, but they were so situated that it was impossible for me to remove them or get them any assistance whatever. Every effort to go to the wounded during the day on my left resulted in either the killing or wounding of those who attempted to go to their relief. In the engagement I lost 3 officers killed and 3 wounded, 15 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and 123 wounded. Two of them, who were wounded in the outside ditch of the enemy's works, were captured. The loss was a severe one to my command. How much we damaged the enemy I do not know, but my opinion is their loss was small, as they fought behind heavy earth-works. We fought the flower of the Southern army, being Cheatham's division, of Hardee's corps. We succeeded in making a lodgment so close up to their works as to compel them to evacuate four days afterward. On the night of the 28th the enemy, growing uneasy about the tenacity with which we held on to our position so close to their works, charged us and attempted to drive us away. We repulsed him with the small loss of 5 men wounded. On the night of the 2d of July the enemy, having discovered that we were building a new parallel still closer to his lines, evacuated all his earth-works and forts and withdrew beyond the town of Marietta to a prepared line of heavy works near the Chattahoochee River. In following up to this last position the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio, while skirmishing with the enemy on the 9th of July, had 3 men wounded. On the night of the 10th the enemy withdrew all his forces across the river. From the 10th to the 17th my regiment rested in camp on the north bank of the Chattahoochee, near the railroad crossing. On the morning of the 17th we broke up camp and crossed the Chattahoochee at Pace's Ferry. After crossing the river a line was formed at right angles with the river and moved down the river in the direction of Peach Tree Creek, the enemy retreating as we advanced. During the night Companies H and F, under command of Capt. Jeff. J. Irvine, acting as skirmishers on our right flank, drove the enemy from a fort on the bank of the river and occupied it. On the morning of the 18th I was sent out with my regiment to make a reconnaissance. I advanced to the Peach Tree Creek, driving the enemy before me and across the river. As he withdrew his forces he burnt the bridge. Having reported my operations, I was ordered to hold the line from the mouth of the Peach Tree to Nancy's Creek, a line three-quarters of a mile in

length. The enemy occupied a strong line of trenches and a large fort immediately in my front. On the night of the 18th Companies B and E, under charge of Captain Robinson, who was assisting me now in the management of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, having gone to the rear sick on the 17th, leaving me without a field officer, erected a temporary bridge across the Peach Tree and built intrenchments on the south side. On the morning of the 19th the enemy opened early upon my line and made a vigorous effort to drive my companies back across the river. All day long and until late at night they kept up a heavy fire all along my line, killing 1 man of Company E and wounding 1 man of Company K and 1 man of Company E. My command returned the fire vigorously, expending —— rounds of cartridges. A deserter, who swam the river and came to us under cover of the night, informed me that we had damaged the enemy very seriously, killing and wounding, in addition to 2 commissioned officers, many of their men.

Before daylight on the morning of the 20th I crossed four additional companies over the Peach Tree, and at daybreak, with six companies (A, F, G, and E, of the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio, and two companies of the Thirty-fourth Illinois that had been sent to assist me), I drove the euemy from their two lines of rifle-pits in my front into his main fort on my right, on the south side of the river, near the ruins of the railroad bridge. During this advance the other companies of my regiment were posted on the north side of the Peach Tree to cover my retreat should I be driven back. After carefully examining the enemy's position and works I had just completed my arrangements to charge the enemy's forts at 3 o'clock when a staff officer from General Davis brought me orders to withdraw my command to the north bank of the Peach Tree, at the same time informing me that the command that had crossed above me, and which I supposed was still on my left, had been withdrawn for some two hours. In obedience to orders I immediately withdrew across the Peach Tree. The enemy did not follow me up. On the 21st, the enemy having withdrawn from his line south of the Peach Tree, with my regiment I rejoined the brigade some three miles to my left. On the morning of the 22d we moved out and took up a position on the right and south of the railroad within three miles of Atlanta in front of the enemy's works, our right resting near the old mill, built intrenchments, and rested here behind our works until the morning of the 28th, doing only the customary picket duty. July 28, the division, under command of General Morgan, made a reconnaissance to the right toward Sandtown; returned and took up a position at 12 o'clock at night near White Hall. On the 29th advanced our line across the battle-field of the 28th, making reconnaissance to the front. Found the enemy's dead unburied and many of their wounded uncared for. On the 30th advanced our line again to the front and right, the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio acting as skirmishers. On the 31st made a part of division reconnaissance to the right and front, and returned to camp at dark.

Rested in camp on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August. On the 4th moved early in light marching order, Second Division to support First and Third Divisions on a charge on the right. Advanced our lines some two miles and halted for the night. On the morning of the 5th moved forward and took up a new position fronting the Sandtown road. Before we succeeded in getting into position the enemy opened his batteries and shelled my line, our line being about

at right angles with the angle in his works from which he shelled us. My command immediately set to work and threw up works and built traverses, and during the time they were building them the enemy shelled them from both the front and flank, wounding 1 officer and 2 men. Notwithstanding the heavy shelling and exposed position, when they were unable to reply, every man stuck to his post, and within an hour they had made themselves entirely safe and secure. On the night of the 5th my regiment moved forward and occupied a new line 400 yards in front. This was a most exposed position. On the 6th, although we had made every possible protection in the shape of earth-works, my command had 1 man killed and 3 wounded. On the 7th we advanced and drove the enemy from two lines of earth-works. In this advance I lost 9 men wounded. We punished the enemy severely, captured a number of prisoners and small-arms, and turned the enemy's second line of works against him. On the 8th, 9th, and 10th the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio was on a reconnaissance to the right to watch the enemy's cavalry, which was said to be maneuvering on the Sandtown road to get to our rear to destroy our trains. My skirmishers came up with and drove away a few cavalrymen from our right, after which the command supplied itself plentifully with green corn, potatoes, and vegetables, and returned on the 11th and occupied a position to the right of the position we left on the 8th that had been intrenched by the Twenty-third Corps. We occupied this position, where we were constantly annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters, until the 27th of the month, when we started on the flank movement which resulted in the capture of Atlanta. During the time my command occupied this line I lost 1 officer wounded, 1 man killed and 7 wounded.

The enemy's position here was on a height on the opposite side of a mill-dam, where the ground was higher than our position, giving them the advantage. We moved on the morning of the 27th to the right. On the morning of the 28th, passing through the intrenched line of the Fourth Corps, our corps turned the head of the column toward the Montgomery railroad. The One hundred and twenty-first Ohio was in the advance, and soon after passing the earthworks of the Fourth Corps I came upon the enemy posted upon a hill, across a small stream with a wide and almost impassable swamp in their front. Six companies were deployed as skirmishers, namely, A, F, D, I, K, and H, the other four acting as a reserve. They advanced and drove the enemy from his position in a most gallant manner, severely damaging him. In this advance I lost 1 man killed, 2 officers wounded, and 6 men wounded. The enemy consisted of Ross' brigade of cavalry. The column now advanced and we moved on, driving the disorganized brigade before us for five miles, with our skirmishers across the Montgomery railroad where we first destroyed the telegraph wire. About 1 p. m. took up a part of the railroad track and posted my command across the railroad and waited for the column to come up. We then went into position about one and a half miles south of the railroad and intrenched. We occupied this position until the morning of the 30th. On the 30th moved in the direction of the Macon railroad. On the afternoon of the 31st* moved with the division in support of the Third Division to the Macon railroad. The Fourteenth Army Corps rested with its left on the railroad. The Second Division was the right division of the corps, and the Second Brigade the right of the division, and the One hundred and

*So in original, but the succeeding account appears to be descriptive of events occurring on September 1.

enty-first Ohio was in the second line on the right of the brigade. bout 4 o'clock we charged the enemy's position. Just as we vanced to the charge the Thirty-fourth Illinois was posted on my ght; to my front and right was the Seventy-eighth Illinois. I as now ordered to leave one-half of my regiment with one-half of e Thirty-fourth Illinois to intrench a position for our protection ould we be driven back. In order to have all the companies rep-sented in the charge I left the rear rank and moved on with the nt. We passed over the enemy's works in our front, when a staff icer from Colonel Mitchell brought me orders to hasten to the ght to the support of the Seventy-eighth Illinois. I moved on uble-quick, by the flank, to the right about 200 yards, through e woods, and found the Seventy-eighth Illinois had possession of a un battery, from which it had driven all of the enemy that it d not either killed or captured. Simultaneous with my arrival e Thirty-fourth Illinois came up. Our arrival was in good time; e enemy had rallied and was coming back upon the Seventy-ghth Illinois (which had already lost largely) in heavy force. But was turned back from this, and another attempt to retake the ns was most severely punished. The guns were captured by the venty-eighth Illinois. The One hundred and twenty-first Ohio d the Thirty-fourth Illinois held the guns and repulsed two des-rate charges of the enemy to retake the battery. The second arge was made about 6 o'clock, and from this time until darkness t an end to the conflict the battle raged fiercely. During the ght the enemy retreated, leaving his dead upon the field, and his unded in and about Jonesborough. He left many arms and couterments scattered over the field. The victory was complete; e enemy had fled in confusion. Cleburne's division, the pride of e Southern army, whose boast had been "they had never been hipped," was whipped and captured, with all their guns, by the d Second Division, from behind their strong line of earth-works. herman's army had struck their center, divided and routed their my, and compelled the evacuation of Atlanta. After collecting e spoils of the victory we returned, and are now in camp near tlanta.

Throughout the long and tedious campaign the officers, non-com-issioned officers, and men of my command have been at their sts and did their duty. I know of no instance during the cam-aign of any part of my command—officers, non-commissioned offi-rs, or privates—failing in the performance of his or their duty. I now of no circumstances so trying or hour so gloomy in the cam-aign (although I have lost in killed and wounded more than one-alf of the armed and equipped men with which I started on the ampaign) as to cause my men to lose hope or fail to have perfect nfidence in our final success. I started with 429 non-commissioned fficers and men, armed and equipped, and 18 commissioned officers. f the officers, 3 were killed on the battle-field on the 27th of June; was mortally wounded and 8 others have been wounded. Of e non-commissioned officers and men, 22 have been killed and 185 ave been wounded, making a total of 218. Two that were wounded the outside ditches of the enemy's works on the 27th of June ere captured and 1 is missing. Among the dead we mourn the allant Maj. John Yager. Absent on duty in Ohio when the cam-aign commenced, he asked to be relieved and hastened to join his giment. His high sense of honor would not permit him to be ab-

sent from his command in the hour of peril and danger. He joined us at Dallas on the 30th of May, and in less than a month, on the 27th of June, at the assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw, at his post on the left of the regiment, cheering on the men, he received three mortal wounds, from which he died before he could be taken from the field. He was a brave man, a true soldier, and loved by the entire command. At the same time and from the same volley the accomplished scholar and soldier, Capt. M. B. Clason, received two mortal wounds, from which he died upon the field, while gallantly leading his company in the charge; also, the young, brave, and dashing Captain Patrick, of Company G, who had before been wounded at Chickamauga and had just been promoted, fell pierced through the heart while cheering and leading on his men. Captain Lloyd, who had just recovered from a most severe wound, with his accustomed determination to overcome all obstacles, and who had pushed up to the very ditches of the enemy with the small remnant of his company, received a mortal wound, afterward promoted major, and since died. The gallantry and bravery of Captain Robinson, of Company I, throughout the campaign entitles him to be specially mentioned. I desire also to acknowledge my many obligations to him for the able assistance he has been to me in the management of the regiment as acting major since the 17th of July, when Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence was taken sick, leaving me without a field officer. The gallantry and bravery also of Capt. D. H. Henderson, of Company K, who was severely wounded in the charge made by the enemy to retake the guns captured in front of Jonesborough.

The following officers also deserve special mention for gallantry: Capt. S. B. Morehouse, Company D; Capt. T. C. Lewis, Company H; Capt. J. J. Irvine, Company B; Capt. C. P. Cavis, Company A; Lieut. A. A. Corrello, Company F; Lieut. M. E. Willoughby, Company G; Lieut. John J. Miller, Company E; Lieut. B. A. Banker, Company C; Lieut. James H. Ball, Company G.

My adjutant, M. H. Lewis, and Surgeon Hill both did their entire duty, and have my thanks. The health of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence has been such the greater part of the campaign as to render him unfit for duty. The instances among the non-commissioned officers and men deserving special notice are too numerous to mention. The gallant conduct of themselves and their fallen comrades on the many hard-contested fields of the campaign has made for them and the regiment names that will live forever.

H. B. BANNING,
Colonel, Commanding 121st Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. J. S. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 140.

Report of Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: Pursuant to directions from division headquarters, of date the 6th instant, I have the honor to report, so far as my information

extends, the operations of this brigade from the 3d day of May, 1864, when it struck tents and broke up camp at Lee and Gordon's Mills, until its arrival at Atlanta, on the 4th day of the present month. Being the fourth brigade commander since the campaign begun, and having served on the corps staff for some time before and up to the 27th of June last, I am compelled to rely chiefly for data upon the necessarily confused memoranda of the different commanders who preceded me.

On the 3d of May last the brigade, composed of the Twenty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Col. Daniel McCook, left Lee and Gordon's Mills on the same day it broke up camp and marched to Ringgold, Ga., where, toward night, it crossed the Chickamauga River and joined the division, then commanded by Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, and bivouacked until the morning of the 5th of May, when the brigade marched out to near Catoosa Springs and again bivouacked until the morning of the 7th, when it marched beyond Tunnel Hill about two miles, part of the time under heavy fire from the enemy's batteries. On the morning of the 8th of May the brigade marched toward and confronted the enemy's skirmishers guarding the entrance to Buzzard Roost Gap. May 9, supported the First Brigade skirmish line. May 10, the brigade lay under the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. In the evening of this day it moved to the front and relieved the First Brigade; Fifty-second Ohio deployed as skirmishers. May 11, remained on the line until dark, at which time it was relieved by a brigade of the Fourth Army Corps. We then moved up the valley about two miles and bivouacked for the night. At daybreak May 13 command marched toward Resaca by way of Snake Creek Gap, reaching the mouth of the gap, after a tiresome march, at about 8 p. m.; continued the march until nearly 2 a. m. next day, when the command halted until daylight; here we took breakfast, and then moved beyond the line of intrenchments toward Resaca, and rested until evening; took up position at night in rear of First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; moved in line next day and confronted the enemy in their works at Resaca; remained thus until the enemy evacuated that place, when this brigade, in connection with the division, was ordered to Rome. The march commenced early, Third Brigade in the rear, with the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois detached as guard for division train; went into camp late at night on left-hand side of Rome road; resumed march next morning at daylight, following the Second Brigade; arrived within two miles of Rome at 5 p. m.; enemy reported to be in their works in force. Colonel McCook immediately disposed the brigade in order of battle as follows: The Twenty-second Indiana and the Eighty-sixth Illinois in the front line, the Fifty-second Ohio and Eighty-fifth Illinois in the second line, with three companies from the Twenty-second Indiana thrown forward as skirmishers. The front line occupied an elevation of ground known as Howe's Hill, with the left resting near Howe's house. The lines were but just formed when the enemy made a vigorous attack upon the Twenty-second Indiana, throwing it in some confusion and pressing its right back about sixty yards, where it rallied behind a rail fence. A part of the Eighty-sixth Illinois in the mean time was pouring a well-directed fire from its right into the enemy's advancing lines. This

had the effect to check them. At the same time the Fifty-second Ohio advanced and relieved the Twenty-second Indiana. By this time it became so dark that but little could be discovered of what was going on; but by cautiously advancing the skirmish line we soon ascertained that the enemy had retreated to their intrenchments. To be prepared for an attack in the morning a light line of works was constructed during the night. During this night the enemy evacuated their works and moved across the Oostenaula River, burning the bridges after them. May 18, early, the Eighty-fifth Illinois crossed and occupied the town. May 19, the entire brigade crossed in newly-constructed pontoons and encamped in the suburbs of the town, where it remained, doing various military duties, until the morning of the 24th of May, when it marched with the division toward Dallas, reaching that place about noon May 26 and took up position about a half mile to the left of town; remained thus until the next morning, when we moved to the mouth of ——— Gap. Here the brigade was placed in single line, with the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois deployed as skirmishers. At about 10 o'clock of the night of the 27th of May the enemy attacked the skirmish line and captured 1 commissioned officer and 14 enlisted men, when a countercharge was made, which resulted in the capture of 2 commissioned officers and 27 enlisted men from the enemy. The officers and enlisted men of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois on this occasion displayed that coolness and bravery so essential to success. The brigade lay in this position several days, holding works.

June 1, it moved to the left and relieved a brigade of the Twenty-third Corps, remaining in this new position, under a constant fire from the enemy, until June 4, when it moved about three miles farther to the left and, with the division, rejoined the corps. The brigade performed the various duties imposed upon it (sometimes skirmishing with the enemy, building fortifications, changing positions, and holding works built by others), but all without taking an active part in any general engagement until the morning of the 27th of June, when it was disposed in order of battle as follows: Eighty-fifth Illinois, commanded by Colonel Dilworth, deployed as skirmishers, with lines of battle composed of—first, the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois; second, the Eighty-sixth Illinois; third, Twenty-second Indiana; fourth, Fifty-second Ohio. These dispositions were made in an open field little more than one-half mile from the works to be stormed. The Second Brigade was formed on the right, and General Harker's brigade, Fourth Corps, on the left. At a few minutes before 9 the command, "Forward!" was given, and responded to by the brave men of the brigade with the will and determination to succeed where success is possible. The movement began at quick time, and continued in this for nearly one-third the distance, when it was changed to double-quick. The lines moved with marked precision until they reached the foot of an abrupt hill, where they encountered a marshy creek lined on either side with shrubs and thickly matted vines. The command relieved itself as rapidly and orderly as possible from this confusion, and, turning its face to the enemy, rushed forward across an open field extending to within fifteen rods of the point of attack; here it entered a skirt of light timber, and from this point also commenced an ascent of the ground. On and up the brave men rushed, with their gallant leader at their head, until some of them reached the base of the en-

y's parapet. Nothing daunted, they struggled to scale the works. their efforts to do this some were knocked down with stones and bs hurled at them by the enemy. Here the gallant Colonel Mc-)k fell, mortally wounded, while present with and cheering his ı on. Shot and stoned down, completely exhausted by the length impetuosity of the charge, the brave men reformed their lines w steps in the rear and partially under the crest of the hill. ile this was being done Col. O. F. Harmon, of the One hundred twenty-fifth Illinois, left the command of the regiment to Major and placed himself at the head of the brigade; but hardly did njoy this command five minutes, when a musket-shot from the ny pierced his heart, and in a few moments his remains were ıe from the field. Col. C. J. Dilworth then assumed command, iing the command of the Eighty-fifth Illinois to Major Rider. ›r adjusting his lines to his satisfaction, he ordered works to be ıtructed, which was hastily done, and the front line of which not exceed sixty yards from the enemy's strong line of works. loss to the brigade in this bloody contest was 410 killed and nded, nearly all of which occurred within the short space of ıty minutes. These casualties fell heaviest upon the One hun- l and twenty-fifth Illinois and Fifty-second Ohio. By 3 p. m. of day the men were well sheltered behind their new lines of works were confronting the enemy as sharpshooters. At 4 o'clock of same day, upon my request to be relieved from duty at corps lquarters, I returned to my regiment and took command of it. m this point forward in my report I am chiefly reliant for infor- ion on the notes and memoranda of Colonel Dilworth, command- brigade. After the confusion of the battle was over, the bri- e was disposed thus: The Eighty-fifth Illinois on the right, ıecting with the Second Brigade; the Twenty-second Indiana on left, connecting with General Harker's brigade; the One hun- l and twenty-fifth Illinois in the center, and the Eighty-sixth ıois and Fifty-second Ohio in reserve, the lines remaining the e until the morning of the 28th, when the One hundred and nty-fifth was relieved by the Eighty-sixth Illinois; that in turn relieved on the morning of the 29th by the Fifty-second Ohio. this day a cessation of hostilities was effected and arrangements le under flag of truce by which the dead between the lines were ıoved or buried. On the 30th a new line of works was con- ıcted within from five to seven rods of the enemy's line. From ; position our sharpshooters did excellent service, many of them ng an invention called the refracting sight. The testimony in or of the use of this sight at short range was abundant. The gade did duty here until morning of the 3d of July, the enemy ing again abandoned their works. We marched through Mari- ; thence in a southwest course about five miles toward Atlanta. halted and encamped here for two nights. On the morning of the of July we advanced again about five miles toward the railroad lge over the Chattahoochee River. Upon our arrival within about e miles of the bridge we came up with the enemy's skirmishers. Third Brigade was put in position in a heavy wood, connecting he left with the Second Brigade. As soon as lines were formed as ordered forward, with the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illi- as skirmishers. The line was at once established and waited support on the right, which was late in arriving. About 5 ck, all things being ready, the line advanced at the double-quick

across open fields and charged the enemy's skirmishers intrenched in the edge of the wood on the opposite side; routing them from these, they drove them in confusion to their main line of works, our line approaching within less than 300 yards. The enemy made three unsuccessful attempts to drive our line back. As soon as it was dark the Eighty-sixth Illinois relieved the skirmish line and by morning were well intrenched. The other regiments of the brigade moved forward to the road and threw up works. The command remained in this position, regiments in their turn doing picket duty, until the morning of the 10th of July, when, a little before daybreak, the bridge over the Chattahoochee River was discovered to be on fire, and, no enemy in our front, Colonel Dilworth was ordered to send out one regiment. He ordered out the Eighty-sixth Illinois, and went with it as far as the river, meeting with no opposition; left two companies at the river as pickets and ordered the remainder to camp. On the afternoon of this day the brigade moved on the Atlanta road and went into camp on the right and within one mile of the railroad bridge, where it remained, doing picket and guard duty, until the morning of the 18th of July, on which day we crossed the Chattahoochee on pontoon bridge at Pace's Ferry, five miles above railroad bridge. On the same day we crossed Nancy's Creek and advanced skirmishers from Twenty-second Indiana as far as Peach Tree Creek, near Howell's Mill. The brigade bivouacked for the night on the Atlanta and Pace's Ferry road. As the 19th of July was an eventful day in the history of this brigade, I choose to incorporate in this report the minutes made by Colonel Dilworth at the time:

> This morning I was ordered to form my lines in rear of skirmish line and push across the Peach Tree Creek. This was done by placing the Fifty-second Ohio in advance, crossing the creek on a log and moving out across the field and on the hill. Here we found an entire brigade of rebels and a portion of another. The balance of our brigade crossed, first, Eighty-fifth Illinois, and went to the assistance of the Fifty-second Ohio on the left, and found a heavy force; next came the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, and moved forward to the crest of the hill; next the Eighty-sixth Illinois, and formed on the left. The Twenty-second Indiana at the same time commenced crossing on our right and connected with the Fifty-second Ohio skirmishers on the right. Word was sent to General Davis for assistance. At the same time information was received that the enemy was drifting to the right. Colonel Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, was ordered to form on the right, which he did at a double-quick, and just reached the top of the hill as the enemy was ready to attack, and, after a fire from the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, the rebels were driven back from the right. That night intrenchments were thrown up and the men remained on the ground getting in the wounded.

The brigade lost in this day's operations 245 killed, wounded, and missing. These losses fell most heavily upon the Fifty-second Ohio, Twenty-second Indiana, and Eighty-fifth Illinois. July 20, found the brigade well fortified, and about noon two sections of Captain Gardner's battery were put into position, and, with the aid of sharpshooters from this and the Second Brigade, they succeeded in driving the enemy from his works. To-day the One hundred and tenth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Topping commanding, reported to the brigade for duty, and was put in the right in line. July 21, Colonel Dilworth was ordered to make a reconnaissance with one regiment to the front. He ordered out the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, and, connected with Colonel Mitchell's brigade on the left and General Morgan's on the right, moved too far to right: found rebels near Moore's house, on the Marietta and Atlanta road,

and came back to camp. July 22, no enemy in our immediate front; moved toward Atlanta to within two and a half miles of the city; heavy firing to our front and left; went into camp at night in reserve. July 23, position unchanged. July 24, relieved a regiment of Baird's division with the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois; remained in this position with a slight change of camp until the morning of the 28th of July; one regiment on outpost duty daily. July 28, in connection with the division, made a reconnaissance to Turner's Ferry; returned late at night to near our old position and went into camp. After this date our duties were various. We built several lines of works, did picket duty, and changed position toward the right frequently until August 4, when we moved to the right and front about three miles and went into position in the evening, connecting with General Baird on the left; One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois in left front line; Twenty-second Indiana in right front line; Eighty-fifth Illinois on picket. On the following morning the picket-line moved nearly three-quarters of a mile to the front and took 15 prisoners, with no loss to us. Main line moved forward, still keeping up the connection with General Baird on the left and also connecting with Colonel Mitchell on the right; took a position near the Sandtown road, One hundred and tenth Illinois on the left and One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois on the right front line. At night four companies of the Fifty-second Ohio relieved the Eighty-fifth Illinois pickets. August 6, brigade in same place and same position; enemy almost constantly shelling our lines. At night seventy-five men from One hundred and tenth Illinois relieved the Fifty-second Ohio on picket. I quote below substantially Colonel Dilworth's minutes of the operations of the brigade on the 7th of August:

> Received orders about 10 o'clock that the division was to swing to the left, and that the movement would commence on the left. About noon went to the lines; saw General Baird, who said he could not advance until evening. As soon as he had gone I received orders that General Morgan had commenced the movement on the right, and for me to conform my movements to Mitchell's. I then went to the right and found Colonel Mitchell had advanced. The skirmish line was advanced, and the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois was ordered forward. The Fifty-second Ohio was ordered up, also the Twenty second Indiana; advanced and connected with Colonel Mitchell on the left and facing northeast. At night Eighty-sixth Illinois relieved One hundred and tenth Illinois on picket.

In gaining this new and important position the brigade was exposed to a galling fire of musketry and artillery from the enemy's lines and with but little chance to us to successfully return the fire. The brigade took possession of and extended its lines across the Sandtown road and, as speedily as possible, erected strong fortifications. The loss to the brigade in this day's operations was 42 officers and men killed and wounded. Nothing of further importance than frequent changes of positions, picket duty, &c., occurred until August 20, upon which day the brigade started at daybreak and marched to the rear lines of the works of the Twenty-third Corps; lay in close column for two or three hours, when orders came to move out. The whole division moved toward the right of our line with this brigade in advance; marched rapidly to the line of the Montgomery railroad at Red Oak; tore up the railroad track and cut the telegraph wire in sight of the rebel cavalry; returned to camp at night after making a march of twenty-two miles, most of the time in a heavy rain. From this time forth the brigade performed its usual share of duties until August 26, when we broke up camp and

launched forth to contribute our remaining efforts to turn the enemy's left and destroy the Macon railroad, the last and only line of transit for his subsistence. By the last day of August it was pretty generally conceded that the enemy would tender us battle as usual on their choice of ground and within their strong fortifications. On this last-named day we marched to and encamped for the night near Turtle Swamp, on the left of the Atlanta and Jonesborough road. On the following morning, early, we left this place, marched across to and down the Rough and Ready and Jonesborough road, toward the latter-named place, to a point about one-half mile south of Flint River. Here the brigade moved to the left in an open field and formed in order of battle as follows: First line, Twenty-second Indiana on the right, seven companies of the Fifty-second Ohio on the left, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois in the center, with three companies of the Fifty-second Ohio deployed as skirmishers; second line, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and One hundred and tenth Illinois. About 2 p. m. the brigade moved by the right flank across a difficult slough and reformed its lines on the crest of the hill on the other side and under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery. From this point we discovered that the enemy were in strong force and well intrenched along the line of the Macon railroad. At about 3 p. m. the line advanced through a thick skirt of woods to an open cornfield, swinging gradually to the right as it advanced down the slope beyond, until our course was nearly south. We passed to within one-fourth mile of the enemy's line of works and engaged with skirmishers while the main line was struggling to cross a swamp at the foot of the slope. As soon as a crossing was effected the enemy's skirmishers were vigorously attacked and driven to their main works. In this valley the first line built temporary works, which it held but a few minutes, when it again moved forward. A part of the Fifty-second Ohio, charging with the Second Brigade, aided in taking a rebel battery in our front. The Twenty-second Indiana and One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois advanced in quick time to the crest of the hill, where they encountered a line of rebel infantry concealed among the growing corn. These two regiments became at once hotly engaged. The contest appeared doubtful for a few minutes and might have turned finally in favor of the enemy but for the success of the Second Brigade on our left. Not one moment was lost in charging the line before these two regiments. The enemy in confusion hastily retreated to their intrenchments, but just in time to find themselves prisoners. After driving the enemy back some 600 or 800 yards to their works on the railroad and in the woods to the west of the railroad, our lines were about being reformed, when Colonel Dilworth, commanding the brigade, received a wound and was carried off the field. As soon as notified of the fact I assumed command and, as rapidly as possible, reformed the line. Going a few rods to the left and rear I met Captain Swift, brigade inspector, coming up with the Eighty-fifth Illinois from second line. This I put to work to turn the rebel works and make them available to us in the event of a counter-assault. Meeting with other members of the brigade staff I directed them to bring up the Eighty-sixth and One hundred and tenth Illinois as rapidly as possible and hold them in readiness for further orders. In the mean time I drew from their former positions the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois and Twenty-second Indiana, to give them some rest. At this juncture Colonel Mitchell represented to me that the enemy were massing in his front

and came back to camp. July 22, no enemy in our immediate front; moved toward Atlanta to within two and a half miles of the city; heavy firing to our front and left; went into camp at night in reserve. July 23, position unchanged. July 24, relieved a regiment of Baird's division with the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois; remained in this position with a slight change of camp until the morning of the 28th of July; one regiment on outpost duty daily. July 28, in connection with the division, made a reconnaissance to Turner's Ferry; returned late at night to near our old position and went into camp. After this date our duties were various. We built several lines of works, did picket duty, and changed position toward the right frequently until August 4, when we moved to the right and front about three miles and went into position in the evening, connecting with General Baird on the left; One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois in left front line; Twenty-second Indiana in right front line; Eighty-fifth Illinois on picket. On the following morning the picket-line moved nearly three-quarters of a mile to the front and took 15 prisoners, with no loss to us. Main line moved forward, still keeping up the connection with General Baird on the left and also connecting with Colonel Mitchell on the right; took a position near the Sandtown road, One hundred and tenth Illinois on the left and One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois on the right front line. At night four companies of the Fifty-second Ohio relieved the Eighty-fifth Illinois pickets. August 6, brigade in same place and same position; enemy almost constantly shelling our lines. At night seventy-five men from One hundred and tenth Illinois relieved the Fifty-second Ohio on picket. I quote below substantially Colonel Dilworth's minutes of the operations of the brigade on the 7th of August:

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In gaining this new and important position the brigade was exposed to a galling fire of musketry and artillery from the enemy's lines and with but little chance to us to successfully return the fire. The brigade took possession of and extended its lines across the Sandtown road and, as speedily as possible, erected strong fortifications. The loss to the brigade in this day's operations was 42 officers and men killed and wounded. Nothing of further importance than frequent changes of positions, picket duty, &c., occurred until August 20, upon which day the brigade started at daybreak and marched to the rear lines of the works of the Twenty-third Corps; lay in close column for two or three hours, when orders came to move out. The whole division moved toward the right of our line with this brigade in advance; marched rapidly to the line of the Montgomery railroad at Red Oak; tore up the railroad track and cut the telegraph wire in sight of the rebel cavalry; returned to camp at night after making a march of twenty-two miles, most of the time in a heavy rain. From this time forth the brigade performed its usual share of duties until August 26, when we broke up camp and

ranks for duty. The brigade met its heaviest loss in the assault on the enemy's works at Kenesaw Mountain. The number has been stated previously. Here every regiment was engaged, and when the contest was hottest the front line could be claimed by no particular regiment, but was made up by the bravest men from all. At Peach Tree Creek the Fifty-second Ohio, commanded by Colonel Clancy, with skirmishers, under command of Major Holmes, did nobly in clearing the heights beyond the creek and enabling the balance of the brigade to cross and form lines free from the enemy's fire. In the same engagement the Eighty-fifth Illinois, commanded by Major Rider, advanced to within a few yards of the enemy's main line, but could not hold their position. The loss to the regiment was heavy, but it behaved manfully. The Twenty-second Indiana, commanded in the early part of this engagement by Major Shea, stood, unsupported, the brunt of a heavy assault, and yielded only as it was overpowered by superior numbers. Major Shea was wounded and the command fell to Captain Snodgrass, under whose charge it has been most of the time since. The conduct of this officer and his command was all that could be asked in the late battle of Jonesborough, and as truly may I say the same of the Fifty-second Ohio, commanded by Major Holmes, in the same engagement, until a wound disabled him, and the command devolved upon Captain Rothacker; also the Eighty-fifth Illinois, commanded by Major Rider until disabled, when the charge of the regiment fell to Captain Griffith; the Eighty-sixth Illinois, commanded part of the time by Lieutenant-Colonel Fahnestock and part of the time by Major Thomas; the One hundred and tenth Illinois, commanded through the entire engagement by Lieutenant-Colonel Topping, and also the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, commanded through the latter part of the engagement by Capt. George W. Cook. I wish to bear testimony to the general good conduct and bravery of the several officers above named and their respective commands. I observed several striking instances of noble courage and true bravery among subordinate officers and enlisted men, but space forbids that I should specially mention them here; the reports from commanders of regiments must suffice.

Captains Anderson, Swift, and Burkhalter, and Lieutenant Tanner, of the brigade staff, are all known to the brigade and appreciated for their coolness and bravery in action. My heartfelt thanks are due to the three last mentioned for the eminent assistance they so cheerfully rendered me during the engagement at Jonesborough on the 1st instant. Captain Anderson, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, while in the discharge of his duties, received a wound just before the command fell to me, thus depriving me of his valuable services.

Our honored dead, of whom from this brigade there are many, have all received a soldier's burial, and their scattered graves mark the meandering course of our march all the way from Resaca to Atlanta. I submit and call your attention to the appended list of casualties; also to the inclosed reports of regimental commanders.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. LANGLEY,
Lieut. Col. 125th Illinois, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

List of casualties in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the campaign in North Georgia, from the 3d of May to the 6th of September, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
85th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	2	40	12	83	3	50	17	173	190
22d Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry	3	40	14	132	.....	42	17	214	231
52d Ohio Volunteer Infantry	2	50	13	154	1	30	16	234	250
86th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	43	4	113	1	14	5	170	175
125th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	7	57	4	115	2	21	13	193	206
110th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	2	1	26	.....	.....	1	28	29
Total	14	232	48	623	7	157	69	1,012	1,081

ADDENDA.

List of casualties in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the campaign, from May 3, 1864, to September 6, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
85th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	2	40	12	87	3	50	17	117	194
86th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	42	4	115	1	14	5	171	176
125th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	7	56	4	117	1	21	12	194	206
52d Ohio Volunteer Infantry	2	49	12	159	1	30	15	238	253
22d Indiana Volunteer Infantry	3	40	14	132	.....	42	17	214	231
110th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	2	1	26	.....	.....	1	28	29
Total	14	229	46	636	6	157	66	1,022	1,089

NOTE.—Discrepancies between the above recapitulation and previous report result from errors discovered in regimental reports.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. LANGLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 141.

Report of Capt. James R. Griffith, Eighty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

SIR: Concerning the operations of my regiment during the recent campaign, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On Tuesday morning, May 3, 1864, the regiment, under command of Col. C. J. Dilworth, marched from Lee and Gordon's Mills in the direction of Ringgold; halted at Ringgold and camped temporarily. The campaign proper opened on the 9th of May, the division to which the Eighty-fifth is attached holding an important posi-

tion in the line. As the army advanced, and without any important event connected with the regiment, we crossed Tunnel Hill, menaced Buzzard Gap, and finally, by a long circuitous march, passed through Snake Creek Gap and took position before Resaca. On the 16th, Resaca evacuated, the regiment moved with the division down the road leading from Snake [Creek] Gap to Rome. Our advance was uninterrupted until we arrived in the vicinity of Rome. A battle occurred on afternoon of May 17, the contest lasting until night-fall. The enemy then retreated across the Oostenaula and burned the bridge. Early on the morning of 18th, the Eighty-fifth leading the column, we followed the retreating enemy, crossing the river as best we could by swimming, on rafts and in canoes. Our flag was hoisted upon the court-house, and rebellious Rome was again under Federal rule. The regiment lay in temporary camp at Rome till May 23; then marching through Dallas, took position about one mile beyond. By a succession of movements we were soon placed near the center of the army. In these movements our hardships were great, owing to long marches, bad roads, and wet weather. The rebel line in the Allatoona Mountains was evacuated June 5. On the 10th we pursued, and he was soon driven till his line rested across Kenesaw Mountain. The position assigned to my regiment was near the base of the mountain. Here the line was often subjected to a most terrific fire from the batteries on the summit. Our position was not changed until the 26th of June. Marching by night we moved about two miles to the right and formed in the rear as reserve. Monday morning, June 27, the necessary orders had been given and the regiment in light marching order moved to the front. Then followed the memorable battle of Kenesaw. The Eighty-fifth was assigned the advance, and at the signal the works were scaled. With a prolonged cheer the line swept across the field in front, driving the enemy from his first works. On the summit of the hill we encountered his main works, which proved too strong. Intrenchments were thrown up in the face of the foe. This position we held till the evacuation of Marietta on the 2d of July. In this action the gallant McCook was mortally wounded, and the command of the brigade devolving upon Colonel Dilworth, Maj. R. G. Rider was left in command of the regiment. Pursuit commenced July 3: the enemy was overtaken on the 4th. July 5, he continued his retreat and we followed. July 9, he again retired from our front, crossed Chattahoochee, and burned the bridge. Marching up the river we crossed July 18, and were assigned a position near the right. Advancing on the 19th, my regiment was supporting the skirmish line; crossed Peach [Tree] Creek about 4 p. m. The hill in front was held by the enemy. My regiment advanced, following the skirmishers; passed the summit of the hill and a small field beyond it. Suddenly a destructive fire was poured into our ranks from the right, and the enemy were soon discovered on our right flank in great numbers. We fell back to the brow of the hill under a terrible cross-fire and waited for support. The enemy evacuated this line night of July 20, and we followed to the defenses around Atlanta. From July 20 to August 5 very little fighting occurred. We were often moved and always to the right, sometimes advancing the lines and building new works, sometimes occupying works vacated by other troops. On the 5th day of August my regiment was deployed as skirmishers; an advance was ordered; we encountered a heavy line of skirmishers strongly intrenched. We charged them, took the works and

nany prisoners. Events to August 26 are unimportant. At 4 a. m. he 27th we evacuated our line of works, moving in a southerly lirection. August 28, we continued our march, crossing the Atlanta nd Montgomery Railroad. 30th and 31st were spent in marching nd countermarching. Thursday morning, September 1, we coninued our march toward the Macon railroad. Late in the day a ine of intrenchments confront us beyond an extensive field. The roops move to the attack. My regiment was in the second line, hence ny loss was less severe. The works were carried and the enemy ompelled to evacuate Jonesborough. Late in the action Major ider, commanding the regiment, was wounded in the head. The ommand then devolved upon myself. Friday morning, September , we entered Jonesborough. September 3, my regiment, with the)ne hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, is placed in charge of a large umber of prisoners. Early Sunday, September 4, we move with the risoners. Joining the remainder of the brigade, we are relieved as uards and placed in rear of train. Continuing the march, we enter tlanta late in the afternoon.

Report of causualties in Eighty-fifth Illinois during the camaign ending September 4, 1864: Commissioned officers—killed, 2; ounded, 12; missing, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 40; wounded, 83; issing, 50. Aggregate loss, 190.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient ervant,

JAS. R. GRIFFITH,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES SWIFT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 142.

Report of Lieut. Col. Allen L. Fahnestock, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the great Georgia campaign, from the time it marched from Lee and Gordon's Mills, May 3, 1864, to the time it arrived in the city of Atlanta, Ga., September 4, 1864:

Early on the morning of the 3d of May, pursuant to orders, I marched my regiment with the brigade to Ringgold, Ga., joining the division at this place. Here I encamped and remained until the 5th of May, when, with the brigade (Col. Dan. McCook commanding), I moved my regiment two miles south of Ringgold and encamped near ——— Church. On the evening of the 6th of May I received orders to be ready to move at daylight. Accordingly, at the appointed time, on the morning of the 7th of May, I moved my regiment with the brigade toward Tunnel Hill. We had moved but a few miles when our skirmishers, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel Clancy commanding), my regiment supporting it, came in contact with the enemy. I was ordered by Colonel McCook to march my regiment in line of battle, my left

resting on the road. In this order I moved forward through a skirt of woods into an open field; the enemy opened with artillery, but fortunately did no damage. The army was detained but a short time. I was ordered to march by the flank. I marched the regiment on the main road south of Tunnel Hill about one mile, and then went into position on the right of the road, my left joining the One hundred and twenty-fifty Illinois (Colonel Harmon), and my right the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. I remained in this position until the morning of the 8th of May, when the whole brigade advanced in front of Buzzard Roost. No change of position was made till the 9th instant, when, with the brigade, I was ordered to move my regiment about one mile to the left to support the First Brigade (General Morgan), one or two regiments of which were deployed as skirmishers. Nothing unusual transpired until the 10th of May, when 2 enlisted men were wounded by sharpshooters. In the evening the Third Brigade (Col. Dan. McCook) relieved the First Brigade (General Morgan), my regiment supporting the skirmishers. Nothing unusual occurred except an incessant fire kept up by the skirmishers on both sides, doing, however, very little damage on our side. On the evening of the 11th of May the brigade was relieved by a brigade of Major-General Stanley's division, of the Fourth Corps (Major-General Howard). I moved my regiment, with the brigade, to the rear and encamped for the night. On the morning of May 12 our connection with Buzzard Roost was severed. A large portion of the army moved to the right through Snake Creek Gap, continuing the march till 3 a. m. of the 13th of May, when we lay down and rested for a few hours. I was ordered to move with the brigade about one mile, where we halted, closed in mass, in which position we remained until evening, when the brigade moved to the left of Resaca, Ga., striking the Dalton road and bivouacking for the night. May 14, I moved with the brigade for the front, and took a position in a field, where I remained closed in mass till about 3 p. m., when the brigade formed in line of battle, under heavy artillery fire, on the right of the Twenty-third Corps, my regiment on the right of the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel Clancy) and on the left of the Eighty-fifth Illinois (Colonel Dilworth). The brigade remained in this position till night and then moved to the right about a half mile, on a hill, and fortified. Nothing unusual transpired until the 15th, 4 men of my regiment were wounded by sharpshooters, whose bullets kept whizzing over our heads continually. In the evening my regiment relieved the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois (Colonel Harmon) on the skirmish line; about midnight the enemy made an attack (or feint rather) to cover their retreat. On the morning of the 16th their works were evacuated, the whole army was put in motion, and, with the old flag in the breeze, moved triumphantly over the country won from the enemy. I marched my regiment, with the brigade, through Resaca, thence to Snake Creek Gap, and thence toward Rome, Ga. May 17, marched to within two miles of Rome, where we met the enemy in force. I formed my regiment in line of battle, the Twenty-second Indiana (Lieutenant-Colonel Wiles) on my left, and balance of brigade in support. In this position we advanced; we soon found the enemy, and a brisk fight ensued. The enemy was routed, and victory was ours. My regiment in this engagement lost 6 men killed and 11 wounded. The loss was light in comparison to the work done. On the following day I marched my regiment with the

ade triumphantly into the city of Rome. To the valor of the hty-sixth Illinois belongs a large share of the honor of having sted from the enemy a very important military point. At Rome mained encamped with the brigade until May 24, when the whole ade resumed its march southward toward Dallas, Ga., where it ved May 26. From this date to June 15 nothing transpired that ild be of any importance in this report. With the exception of nging position, relieving and being relieved on the sirkmish line following up the enemy, who in the mean time had fallen back ort distance, nothing occurred. On the 15th of June six comies of my regiment were deployed as skirmishers, and in advanc the lines 2 men were wounded. On the 16th of June I had ore men wounded on the skirmish line. Nothing very impor- occurred until June 19. The rebels fell back to Kenesaw Moun-, as usual. Our brigade followed them up. On the 21st and 22d une six companies of my regiment were deployed as skirmishers; listed man was killed and 2 wounded; also, 1 man was wounded uarters on the 22d by a shell.

n the 25th of June I moved with the brigade to the right about e miles and remained in camp until the 27th of June. Early on morning I received orders to be ready to move at sunrise, leav- camp and garrison equipage behind. A charge on the rebel ter had been ordered. At about 8 a. m. our gallant and brave col- l (Dan. McCook) formed his brigade, my regiment in the second . The signal guns soon pealed forth their thunder, and in a mo- nt thousands of brave soldiers stood ready to advance on the itorous foe. The charge was gallantly led, but the works proved strong to be carried. In this charge my regiment lost 4 commis- ned officers wounded (Capts. Frank Hitchcock, Company D; ard Vanantwerp, Company E (since dead); Lieut. Samuel T. ers (A), and Lieut. and Adjt. L. J. Dawdy, wounded and cap- d), 27 enlisted men killed, 56 wounded, and 11 captured, all nded except 3. But notwithstanding the rebel works were not ied, the charging column was not repulsed, for it maintained the tion gained and fortified from twenty-five to sixty yards from the l works. My regiment, with the brigade, remained within nty-five yards of the rebel works, keeping up an incessant fire l they fell back, on the night of July 2. During the six days ay so close to the rebel works my regiment lost additional 2 sted men killed and 8 wounded. My regiment again moved on the victorious army after the retreating foe until July 10. He retreated across the Chattahoochee River. Three companies e deployed as skirmishers in pursuing the enemy on the 10th; 1 sted man was wounded. I remained with the brigade on the north of the Chattahoochee River doing picket and other duties till 18th, when we moved to the south side of the river to within about mile of Peach Tree Creek. On the 19th of July my regiment k part in a brisk engagement on Peach Tree Creek, by which we ned a very important position. Casualties, 1 commissioned officer nded (Lieut. William D. Faulkner, Company D), 4 enlisted men ed and 5 wounded. On the 22d, the rebels having again re- ated the army followed them up in front of Atlanta. From this e until the 28th the regiment was engaged in nothing except the al routine of a campaign, such as picketing, &c.

n July 28 it took part with the division in an important recon- ssance on the extreme right of our line, my regiment having four

companies deployed as skirmishers. Nothing unusual transpired until August 5, when again my regiment took part in advancing the lines, meeting with but little resistance. Nothing worthy of note occurred till August 20, when I moved with the brigade around the extreme right of the Twenty-third Corps to the Montgomery railroad, cutting both railroad and telegraph. I returned again with the brigade in the evening and remained in camp till the 27th of August. The casualties of the regiment from the 22d of July to this date were 8 enlisted men wounded.

On the 27th of August I received orders to move my regiment. The whole army apparently was in motion. We kept moving on the right, nothing important transpiring to my regiment until September 1. Early this morning I received orders to move with the brigade to the left. We crossed a valley and the main road from Jonesborough to Atlanta. Here we took the direction of Jonesborough until, in a mile and a half of the town, the order was to charge the rebels. My regiment formed the second line. The column moved forward, under a galling fire of musketry and artillery, three-quarters of a mile, but with unwavering steps moved forward, taking the enemy's works and many prisoners. The loss of the regiment in this brilliant victory is 2 men killed and 13 wounded. I remained in my position (fortified) till next morning, and then was ordered to move to Jonesborough. On the evening of the 3d the brigade started back to Atlanta, with 1,600 prisoners. On the 4th my regiment, with the brigade, arrived safely in Atlanta with the prisoners.

Thus ended most brilliantly a four months' campaign. Almost every day during the whole campaign the regiment has been under fire. For the officers and men of this regiment I must say they have done nobly, and behaved themselves worthy of the great cause in which they are engaged.

Recapitulation of casualties: Commissioned officers—wounded, 4; wounded and captured, 1. Enlisted men—killed, 43; wounded, 113; missing, 14. Aggregate loss, 175.

ALLEN L. FAHNESTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES SWIFT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 143.

Report of Lieut. Col. E. Hibbard Topping, One hundred and tenth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. 110TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: We left McAfee's, March 13, to go to Nashville, Tenn., to guard a wagon train through to the front. Arrived at Nashville, Tenn., March 15, and there remained waiting for the train to be fitted out until May 8, when we started for the front with a train of wagons. May 9, had 1 man wounded by a runaway team. May 11, chased a party of guerrillas near Ferguson's plantation, between Shelbyville and Tullahoma, Tenn. May 26, joined the corps near Dallas, Ga. Continued with the train until June 26, when we were ordered to report with command to division headquarters. Since that time we were part of the time at division headquarters and part of the time with the train until July 20, when we joined the brigade. Our line

were shelled very heavily by the rebels August 5. Very near all the regiment (about ninety men) was on the skirmish line in the advance on the 7th of August. Our loss was 1 enlisted man killed, 16 enlisted men wounded, 3 of whom have since died. Was on the second line of battle in the charge on the 1st of September until near dark, when we were placed on the first line. Loss, 1 enlisted man killed, 1 commissioned officer and 8 enlisted men wounded, besides 1 enlisted man wounded by the explosion of a box of ammunition in the ordnance train.

Total casualties—2 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 26 enlisted men wounded.

E. HIBBARD TOPPING,
Lieutenant Colonel, Comdg. 110th Illinois Infty. Vols.

Capt. CHARLES SWIFT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 144.

Report of Capt. George W. Cook, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 125TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the recent campaign, from its commencement, in May, until its arrival at Atlanta, on the 4th instant:

In order for me to make this report nearly accurate I must depend mainly upon the notes of Col. O. F. Harmon and Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, respectively, commanders of the regiment from the commencement of the campaign until the 1st day of the present month, when the command fell to me. Forming a part of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, this regiment, commanded by Col. O. F. Harmon, numbering 449 effective men, left Lee and Gordon's Mills, Ga., on the 3d day of May last, where it had been doing, in connection with the brigade commanded by Col. Daniel McCook, outpost duty, and marched to Ringgold, where it joined the division then commanded by Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis. After a day or two of rest at the last-named place the forward march was resumed and continued in until we faced the enemy before Buzzard Roost. On the road to this point we skirmished with the retreating foe at different points. At Buzzard Roost we were most of the time during several days actively engaged with the enemy's skirmishers, but lost no men. The regiment participated in the flank movement through Snake Creek Gap, which move gained Buzzard Roost. This march was long and tedious, but was borne by all cheerfully and without complaint. At Resaca we met the enemy and were engaged actively with him. The regiment occupied a temporary line of works immediately in front of and but a few hundred yards from the works of the opposing forces. Here, as in previous instances, every man did his duty, until the flight of the enemy from Resaca, on the night of the 14th [15th] of May, opened on the following morning a new field of labor. An expedition to Rome, Ga., was fitted out for our division, and on the morning of the 15th [16th] the regiment was detailed, with one section of Battery I, Second Illinois Artillery, to command and guard the division supply

and ordnance train, in rear of the marching column of the division to that city. The regiment took no part in the fight at Rome on the 17th; arrived with its important charge on the following day. Remained at Rome doing various duty until the 24th day of May, when the entire division took up its line of march toward Dallas; joined the Army of the Tennessee, to which the division was temporarily attached, near the last-named place on the 26th day of May. The next encounter with the enemy was at Dallas, on the night of the 27th of May, when we were attacked by a superior force while engaged in relieving the Twenty-second Indiana, who were doing picket duty. The enemy succeeded in capturing, owing to the unavoidable unadjusted condition of the lines at the moment, 14 enlisted men and 1 commissioned officer, and wounding 3 others (enlisted men); but this temporary disaster was quickly, though but partially, compensated by the capture of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 25 enlisted men from the enemy. On the following morning the pickets drove the enemy back with a loss of 20 killed and wounded; but 2 men wounded on our side. Until we reached Kenesaw Mountain, on the 27th of June, nothing worthy of note occurred, although we daily faced the foe. At Kenesaw Mountain, on the morning of the 27th of June, the regiment, in connection with the brigade, formed a part of the attacking column that was on that day hurled against the enemy's works. The One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment was the foremost in the brigade. The conflict was short and bloody, and it is painful to record that a repulse to our forces along the entire line was the result. Never fought troops better than on that day, and attention is called to the casualties in this command alone, which were 120 in the short space of twenty minutes, nearly one-half of which were in the list of killed; and also that the brigade rallied within sixty yards of the enemy's works, threw up intrenchments under a heavy fire, and held them until the night of July 3, when the enemy evacuated their lines and retreated toward Atlanta. In the above-mentioned engagement we lost several brave officers and men, chief among whom was the colonel of the regiment, of whom it may not be inappropriate here to remark that a braver soldier or more efficient officer in line of his peculiar duties the Army of the Union does not contain. The command at this point devolved upon Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, who commanded the regiment through the engagement at the Chattahoochee River, July 5, and at Peach Tree Creek, on the 19th of July, in both of which it was actively engaged, and subsequently until, in the midst of the battle of Jonesborough, September 1, when Colonel Dilworth, brigade commander, was wounded and carried off the field, the command of the brigade devolved upon him (Lieutenant-Colonel Langley), and that of the regiment upon myself. During the whole of the engagement at Jonesborough the officers and men behaved with that high courage which marks the soldier fighting in support of a good cause. The regiment, while yet under command of Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, reached the crest of the hill just in front of a rebel battery, engaged the enemy in the open field, and contributed greatly in aiding the Second Brigade, on our left, to scale the enemy's works. Here they fought with the desperation of men determined to win, and they did win, though not until my regiment had lost 1 officer and 3 men killed, 30 enlisted men wounded—some 6 or 8 of them mortally. At dark my regiment was formed in line with the Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and the One hundred and tenth Illinois, when we built a strong line of works. The troops

were marched to Jonesborough and put in temporary camp. The regiment and brigade was ordered to Atlanta, September 4, in charge of nearly 2,000 prisoners, captured in the Jonesborough fight, and went into camp at this place, where it now remains, and it is sincerely hoped that, if the campaign is over, it will remain until, in the opinion of the powers that be, it is needed in the field for active operations. I respectfully submit and herewith transmit a list of casualties in the command since May 3 up to the close of this campaign.

In conclusion I would say in behalf of the officers and enlisted men of this regiment, that they, with few exceptions, most manfully and soldierly, in every engagement in which the regiment has participated, stood up and faced the foe, while many fell dead on the field. It would be difficult to make special mention of names and do ample justice to all and injustice to none. A grateful country will reward them all for their noble services.

The survivors of Kenesaw and subsequent battles can never forget our patriotic dead. Colonel Harmon, Captains Fellows and Lee, and Lieutenant McLean fell at the former place, where duty called them. At Peach Tree Creek, Lieutenant Jones, of Company D, commanding Company B, died as he had lived—a true Christian soldier. Lieutenant White, who so nobly fell at the crossing of the Sandtown road, was loved and respected by all whose good fortune it was to have his acquaintance. Again, at Jonesborough, the daring and faithful Captain Charles fell in the discharge of his immediate duty. So with Sergeant Thralls, who for more than two months had commanded Company B: wounded in the leg during the hottest of the engagement, received his fatal blow from a stray bullet while his wound was being dressed. My confidence in him as a company commander was always firm, because I knew him to be a brave man.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. COOK,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES SWIFT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

List of casualties in the One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry from May 3 to September 6, 1864.

Date.	Place of engagement.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
May 11	Buzzard Roost, Ga	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
May 15	Resaca, Ga	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
May 31	Dallas, Ga	.....	.....	.....	5	1	14
June 27	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	4	50	.....	63	1	6
July 5	Chattahoochee River	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
July 19	Peach Tree Creek, Ga	1	1	.....	3	.....	1
August 5 to 12	Before Atlanta, Ga	1	.....	3	13	.....	.....
September 1	Jonesborough, Ga	1	6	.....	29	.....	.....
	Total	7	57	4	115	2	21

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. COOK,
Captain, Commanding.

No. 145.

Report of Capt. William H. Snodgrass, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND INDIANA VETERAN VOLS.,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteers during the campaign just closed:

On the 6th of May last the regiment, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wiles, left Ringgold, Ga., and on the 7th assisted in driving the enemy from Tunnel Hill. On the 9th, in skirmish at Rocky Face, had 1 man wounded. On the 10th withdrew from Rocky Face and took position at Resaca, where, on 15th, had 3 men wounded on skirmish line. May 16, enemy evacuated Resaca and Second Division marched to Rome, at which place, on 17th, had an engagement with the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Wiles was severely wounded in right arm, Major Shea in throat, and Adjutant Adams slightly in right arm. In addition, there were killed 11 enlisted men, 5 commissioned officers, and 23 enlisted men wounded. On the 18th Captain Taggart succeeded Colonel Wiles in command of the regiment. Occupied Rome on the 19th and remained encamped there till 24th, then marched to Dallas. Placed on skirmish line 27th; lost 3 men killed, 6 wounded, and 2 missing.

June 1, marched to the left and relieved One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana near Liberty Church. On the 5th the enemy evacuated their works. Remained encamped near Acworth till June 10. On 12th Captain Taggart, in consequence of severe illness, was relieved and the undersigned placed in command of the regiment. On skirmish line near Big Shanty on June 14; lost 3 men wounded. On 19th took position in front of Kenesaw Mountain; had 1 man killed. On same line on 23d; had 1 man killed and 1 wounded. On night June 25 changed position to the right, and on 27th participated in assault on enemy's works near Marietta; loss, 1 commissioned officer killed and 2 wounded; enlisted men killed 11, and 33 wounded and 4 missing.

Night of July 2 enemy evacuated their works and the regiment marched in pursuit passing through Marietta and taking position in front of the enemy, who again withdrew on the night of the 4th from his works, and on the 5th our division took position on the north bank of the Chattahoochee River. On the 7th of July had 1 man killed and 4 wounded. On the 12th Major Shea assumed command. Crossed the Chattahoochee on the 18th, and took position on Peach Tree Creek. 19th, skirmished with and charged the enemy, with following loss: 5 killed, 17 wounded, and 35 missing. Among the wounded was Major Shea; left arm amputated. The command devolved upon Captain Taggart. July 23, took position in front of Atlanta. 28th, marched to Kelly's Ford and returned, taking position on left of Sixteenth Corps.

August 7, Captain Taggart again relieved on account of sickness. I again took command of the regiment. Same afternoon charged and took enemy's works with loss of 1 commissioned officer wounded, 4 enlisted men killed, and 13 wounded. Remaining in position till 11th, then moved three miles to right, camping till 20th, when marched to the right eight miles farther and broke the Montgomery railroad, the Twenty-second Regiment in front. Marched back, reoccupied

same camp till 27th, when the army commenced moving to the Macon railroad. August 31, occupied and fortified Lick Skillet road.

September 1, crossed Flint River at 12 m. and took position in front of enemy near Jonesborough. In afternoon participated in charge with Third Brigade; took rebel works, routing enemy, capturing a number of pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners. The Twenty-second lost in this battle 2 commissioned officers killed, 4 wounded; 3 enlisted men killed, 29 wounded, and 1 missing. On the 3d and 4th our brigade returned, in charge of 1,700 prisoners, to Atlanta, which had been occupied by our forces, the enemy surrendering the place on the 2d of September.

In closing this report I must say, with few exceptions, that the officers and men of the Twenty-second have endured the dangers and harpships of this long campaign with that bravery, fortitude, and patience only possessed by heroes and veterans. The losses in killed and wounded attest their bravery and show how gallantly they have acquitted themselves on the various fields of glory. Before recapitulating the aggregate losses I must make honorable mention of the following officers, who, at the times and places specified, behaved with commendable coolness, gallantry, and bravery: At Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, Capt. W. Powers, Adjutant Adams, First Lieutenants Roberts, Marshall, Graves, Gooding, and Ireland; Second Lieutenants Mayfield, Riggs, Lindson, and Moser. In front of Atlanta, August 7, First Lieutenants Gooding, Graves, and Ireland; Second Lieutenants Riggs, Lindson, Runyan, and Moser. At Jonesborough, September 1, Captain Powers, First Lieutenants Gooding, Ireland; Second Lieutenants Riggs, Moser, Lindson, and Runyan, the latter two of whom were killed while bravely leading their men on to victory.

The following enlisted men, for their bravery and heroic conduct, deserve commendation and are recommended for promotion: Sergt. Maj. Elias Downing, Sergts. John Caton, McCune, and Rial, Company F; William H. Golden, B; Sergts. Thomas Jones, H; Tolbert and Corporal Jordan, E.

List of casualties: Commissioned officers—killed, 3; wounded, 14; total, 17. Enlisted men—killed, 40; wounded, 132; missing, 42; total, 214. Aggregate loss, 231.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. SNODGRASS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. CHARLES SWIFT.]

No. 146.

Report of Maj. James T. Holmes, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the campaign now closing:

On the morning of May 3 this regiment, moving with the brigade, left Lee and Gordon's Mills, Ga., and in the evening encamped at Ringgold, Ga. It remained near this point until the morning of the 7th, when, at daylight, with Companies A, B, and F as skirmishers, it headed the column moving by the direct road upon Tunnel Hill, then held by the enemy. The skirmishers struck

the enemy's vedettes at the distance of two miles from Ringgold, and a desultory firing was kept up until within a mile of Tunnel Hill, when a brisk skirmish took place, the enemy's force consisting of 50 to 100 cavalry or mounted infantry. Companies G and H were sent to effect a junction with the skirmish line moving in advance of a column that was following a road on our left. The junction was effected. I was directed by General Davis in person to move my skirmish line by the right flank one-half mile and skirmish the woods toward the point where the rebel battery had opened. The battery had been planted on the road leading through the gap to the right toward Buzzard Roost and near the gap. When the line reached the point I received an order from Colonel McCook to recall the skirmishers, and immediately received one from General Davis to skirmish over the ridge. Before reaching the crest a staff officer from General Palmer directed the line recalled. The result proved dangerous to General Davis and staff, as, riding a short distance beyond where the skirmish line had halted, they were fired upon by a squad of the enemy concealed near by. The regiment remained quartered near the church in Tunnel Hill until the evening of the 9th, when it joined the brigade in front of Buzzard Roost. At dark on the 10th seven companies, under command of Lieut. Col. C. W. Clancy, relieved the skirmishers of our First Brigade on Rocky Face; the three remaining lay with the brigade in reserve. From daylight until dark of the 11th the fire of the enemy was galling upon the skirmishers. At night of the 11th the line was relieved and encamped two miles in rear. Taking up the line of march with the brigade on the morning of the 12th, about daylight of the 13th the regiment reached the mouth of Snake Creek Gap. In the evening, after marching in a zigzag direction for a distance of four or five miles, a position about a mile from the defenses of Resaca was taken up. Early on the morning of the 14th the movement upon the works of the enemy began; during the day the regiment, with the brigade, was supporting the forces engaged in an assault upon the works; at night moved to a ridge a short distance to the right and fortified. The regiment occupied this position until the morning of the 16th, when it moved to the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, at which point knapsacks had been left, and from thence to Rome, at which place it moved in support of the Eighty-sixth Illinois and Twenty-second Indiana during the brief engagement on the evening of the 17th. P. m. of the 18th crossed the Oostenaula and fortified in the suburbs of the city against an anticipated cavalry attack. Encamping in the suburbs the regiment rested until the morning of the 24th at 6 o'clock, when it marched with the brigade toward Dallas, at which place position in line was taken the morning of the 27th. On the night of the 29th the regiment was ordered some distance to the rear and left of the line held by the brigade, to cover an opening between two brigades. Temporary fortifications were thrown up and at daylight the following morning the regiment returned to the line of the brigade. P. m. of the 30th dropped back a mile toward Dallas behind temporary works.

June 1, early in the forenoon, the regiment with the brigade marched to the left and reached its position between Dallas and Acworth in the night, relieving a regiment of the Twenty-third Corps upon the line. From this position constant skirmishing with the enemy from the main works was kept up until the morning of the 4th, when the command was moved two or three miles to the

left into works of the Twentieth Corps. Morning of the 6th moved to the left and encamped near Acworth. At 8 a. m. of June 10 moved toward Kenesaw Mountain. During the gradual approaches to the mountain of the succeeding ten days the regiment threw up intrenchments three times, and Companies I, C, H, and E advanced the skirmish line on the 13th. Companies A, B, F, and G supported the skirmish line of the Eighty-sixth Illinois on the 16th, and advanced the skirmish line on the 18th. On the 21st the regiment threw up works under the mountain. On the 23d the regiment was ordered to support the skirmish line in a contemplated advance to the top of Kenesaw. The advance was not made, and the regiment returned on the 24th. Companies D, I, and C on the skirmish line at the foot of the mountain. Relieved at dusk by the Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when the regiment marched two miles to the right and encamped in rear of the right of the Fourth Corps. June 27, at 7 a. m. the regiment formed the rear line of the brigade, then thrown in column of regiments for an assault upon the enemy's works. The assault was made at 8 a. m., and notwithstanding the withering fire from the enemy's guns and the failure to carry the works, together with the efforts of frightened and wounded men to break through the ranks, the regiment preserved its unity and alignment within thirty yards of the works, when ordered to occupy and intrench a second line about thirty yards in rear of the position it held when the assault ended. The position was intrenched immediately, although the troops were constantly harassed by sharpshooters from the enemy's works.

July 3, the enemy having evacuated their works the night previous, the regiment moved through Marietta and encamped about four miles south-southeast. At dusk on the 4th we occupied works thrown up in front of the enemy by the First Brigade. On the 5th followed the enemy to their last position northwest of the Chattahoochee River and threw up earth-works. On the 8th the regiment was detailed as skirmishers. On the 9th relieved from the skirmish line. On the 10th the regiment encamped near the Chattahoochee, where it remained until the morning of the 18th; crossed the Chattahoochee above Nancy's Creek; crossed Nancy's Creek at noon without opposition, and night intrenched on the northern bank of Peach Tree Creek. In the afternoon of the 19th the regiment, under the personal direction of Colonel Dilworth, commanding brigade, effected the crossing of Peach Tree, and only sheltered from the fire of the enemy by a light strip of undergrowth on each side of the stream. As soon as the entire regiment was on the south side of the creek, Companies A, F, H, B, and K were deployed as skirmishers, as much as possible under cover of the bushes, with instructions to halt when the ridge and houses, from 300 to 500 yards in front, should be carried. At the command the five companies leaped from cover, and, as quickly as men could pass over the distance, regardless of the fire from twice their number of guns, carried the crest with a shout at the success. Lieutenant-Colonel Clancy immediately double-quicked the reserve to the right and rear of the skirmish line on the crest, and began a light work of rails for the purpose of sheltering the reserve. Company A, by his order, was withdrawn from the skirmish line, and Companies F, E, and G sent forward on the right. Both our flanks were without support at this moment. Orders to move the skirmish line forward were sent by the colonel commanding brigade, and as the movement began it was met by the enemy in force, charging back upon the line. The weight of

their first assault struck the center and left of the line, but did not succeed in dislodging us from the houses and the crest, although our loss, in proportion to the number engaged, was severe in killed, wounded, and missing. The second assault, made by at least six rebel regiments, struck and almost completely enveloped the right of the skirmish line and the reserve. The line was driven to the reserve, and the reserve, by the flank fire and the weight of numbers, was forced back to the main line, then formed about fifteen paces in the rear of the reserve. At this moment Lieut. Col. C. W. Clancy, the commanding officer of this regiment from the 1st of May to the 19th of July, was taken prisoner, and with him the records from which this report for the period mentioned would otherwise have been made were lost. The ridge was held and the enemy repulsed. On the 20th the regiment intrenched in rear of the Eighty-sixth and One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois. On the 22d encamped within two miles of Atlanta, on the right of the Marietta road. On the 28th the regiment formed the rear guard of a reconnaissance by the division, in rear of the right flank of the Army of the Tennessee. 29th, formed part of the second line, advancing the right flank of the army. At dusk the regiment was ordered on the skirmish line. On the 30th relieved from skirmish line by Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and moved with the brigade division distance to the right. On the 31st moved on a reconnaissance with the brigade to the right and returned. Moving with the brigade toward the right on the afternoon of the 4th and the morning of the 5th, the regiment threw up intrenchments, under a heavy fire of shells, about 10 a. m. At dusk Companies E, K, G, and B were detailed for skirmish line, and were relieved on the following evening. On the 7th the main line was advanced in full view of the enemy's works and batteries, the latter playing on the troops freely. The position assigned the regiment at this point exposed it to a direct and enfilading fire from both musketry and artillery. Heavy traverses were thrown up and just completed by the night of the 12th, when a change of position was ordered. It had been impossible to work in daylight, hence the length of time required to build such works by men fatigued and harassed, fighting from dawn till eve each day. On the morning of the 13th the regiment was assigned a fortified position on the southern branch of Utoy Creek, and remained in it until 2.30 a. m. of the 19th, Companies A, F, D, and I picketing twenty-four hours mean time. On the 19th moved some two miles toward Sandtown; countermarched, and crossing the branch of Utoy, lay in rear of a portion of the Twenty-third Corps until night, when we returned to camp. On the 20th marched at daylight with the brigade; reached the Montgomery railroad, six miles below East Point, about midday. The regiment was ordered to support the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteers while engaged in destroying the track. At dark reached the camp on Utoy without the loss of a man. On the 23d Companies I, C, H, and E ordered on picket, and relieved on the 24th. On the 27th, at daylight, moved out of our works, crossed Utoy, and at noon took up position facing north-northeast. On the 28th, moving with the brigade, crossed the Montgomery railroad, and encamped. On the 30th moved to the right front, near Rough and Ready, and fortified. On the 31st, in the afternoon, moved to the front a short distance; faced about and moved to the right, in the direction of heavy firing; encamped near the left of the Army of *the Tennessee.*

September 1, moved with the brigade toward Jonesborough, passing through the works of the Seventeenth Corps, and halting. The regiment was ordered to skirmish over a hill in front. The position was occupied by the skirmish Companies A, F, and D, with but little resistance. The remaining seven companies occupied the front line upon the left of the brigade, when formed for the movement upon the enemy's works, and continued to occupy that position in the movement until both the works and guns of the enemy were captured, although men from many regiments of the division became mingled while engaged near the captured works and guns. By one of the casualties of battle the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. Samuel Rothacker soon after the final charge began, and remained with him until the morning of the 2d. On the 2d the regiment encamped at Jonesborough. 3d, at 6 p. m. moved to division hospital and encamped for the night. On the 4th the regiment was ordered in advance of the train by way of Rough and Ready to Atlanta, Ga., which place was reached in the evening. The regiment was detailed as a part of the guard over a brigade of prisoners from the suburbs to the military prison, and on the following morning it was directed to its present camp.

I respectfully submit and herewith transmit a list of casualties in the command since May 3. In the body of my report I have omitted any regular allusion to the casualties in the different actions. The accompanying list I hope will be sufficiently explicit.

Of the officers whom we shall see no more, I can only say they flinched from no known duty, dying like they were, true men and true soldiers. Capt. S. M. Neighbor was mortally wounded at Kenesaw; also Lieuts. Ira H. Pool and D. F. Miser. Capt. P. C. Schneider and Lieut. J. H. Donaldson were killed on the field at Peach Tree. Were I to begin making special mention of the worthy it would be difficult to avoid injustice to some. Alike to officers and men, I can say they did their duty in action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. HOLMES,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES SWIFT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

List of casualties in the Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers from May 3, 1864, to September 6, 1864.

Date.	Place of engagement.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
May 11	Buzzard Roost, Ga	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....
May 15	Resaca, Ga	.....	2	1	6	.....	.....
May 31	Dallas, Ga	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
June 27	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	.....	22	7	76	.....	3
July 19	Peach Tree Creek, Ga	2	17	3	35	1	25
August 5 to 12	Before Atlanta, Ga	.....	5	1	8	...	2
September 1	Jonesborough, Ga	.....	3	1	16	.....	.....
	Total	2	51	13	154	1	30

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. HOLMES,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 147.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Ringgold, Ga., May 2, 1864.

GENERAL: In obedience to your orders I sent General Kilpatrick out this morning upon the Tunnel Hill road. I likewise sent Colonel Van Derveer with his brigade to support him. Before starting I posted General Turchin in front of the gap, with a portion of the Third Brigade, and directing him to take charge of matters here, accompanied the column myself. General Kilpatrick drove the outposts of the enemy without great opposition from their ordinary positions to Tunnel Hill, and he himself immediately reached the crest this side of the village, at Smith's house, which is almost within musket range of the town. From this point he sent back word that the enemy had deployed himself in large force beyond the village and on Tunnel Hill ridge, and asked for the assistance of the infantry, as he might otherwise find it difficult to withdraw his skirmishers, some of whom were dismounted men. I immediately went forward with four regiments, having found it necessary to post three out of the brigade to guard important avenues of approach upon our rear and flanks. Arriving at Smith's house I saw the lines of rebel troops stretching along the ridge for a long distance, and a line in the low ground at its base. Some of these men were on foot, but I suppose them to have been dismounted cavalry. A battery was likewise reported by the signal officer as visible on the ridge. I was informed by the family of my guide, Terrell, that no change had taken place in the rebel force about Tunnel Hill, and that none was known to have taken place at Dalton; on the contrary, that the enemy had been strengthening his works at Buzzard Roost by damming up the creek and otherwise, and apparently intended to stand there. I was satisfied from what I saw that no material portion of any of the enemy's force had been withdrawn, and not feeling authorized to attack so strong a position with four regiments of infantry, I determined to withdraw. The cavalry being at the time collected in masses in the open field, within range of artillery, I hastened to send it to the rear and back to camp, posting a line of infantry in its place. This done, I soon after withdrew with but little molestation. A small party followed my rear guard and exchanged shots with it, but without effect, and the reconnaissance was successfully terminated. I had in all about 10 men wounded; 2, I am told, mortally. The loss of the enemy is not known, but we learned that after the previous reconnaissance 15 wounded rebels were taken to Terrell's house. I was also told that the railroad is still running to Tunnel Hill.

I must commend to the major-general commanding the fine soldierly qualities displayed by both General Kilpatrick and Colonel Van Derveer in my two reconnaissances.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part performed by this division in the campaign which began with the movement of the army from Chattanooga, Tenn., in May last, and terminated with the capture of Atlanta, Ga., on the 1st instant:

On the 22d of February this division marched from Chattanooga, together with the other two divisions of the corps, to Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost Gap, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance of the enemy's position in front of Dalton, and having ascertained by feeling him closely for two days that his army was still there in force, strongly posted and fortified, we withdrew upon the night of the 26th to Ringgold, where this division took post, the remainder of the troops being removed to other points. From February until May the division continued to occupy that place as the extreme advance post of the army. Our pickets and those of the enemy were always in close proximity, and affairs of minor importance between them were of constant occurrence. On two occasions, reconnoitering parties of large force were sent as far as Tunnel Hill, both of which were highly successful, and chiefly useful in inspiring our cavalry with greater confidence in their superiority over that of the enemy. In each of these expeditions Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, whose division of cavalry was placed under my charge, commanded the cavalry, and Col. F. Van Derveer, of the Thirty-fifth Ohio, an infantry brigade. Both of these officers displayed on these occasions the high soldierly qualities for which they are known, energy and boldness, guided by the coolest judgment. During the interval from the 1st to the 6th of May the divisions and corps of the Army of the Cumberland were concentrated about Ringgold, the Army of the Ohio taking a position on our left, and the Army of the Tennessee a line of march passing to our right. My division was at that time constituted as follows:

INFANTRY.

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. B. Turchin commanding:			
11th Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Ogden Street	15	263	278
17th Ohio Volunteers, Col. Durbin Ward	22	569	571
31st Ohio Volunteers, Col. M. B. Walker	26	583	609
89th Ohio Volunteers, Maj. J. H. Jolly	10	211	221
92d Ohio Volunteers, Col. B. D. Fearing	13	310	323
82d Indiana Volunteers, Col. M. C. Hunter	17	252	269
19th Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. A. W. Raffen	15	239	254
24th Illinois Volunteers, Capt. A. Mauff	14	211	225
Total	132	2,618	2,750
Second Brigade, Col. F. Van Derveer, 35th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding:			
2d Minnesota Volunteers, Col. J. George	22	380	402
35th Ohio Volunteers, Maj. J. L. Budd	15	277	292
9th Ohio Volunteers, Col. G. Kammerling	20	380	407
87th Indiana Volunteers, Col. N. Gleason	17	316	333
105th Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. G. T. Perkins	15	337	352
101st Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan	19	359	378
75th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien	23	408	431
Total	131	2,457	2,588
Third Brigade, Col. G. P. Este, 14th Ohio Volunteers, commanding:			
10th Kentucky Volunteers, Col. W. H. Hays	23	343	366
10th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. M. B. Taylor	32	653	685
14th Ohio Volunteers, Maj. J. W. Wilson	36	496	518

INFANTRY—Continued.

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Third Brigade, Col. G. P. Este, 14th Ohio Volunteers, comdg.—Continued.			
18th Kentucky Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. K. Milward	28	454	482
38th Ohio Volunteers, Col. W. A. Choate	25	651	676
74th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. M. Baker	15	380	395
Total	143	2,979	3,122
Total infantry	406	8,054	8,460

ARTILLERY.

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Horses.	Guns.
7th Indiana Battery, First Lieut. O. H. Morgan	4	157	161	100	6
9th Indiana Battery, First Lieut. W. P. Stackhouse	3	144	147	118	6
Total artillery	7	301	308	218	12

NARRATIVE.

May 7, leaving Colonel Este's brigade (the Third) in garrison at Ringgold, the remainder of the division marched on the morning of the 7th to Tunnel Hill. The other two divisions of the corps being in advance, had already brushed away with their advanced guards the pickets of the enemy at that place, and had gone into position when we arrived. This division went into line on the right a little to the south of the village, where it remained during the night. On the morning of the 8th the division moved south three miles upon the Villanow road, so as to form a connection with the corps of Major-General Hooker and at the same time to cover the right flank of Brigadier-General Johnson, who was swinging forward onto the south end of Tunnel Hill ridge. In the afternoon we crossed that ridge and moved up in support of Brigadier-Generals Johnson and Davis, then in front of Buzzard Roost Gap. May 9, 10, and 11, during these days we remained in our position in reserve, no active operations being carried on in our front. May 12, my division, in advance of the corps, marched at daybreak toward the right, to the support of Major-General McPherson, who had passed his army through Snake Creek Gap and had taken position in Sugar Valley, threatening Resaca. Being detained by the Twentieth Corps in advance of me, I did not get into position until after dark. The other divisions of the Fourteenth Corps were behind me, and they were followed by the Twenty-third Corps. May 13, moved forward at noon along with the remainder of the army, and about dark got into position on the left of Brigadier-General Johnson's division, upon a series of steep and difficult hills, covered with a dense wood and undergrowth. Major-General Schofield was somewhere on my left and rear, but not connecting. Brigadier-General Johnson's skirmishers became engaged with those of the enemy, but mine did not come in contact with them.

RESACA.

May 14, having received orders during the night from the major-general commanding the corps to swing forward my entire line along

with that of Brigadier-General Johnson, his right being taken as the pivot, and to push on until the enemy was encountered, I put my troops in motion at daybreak. Colonel Van Derveer was on my right, formed in two lines, and Brigadier-General Turchin on the left, formed in the same manner. My right had moved some three-fourths of a mile, and the direction of our line was about due north and south, facing east, when I received another order from the same source, informing me that Major-General Schofield, whose corps was then in line half a mile to my rear, with his right overlapping nearly the whole of my left brigade, was about to advance and charge the enemy's works, and directing me to move forward with him and assault at the same time. I had not previously known that the enemy had works in our vicinity, nor was I then informed as to their position, their character, or the manner in which the attack was to be made. There was, of course, no time for a reconnaissance by me without neglecting to advance along with Major-General Schofield, as ordered. I had barely time to give the proper instructions to Brigadier-General Turchin on my left, and was communicating the same to the right brigade, when the troops of Brigadier-General Judah, on General Schofield's right, came up with my left. His front line passed through my rear line before mine began to advance, and, thus interlaced, both went forward together. It was subsequently ascertained that the rebel line of works ran along the western slope of a ridge, which extended from near Resaca northward, on the west side of the railroad. A narrow valley, intersected along its length by a boggy creek, separated this from another ridge which lay parallel with and in front of our line. This our troops had to pass. It was covered for a space of nearly half a mile in width by so dense a growth of wood that an individual alone could make his way through it only with difficulty. It was utterly impossible in this thicket for a regiment, much less for a brigade commander, to see and control the two extremities of his command. Yet our lines of battle worked through it and reached the crest overlooking the valley in as much order as could have been expected. From this position the rebel works could be distinctly seen, and could our men have been allowed to halt here, to reform and to readjust their lines, while an examination of the position should be made, better results might have ensued. It would appear that Major-General Schofield's left, in open ground, did not encounter the same difficulties as his right, and, pressing forward, the impulsion was communicated along the line to his right, and carried my left brigade along with it. It was the affair of a moment, and before I could learn (at 300 yards' distance upon the right) of the condition of affairs, it was too late to stop the movement. Descending about 100 feet the almost vertical slope of the ridge, our men emerged into the open valley, and into direct view, at short range, of the rebel works, and immediately received a fire of artillery and musketry. The tried veterans of this division, who had never failed to accomplish anything that was possible, did not falter, but pushed forward until they had reached the creek. Few got beyond this. Many stuck under the miry banks of the stream, and the few isolated groups that got beyond, not being in sufficient force to sustain themselves, were soon driven back. It was at once apparent that this effort had failed and was at an end, and most of the men were withdrawn to the summit of the ridge to be reformed. A few, unable on account of the sharp fire from the rebel works to leave the banks

of the creek, remained there until dark, doing valuable duty as sharpshooters. The movement of the First Brigade, along with Major-General Schofield's troops, had been so sudden, and the distance to go being less, the Second Brigade did not reach the crest of the hill until after the failure of Major-General Schofield's right and my left had become known, and I did not have it advance farther. Our whole line, from the right of the Twentieth Corps to the left of the Twenty-third, continued to occupy this ridge during the afternoon, and, having placed numerous batteries in position, shelled the rebel works with fine effect. The loss which my command sustained in the operations of this day was as follows: Casualties May 14, 1864—killed, 2 officers and 14 enlisted men; wounded, 7 officers and 112 enlisted men; total, 9 officers and 126 enlisted men.

During the day the Third Brigade, with the exception of the Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, which remained to garrison Ringgold, came up and was placed in reserve behind the other brigades. On the morning of the 15th my division was withdrawn from the line and sent to the extreme right of the corps to aid in filling a gap caused by Major-General Hooker being taken out to operate on the left of Major-General Schofield. I there connected on my right with the left of the Fifteenth Corps of the Army of the Tennessee. The position was an important one, and my men worked industriously during the day and following night in advancing and strengthening our works, so as to give more perfect command of those of the enemy in our front. Our skirmishers were during this time hotly engaged with those of the rebels. May 16, during the night the skirmishers in front of my Third Brigade discovered signs of a movement of the enemy, and pressing forward shortly before daybreak, entered his lines and found them evacuated. Together with a party from the First Division of the corps, which advanced about the same time, they pushed on into Resaca and were the first to enter that place, and the first to discover the entire withdrawal of the rebel forces to the south side of the river, Lieutenant-Colonel Wharton, of the Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, in charge of skirmishers from my Third Brigade, being the first officer who entered Resaca. The division was marched into the town and remained there until night to await the construction of bridges on which to cross the Oostenaula in pursuit. At Resaca the Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers was detached from the First Brigade and left in garrison at that place, thus reducing the command by 278 men. It was soon after mustered out of the service. May 17, my wagons having been crossed over during the night, the division passed the river at 3 a. m., and, following closely upon the heels of the Fourth Corps, encamped at night two miles north of Adairsville. The advance guard of Major-General Howard had closed up with the enemy and was skirmishing throughout the afternoon with his rear. May 18, the march was continued as upon the day previous, the enemy resisting strongly to cover the withdrawal of his trains. Passing through Adairsville, my division encamped for the night four miles north of Kingston. May 19, marching through Kingston, I was there informed by Major-General Palmer that the enemy was exhibiting himself in a threatening attitude in our front, and I was ordered to post the division on a range of hills south of the town. This order was duly executed, but later, during the afternoon, other orders were received directing me to move out to the east of the town and go into line on the right of the

Fourth Corps. When I got to the position designated, that corps was already four miles out from the town. My line when formed connected with the right of Brigadier-General Wood, my right resting on the railroad. During the afternoon, previous to my arrival, I was informed that the enemy had displayed quite a formidable line of battle, but before my division reached the ground it had been retired from view. May 20, on this morning the rebel force was found to have again fallen back, having succeeded in passing his trains over the Etowah River at or near the railroad bridge, which was afterward destroyed. Throughout this and the two following days our troops remained in position, fitting themselves with supplies, so as to be able to quit the railroad and move upon the enemy's flank. On the 22d, the Ninth Ohio Regiment, of the Second Brigade, whose term of service had expired, went North for the purpose of being mustered out. At the same time the Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers from the First Brigade, and the Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers from the Third Brigade, were detached and left in garrison at Kingston. The Twenty-fourth Illinois never afterward rejoined the command, as its term of service soon expired. May 23, my division again marched, and, crossing the Etowah at Island Ford, encamped on Euharlee Creek. From this time until the end of the month we remained in rear guarding or escorting trains, generally not far from Burnt Hickory.

June 1, leaving the First Brigade in charge of the trains at Burnt Hickory, I marched to the front with the other two and joined the main army, then going into position on the line running northerly from Dallas toward Acworth, east of Pumpkin Vine Creek. June 2, having relieved a portion of the First Division, Fourteenth Corps, and extended the line to the left, I at once advanced my front to a more commanding position and intrenched. We were then in close proximity to the strongly constructed works of the enemy, my right connecting with the First Division, Fourteenth Corps, and Major-General Schofield operating at a little distance on my left. During the 3d and 4th my men worked constantly, both night and day, advancing our lines by pushing our skirmishers to the front, and then intrenching the troops upon the ground which they had gained. I thus, with trifling loss, drove the rebel skirmishers into their main works and put up batteries within short range of them. June 5, at daybreak, it was discovered that the enemy had withdrawn under the cover of night, abandoning a line of elaborately constructed field-works of great strength. We received no orders to pursue, but remained all day in our position. June 6, we again marched to the front upon the Burnt Hickory and Big Shanty road, and at night I got into line on the left of the Twentieth Corps near Durham's house. Continuing at this point until the morning of the 10th, the First Brigade, relieved from duty with the trains, came up and joined the division. It had lost while away two regiments, the Eleventh Ohio and Twenty-fourth Illinois, by expiration of service. The Tenth Indiana, of the Third Brigade, came up to us about the same time. June 10, this division marched at 6 a. m. in front of the corps, the Army of the Tennessee on our left, moving along the railroad. We took such roads as we could parallel to it, and, after crossing Procter's Creek at the old mill, our advance guard of the Third Brigade soon struck the rebel skirmishers. These were readily driven back, and my line formed upon an eminence in front of Pine Mountain, in full

view of the rebel works upon it and within range of their batteries. Our artillery was at once put in position and kept up an effective cannonade during the afternoon while the Fourth Corps was coming into position on our right. The object in view at this point was to obtain control of the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road. Pine Mountain lying on this road commanded it. June 11, early in the day, the rebel skirmishers were driven back nearer to the base of the mountain, and my lines were advanced, but in the afternoon our whole corps was moved about a mile to the left so as to make room for the Fourth Corps to deploy. In my new position I was on the right of our corps, connecting with the Fourth Corps, our First Division on my left. My line faced toward the south and was located about a mile north of the Marietta and Big Shanty road, fronting the northeast end of Pine Mountain. June 12 and 13, no movement took place upon our portion of the line. June 14, our whole line advanced, and my left reached the Big [Shanty] road, where it intrenched. Directly in front on the south side of the road the strongly built lines of the enemy, stretching from the base of Pine Mountain to the east, were discovered at a few hundred yards' distance. My right, nearer to the mountain, was more strongly resisted, and, although skirmishing hotly throughout the day with heavy loss, did not until dark succeed in dislodging the rebels from their rifle-pits or in gaining the road. June 15, the enemy having discovered that our lines were rapidly enveloping his advanced position of Pine Mountain, abandoned it in the night, and on the morning of the 15th we took possession of that portion of his works. He had only, however, fallen back a short distance to a line of works already constructed, but it enabled the Fourth Corps and the two right divisions of our corps to swing forward a considerable distance. My own division moved about one and a half miles to the vicinity of Smith's house, when it again came upon the pickets in front of the rebel works, and was ordered to intrench and put up batteries. I was connected with the troops of Major-General Howard on my right and with our First Division on my left. June 16 and 17, gradually driving the enemy from the woods and other strong positions held by his advanced parties, I steadily pushed forward my lines and at length established my artillery in positions highly advantageous and commanding.

During this time the practice of our gunners had been skillful and effective. We were again close up to the rebel fortifications, and they were of great strength, constructed with extreme care and everywhere fully garnished with artillery. They were field-works, requiring the slow operations almost of a siege to approach them. June 18, having been instructed by the corps commander that Major-General Howard, with the Fourth Corps, intended to swing forward toward the left, so as to sweep along the enemy's line, I was at the same time ordered to conform to this movement and advance with those troops. My line of march was through a very difficult wood and morass nearly a mile in width, impassable for the artillery. It was, therefore, sent around by the left while the troops worked their way through the woods. Passing this, we came into open ground immediately in front of works of the enemy. The Fourth Corps at the same time came up on my right, and a sharp encounter ensued between our men and the rebels behind their breast-works, but the unceasing and rapid fire of our line kept theirs subdued, and our loss was less than could have been expected. I immediately ordered my men to creep forward as well as they could

and construct a cover for themselves on the crest of the open ground facing directly into the embrasures of the rebel batteries. Having no artillery with me, Capt. Hubert Dilger, of the First Ohio Artillery, belonging to the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, volunteered to bring up his guns, and, placing them upon the line where my men were intrenching, opened fire and maintained them there throughout the afternoon, displaying a splendid courage not often witnessed. The coolness and bravery displayed by my own men exceeds all praise, and by dark they had constructed a line of rifle-pits in open ground confronting the finished works of the enemy and within 500 yards of them. I had obtained a magnificent position and lost 40 men in so doing. June 19, the earliest dawn revealed to us another evacuation and falling back of the rebel army, this time to the lines of Kenesaw Mountain. My division, pursuing, came up in front of the central knob of the mountain, near Kirk's house, and, after a sharp skirmish, got into position close to the base of the mountain. June 20, the lines of the division were rectified and the works for protection strengthened and improved. During the day we lost 30 men, killed and wounded by shells and by sharpshooters firing from the side of the mountain. From this time until the evening of the 26th our position was not materially changed. Under direct fire from the rebel skirmishers no man could expose himself without being a mark for their bullets. They kept our men closely confined to their trenches, and the only variety we had was the constant succession of artillery duels between our batteries and those upon the mountain top, which might be looked for at any time of the day or night. At times these displays assumed a degree of magnificence, as particularly the cannonade from our batteries on the afternoon of the 21st. My average daily loss of men killed and wounded in their camps and behind their works was about 20 men. June 26, the division of Brigadier-General Davis having been sent to the right of the Fourth Corps to unite with a division of that corps in an assault of the enemy's works, I was ordered there likewise to support him, and, being relieved after dark by Brigadier-General Osterhaus' division, of the Army of the Tennessee, I marched at once and by midnight got into bivouac near department headquarters. June 27, at an early hour my division was formed in rear of the assaulting columns of Brigadier-General Davis to support him in case of disaster, and after his repulse went forward into the line on his right, relieving Brigadier-General Geary's division, of the Twentieth Corps, which was next to us upon that side. On the 27th, Col. F. Van Derveer, commanding my Second Brigade, who had long been suffering from disease, was compelled to go North for relief, and turned over the command of the brigade to Col. N. Gleason, of the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, who has since retained it. In losing Colonel Van Derveer, my command, and the service generally, was deprived of one of its most gallant and best officers and most accomplished gentlemen. Always prompt, judicious, and brave, he had distinguished himself on many fields, and his promotion had been strongly urged upon the Government, but unaccountably overlooked. June 28, from this time until the 3d of July the locality of the division was not changed. Our works were at this time so close to those of the enemy that no man on either side dared show his head during the day, and the only advantage which we gained was in the constant pushing forward of our trenches toward theirs, done under the cover of night. To ex-

hibit the changes which had taken place in the division up to this period and its subsequent strength, a new table of effective force is here given, taken from the reports of July 4:

INFANTRY.

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. B. Turchin commanding:			
17th Ohio Volunteers, Col. D. Ward	20	426	
31st Ohio Volunteers, Col. M. B. Walker	20	449	
89th Ohio Volunteers, Col. C. H. Carlton	10	189	
92d Ohio Volunteers, Col. B. D. Fearing	12	274	
82d Indiana Volunteers, Col. M. C. Hunter	14	190	
Total	76	1,528	1,604
Second Brigade, Col. N. Gleason, 87th Indiana, commanding:			
2d Minnesota Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. W. Bishop	19	349	368
35th Ohio Volunteers, Maj. J. L. Budd	15	258	273
105th Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. G. T. Perkins	19	290	309
75th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien	20	352	372
87th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. P. Hammond	15	274	289
101st Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan	24	319	343
Total	112	1,842	1,954
Third Brigade, Col. George P. Este, 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding:			
10th Kentucky Volunteers, Col. W. H. Hays	23	254	277
10th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. M. B. Taylor	22	351	373
14th Ohio Volunteers, Maj. John W. Wilson	15	376	391
38th Ohio Volunteers, Col. W. A. Choate	25	516	541
74th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. M. Baker	19	296	315
Total	104	1,793	1,897
Total Infantry	292	5,163	5,455

ARTILLERY.

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Horses.	Guns.
7th Indiana Battery, First Lieut. O. H. Morgan	4	133	137	60	4
19th Indiana Battery, First Lieut. W. P. Stackhouse	3	134	137	65	4
Total Artillery	7	267	274	125	8

Effective force of division—officers, 299; enlisted men, 5,430; total, 5,729; horses, 125; guns, 8.

July 3, the enemy having again abandoned his works and fallen back during the night, my men entered them before daybreak and were prompt in pursuit, capturing a large number of prisoners. We marched at an early hour, and, passing through Marietta, had advanced about two miles along the right side of the railroad when we came upon a new line of works in which the rebel army had taken position. It was here that the last stand to cover the passage of the trains over the Chattahoochee was made. July 4 was spent in reconnoitering this position. Our troops were pressed close up to the works and a constant skirmish was kept up along our front during the day, but no general assault made. At this point my Second Brigade was detached and sent to Marietta to constitute the garrison of that place. July 5, the enemy, not waiting for an attack, had again given up his laboriously constructed works and retreated to the river during the night. So soon as this was discovered our troops pursued, my division taking a road leading toward Vining's Station and lying a short distance south of the railroad. Prisoners were taken and stragglers picked up almost from the outset, and

some distance before reaching Vining's the head of my column came upon a strong rear guard of the enemy. The Tenth Indiana Volunteers, skirmishing in our front, pressed this party handsomely and vigorously, driving it beyond the road, and the conduct of Col. M. B. Taylor, commanding that regiment on this occasion, is worthy of praise. On reaching the heights overlooking the station a rebel train was discovered moving south beyond the river, and one of my batteries, hastily brought up, shelled it with much apparent effect. My line of march would at this point have led me to cross the railroad and move in the direction of Pace's Ferry, but encountering the head of Brigadier-General Wood's division, of the Fourth Corps, which came down that road and arrived soon after I did, his column, to avoid confusion, was turned to the left toward Pace's Ferry, whilst mine, turning to the right, pursued the railroad. I had marched about one and a half miles along this road, skirmishing lightly, but not strongly resisted, when I came upon the head of our First Division (Fourteenth Army Corps) column, which, taking a shorter road, was coming in on my right and reached the railroad in front of me. These troops immediately abutted upon the strong rebel works on the road, a part of the continuous line constituting the tête-de-pont of the railroad crossing. My troops were then formed, by direction of the major-general commanding the corps, so as to connect with the left of the First Division, and extending back along the line of the railroad. July 6, 7, and 8, during these days, while other portions of the army were working themselves into position, this division remained stationary, the skirmish lines alone keeping up a constant and continuous fire from their pits. July 9, having received orders to push out my skirmishers and feel the enemy for the purpose of developing his position I caused Colonel Este, whose brigade was the most advanced, to deploy a heavy line, and, supporting it by a regiment, directed him to make the advance required. I at the same time was informed that the skirmishers of the First Division on my right would advance with ours, and I directed those of the First Brigade, although more remote from the enemy's works, to keep up their connection with Este's left. Having selected the Tenth Kentucky to support his advance, Colonel Este began his movement at 8 a. m. The more advanced pickets of the enemy were readily driven back and our men gained some hundreds of yards distance to the front. They came, however, upon a very heavy line posted in strong pits, and these supported by heavy reserves. The troops on the right had at the same time gained a portion of the rebel works, but were almost immediately driven back, and the enemy then pushed out in superior force upon my men and compelled them to retire almost to their original position. The arrival of another regiment again gave us the command of the position, and the rebels fell back to their pits; but as their presence in considerable force, both in their works and in front on their skirmish line, had been ascertained, a second advance was not ordered. In this little fight, which was brief but severe, we lost 4 men killed and 19 wounded. Colonel Este, who commanded the line in person, was severely bruised by a bullet and narrowly escaped losing his leg. He displayed the utmost bravery, as did the officers and men generally who were engaged. In the afternoon I advanced my whole line and intrenched it, and the Fourth Corps connected with me on the left. July 10, the passage of the river some miles above having been at length effected by the Twenty-third Corps, the

last of the rebels were withdrawn to the south bank during the previous night and the bridges were burned. Major-General Howard then moved his troops to the support of the Twenty-third Corps, and my division replaced him in his position at Pace's Ferry. I moved into this position before night. July 11, from this date until the 17th my command remained stationary, picketing the river-bank. In the interval the Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteers, assigned by Major-General Thomas to my First Brigade, came up and joined the command. The Second Brigade likewise came forward from Marietta, leaving only the Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers at that place, and rejoined the division. In the same interval also Brigadier-General Turchin was compelled to go North for the benefit of his health, and the command of the brigade devolved upon Col. M. B. Walker, Thirty-first Ohio, who has retained it until this time. July 17, pontoon bridges having been completed at Pace's Ferry, and the Fourth Corps from above having cleared the opposite shore, we crossed the river, the First and Second Divisions preceding mine. July 18, the corps advanced, passing Nancy's Creek at Kyle's Ferry, and encamped at night with our advance at Howell's Mill, on Peach Tree Creek, the Twentieth Corps being a little above us on our left. July 19, most of the day was spent in reconnoitering the creek, which was deep, and, the bridges being destroyed, the passage was difficult. In front of Howell's Mill, the point occupied by the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, the crossing was strongly disputed, and the character of the ground admitted of such easy defense that to have forced a passage must have been hazardous and attended with much loss. In the afternoon, however, the Second Division succeeded in getting over lower down, and I, being in reserve, sent my First Brigade to cross with it. I had at first been directed by Major-General Thomas to cross my division at that place, but on going there and finding it occupied by Brigadier-General Davis, the order was modified by the corps commander, and a single one of my brigades sent to support him. This brigade, having crossed, got into position about dark, after a brisk skirmish on the left of the Second Division. The Twentieth Corps, higher up the stream, had likewise got over during the afternoon, and this doubtless induced the force in front of Brigadier-General Johnson to retire. As soon as it had done so I was ordered with my Second and Third Brigades to pass to the front of him and cross at the mill. I began the movement soon after dark, being obliged in the first place to build a temporary bridge, and by midnight had the two brigades well intrenched upon the heights on the south side of the creek. July 20, at daylight Brigadier-General Johnson's division crossed over and went into position on my left; it also made a connection with the Twentieth Corps on the other flank. I at the same time moved forward my Third Brigade, and forming it on the left of the First, which had crossed with the command of Brigadier-General Davis, pushed the two out and took possession of an important range of wooded hills half a mile to the front of my first location. As these troops went into position, and, indeed, throughout the day, they were subjected to a very galling fire from rebel batteries which were posted beyond the ridge and out of our reach. To enable these two brigades to make a still farther advance I posted my two batteries at a point on Brigadier-General Johnson's front, from which they would have a *cross*-fire upon the wooded ground over which the troops must pass.

e batteries had gone into position, but had not opened fire, when
› great assault made that day upon the Twentieth Corps and the
·st Division of our corps took place, and they did good service in
ing to repel that attack. No part of the rebel assaulting columns
ched my lines, but throughout the whole attack and until dark my
ops were subjected to an artillery fire as constant and as terrible
any that I have ever witnessed, and the loss in the division from
s cause and upon the skirmish line was considerable. Through-
; the whole both my officers and my men behaved themselves with
egree of coolness and heroism highly commendable and showing
ım to be veteran soldiers. (July 21, about this time the batteries
re relieved from duty with the division and ordered to report to
ps headquarters.) July 21, after a hot skirmish of some hours,
· lines were again moved forward nearly a mile, established, and
renched at a short distance from the works of the enemy, in a
ıition so advantageous and commanding that it must have con-
buted largely to compelling him to retire. July 22, during the
;ht previous the rebel army fell back finally from our front into
› works about Atlanta, and my division, marching forward until it
ne to the Marietta and Atlanta road, followed it until it struck the
lroad two miles from the city. We there came up with the First
vision, Fourteenth Corps, whose advance guard was then skir-
shing close up to the line of works surrounding that place. The
rentieth Corps was immediately to the left, and the Army of the
nnessee some miles to the eastward on the Augusta railroad. I
mediately received orders from Major-General Thomas to move to
› south along the west side of the town until I came to the inter-
:tion of the Atlanta and Turner's Ferry road with that leading
›m White Hall to the latter place, and there to post my command.
ıis point was reached without opposition, and my troops were put
position under the supervision of the department commander,
ıo had come to that place. The Second Division on arriving
:med on my right a little retired, and all of our troops intrenched
›mselves during the afternoon, so as to be covered while within
mp from the shells and sharpshooters of the enemy. It was at
is time that the great battle with the Army of the Tennessee, in
ıich the gallant McPherson was killed, took place, and we waited
xiously, expecting orders to take part in it. July 23, from this
te until the 3d of August the general location of the division was
t changed. A constant and venomous skirmish was kept up be-
een the pickets on both sides, and our lines were so close that our
›n in camp were at any moment that they exposed themselves liable
be picked off by the enemy's riflemen. Our batteries and those upon
› rebel forts kept up an unceasing exchange of compliments, so
at our daily loss in killed and wounded in camp was not inconsid-
ıble. Numerous 20-pounder shells, and shells of sixty-four pounds'
ight from the "old 32-pounder rifle," came regularly into our
mps, a weight of metal entirely out of proportion to our light
ld pieces. While in this position two regiments of the First Bri-
de, the Eighty-second Indiana and the Twenty-third Missouri,
ove the enemy, after sharp skirmishing, from some wooded
ights on our right and in front, which they fortified and held
til turned over to the Second Division. These hills were not
›perly in our front, but, in the hands of the enemy, were annoy-
ş to us, and the regiments deserve honorable mention for this
·vice. On the 27th the Army of the Tennessee passed around our

rear and took position on our right, and on the 28th was attacked by the rebel army in force, making one of the chief battles of the campaign. A single change in the strength of my command took place at that time—the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, being ordered to Vining's Station, on August 3, never afterward returned, being mustered out at that point.

August 3, the Fourteenth Army Corps, having received orders to move to the extreme right of the army, with the view of forming a column of support upon the right flank of Major-General Schofield's command, to protect, cover, and sustain him in certain offensive operations which he proposed to carry into execution, marched on this morning. My division, in rear of the other two, came up with them already encamped about two miles to the north of Utoy Creek, and passing through them and also through the lines of Brigadier-General Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, the head of my column came up to the creek near an old mill. On the way I was informed that Brigadier-General Hascall's division, of the same corps, was about to cross the stream, and I was ordered to move my column so as to cover his right flank. When I arrived at his position he had already gotten over and with but little resistance, and was establishing his line on the first range of open hills to the left of the road. It was then about 5 p. m., when, meeting Major-General Sherman, I was ordered by him to put my division in line on Brigadier-General Hascall's right, but to throw back my own right so as to rest on the creek. This order was at once carried into execution, yet it was quite dark before all the troops got into position. My line taking the highest ground stretched along the road for the length of a brigade beyond Brigadier-General Hascall, and then bent to the rear. Its length was so great that I was required to put nearly all my troops in a single line, while the division just formed on my left was compactly formed and held a brigade in reserve. This disposition I thought strange, since I had been sent out simply to support another division while it performed a certain work. August 4, in the morning, my lines were rectified so as to conform better to the ground, the batteries were put in position, and the works thrown up during the night strengthened. About mid-day, as no movement of the troops on my left seemed to be in preparation, although I was told that an advance was contemplated, I reported in person at the headquarters of the corps two miles back of the creek, and while there I saw the First and Second Divisions of the corps just moving out and passing toward the front. I then returned to my command, and soon after received a written order from Major-General Palmer directing me to advance my right with a view to gaining the high ground on my right front, and informing me that Brigadier-General Morgan would cross the creek on my right and support the movement. It also stated that this movement was intended as a preliminary to an advance upon the enemy's works, should that be judged expedient or ordered, and for which I would be expected to furnish the assaulting column. It further directed me to push out my skirmishers and begin the movement as soon as Brigadier-General Morgan should begin crossing. A little later I received another written order, also from Major-General Palmer, stating that it was intended that I should push out with Brigadier-General Hascall as far as practicable and reconnoiter the enemy's works, and directing me to attack in column if the works could be carried. The first part of these instructions had

already been carried out before the order was received, for I had, the night previous, taken possession of all the high ground in that vicinity, and it only remained for me to await the other contingencies—the arrival of Brigadier-General Morgan or the advance of Brigadier-General Hascall. I had made full preparations, and was awaiting accordingly, when, about 4 p. m., Major-General Palmer came up in person and asked me if my brigade was ready for the reconnaissance. I replied that no special mention had been made of sending out a brigade on that duty, and asked if he wished me to send one. He replied that he did, and I at once detailed Colonel Gleason's brigade for that purpose. The brigade was formed in the shortest possible time in two lines, with a strong skirmishing party in front, and at once moved out. The operation was vigorously conducted and two lines of skirmish pits captured. The party kept on until the location and character of the rebel main line was fully developed and a heavy fire of artillery and musketry drawn from it. This accomplished, and no movement whatever of the troops on our left having been made, and no tidings received of Brigadier-General Morgan, I at dark directed Colonel Gleason to bring his men back to their works, leaving his skirmishers in the first pits. Colonel Gleason and his officers and men deserve the highest praise for the manner in which this affair was conducted. They brought in 25 prisoners, and the brigade sustained a loss of 26 in killed and wounded.

August 5, at 4.30 o'clock in the morning, I received, directly from Major-General Schofield, commanding the Twenty-third Army Corps, an order prescribing movements for the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Corps upon that day, embracing operations proposed for this division, and I at once wrote a note to him stating that I knew of no authority under which he could assume to give orders to my division, which belonged to the Army of the Cumberland, but informing him that I would communicate his wishes to my commanding officer. As the order of Major-General Schofield detailed at length operations for all the troops acting on the right of the army, and being always anxious to perform my part in whatever may be calculated to promote the success of our arms, I immediately went to my troops to prepare them for the execution of the orders in case they should receive the proper sanction of my commander, or to be in readiness to co-operate, on my own responsibility, in any movement which the troops near me might undertake. The order from Major-General Schofield, alluded to above, directed me to move at 6 a. m., to push forward my whole line, conforming it to the direction of that of the enemy, and, driving in his skirmishers, to press on until I had drawn the fire of his line. The Second Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Morgan, was directed to support my right in the movement and, if possible, to prolong my line when formed. I was also directed to move without reference to my connection with Brigadier-General Hascall, as Brigadier-General Cox would stand ready to fill any interval between us. It was 4.30 a. m. when I gave notice to Major-General Schofield that I did not recognize his authority, and both his headquarters and those of our corps were within a mile of mine, yet it was not until 6.30 a. m. that he wrote me another note, saying that my corps commander would communicate the order to me properly, and at about 7 a. m. notice was given me that the corps would act during the day under the direction of Major-General Schofield. About that same time I

found the head of Brigadier-General Cox's column well closed up in rear of my left, but I was informed that Brigadier-General Hascall would make no movement during the day, as his lines were already so close to those of the enemy that a farther advance was not possible. When I did finally receive authentic orders from my commanding officer for a movement I had not yet heard from Brigadier-General Morgan, who was to move on my right flank. I did not know how far below us he had crossed the creek, nor how far distant he might be, but convinced from my experience of the day before that, if anything was to be accomplished, I must act independently of connections, taking care of my own flanks, I instructed my officers accordingly. The reconnaissance of the night previous had made us thoroughly acquainted with the ground we were to pass over, as well as with the position which we wished to take up, and it took but a short time to prepare for the move. A doubly strong skirmish line was thrown out from each brigade, supported by heavy reserves, and the troops were prepared to follow. A perfect understanding was then established between the officers along the line, and at a signal given about 8 o'clock the skirmishers dashed forward. The more distant rifle-pits, which had been taken in the evening before, but not held by us, had been reoccupied by a largely increased force, and much strengthened, with orders to the rebel officers in charge to hold them to the last extremity. This order, by keeping them there, enabled us to take more prisoners than we would otherwise have done. Our men were met by a very heavy fire, but pushed on so rapidly that the struggle was of short duration, and a few minutes put us in possession of all the ground up to within short musket-range of the rebel main works. With the capture of the rebel skirmish line the forward movement of my troops was brought to an end, but their exposure to the fire of the main works did not cease. The regiments being brought up to take position and intrench themselves upon the new line were subjected throughout the day to a galling musketry fire from the rebel main works, as well as from his batteries, from which our loss was considerable. In the very handsome charge of the skirmish line Capt. Michael Stone, of the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteers, commanded the skirmishers of the First Brigade; Maj. R. C. Sabin, Eighty-seventh Indiana, those of the Second Brigade, and Maj. William Irving, Thirty-eighth Ohio, those of the Third Brigade, and deserve special mention for their gallantry. Maj. William Irving was wounded in the leg, which has since been amputated, and a little later in the day the brave Lieut. Col. Myron Baker, commanding the Seventy-fourth Indiana, was shot dead whilst putting his regiment in the line. My casualties amounted in all to 5 officers and 78 enlisted men killed and wounded, whilst we captured about 140 prisoners. All engaged in this affair, both officers and men, behaved as handsomely as men could do, and are deserving of the highest praise. When I first got into position the Second Division had not yet come up, and my two right regiments were refused so as to cover that flank; but later, when those troops did arrive, all were brought up on the same line. Whilst I was making my advance, and throughout the day and until dark, no movement was made by the troops of the Twenty-third Corps on my left, although the line of rebel rifle-pits captured by my men extended along Brigadier-General Hascall's front, and could have been carried easily by a charge simultaneously with mine. They were the same pits which were taken two days

ater by the troops of our First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. August 6, about daybreak in the morning the troops of the Twenty-third Army Corps were withdrawn from my left to be transferred to the extreme right, and were replaced by the First Division of our corps, commanded by Brigadier-General King. The operations of the two corps for that day again were detailed and promulgated in a lengthy order from Major-General Schofield, issued the night previous, but as the part to be performed by my division was dependent upon the movements of Brigadier-Generals Cox and Hascall, who were expected to turn the enemy's left flank or to break through his line in the vicinity of the Sandtown road, and as those movements did not appear to be carried into execution, my men remained in their works. It was on the same day that Major-General Palmer relinquished the command of the Fourteenth Corps and turned it over to Brigadier-General Johnson. August 7, the First Division having made arrangements to push out and take the skirmish pits of the enemy, corresponding with those captured by my men on the 5th, I ordered a strong demonstration along my whole line to aid them. In some places my works were so close to those of the rebels that the men could not go out of them, but in others the skirmishers were pressed out strongly and a sharp encounter of some duration ensued. It ended in my advancing my left regiments some 200 yards, and those on the right, which had been retired, came up on line with the others. Brigadier-General Morgan moved forward at the same time and our divisions joined near the junction of the Sandtown and Lick Skillet roads. In the operations of that day I lost 66 men killed and wounded. The loss in the First Division was of course heavy, but it gained both prisoners and an advanced position. I have been thus minute and circumstantial in my narrative of events since coming in contact with the Twenty-third Army Corps, inasmuch as complaint was made to the major-general commanding the Department of the Cumberland that the Fourteenth Corps had failed to accomplish its portion of the work marked out, when, in point of fact, every advantage of any kind that was gained from the time we moved to the right up to the 8th of August was achieved by the Fourteenth Corps. August 8, from this date until the 26th the general position and disposition of my troops was not changed. The necessary location of our camps was such that they were constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, and there were few points at which a man could show himself without the risk of being shot. On certain portions of the line a temporary truce would be arranged with the troops that chanced to be in front, whilst at others a vicious skirmish would be kept up, and for days the men would be imprisoned in their trenches, not daring to show their heads above the parapet, and this varied by the fire of artillery or more active demonstrations begun by one or the other party. In this passive condition, with no operations on hand, our daily reports presented not unfrequently a list of 10, 20, or 30 casualties, and the long continuance of the confinement and privation were extremely trying, yet the men bore all with a degree of cheerfulness, patience, and heroism that can find its reward only in the consciousness of duty well performed and of devotion to the holy cause in which they were engaged. During our long stay in such close proximity to the enemy, deserters from their lines, chiefly from Alabama regiments, came in constantly and in large numbers. They finally became so numerous that the most strenuous means were *resorted to by the rebel* officers to prevent them.

On the 22d of August Brigadier-General Davis, having received the brevet of major-general, and been assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Corps, relieved Brigadier-General Johnson, who was transferred out of the corps. August 26, a general movement of the entire army to the right, by which we were to break off from our railroad communications and throw ourselves upon the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, having been decided upon, the Fourth and Twentieth Corps had already been withdrawn from before the city, and on the night of the 26th the Fourteenth Corps and the Army of the Tennessee were also to withdraw and pass to the right, going in rear of the Twenty-third Corps, and of the Fourth Corps, then in position on the right of the former. The operation of withdrawing from such close proximity to the enemy was one of much delicacy. At 8 p. m. the Army of the Tennessee and the First Division of our (Fourteenth) corps drew out and began the march, leaving my division on the extreme left. I should have marched immediately after them, but for delays and detentions caused by the trains of other commands and the artillery, I did not feel authorized to quit my position until nearly 3 o'clock. The enemy was doubtless apprised by the noise of our trains and artillery that some movement was taking place, and opened upon us from his batteries, but beyond this we were not disturbed, and withdrew most successfully. August 27, arriving at the left of the Twenty-third Corps, our troops were formed upon it, facing to the north to cover the further withdrawal and arrangement of the trains, and we remained in that position until the following morning. August 28, we again marched, my division following the Second, which formed the head of the column. The advance guard of that division had some little skirmishing, which did not delay our march, and in the afternoon we went into position near Red Oak Station, on the West Point railroad. We formed line south of the road, Brigadier-General Morgan on my right, and Brigadier-General Carlin, commanding the First Division, on my left, reaching to the railroad. The Fourth Corps prolonged our line, and was north of the road. August 29, the army remained stationary, and the troops were employed in destroying the railroad, in making reconnaissances, and in cutting roads. August 30, we moved on in a southeasterly direction, and reaching the Rough and Ready and Fayette road at Couch's house, took position there for the night. The Army of the Tennessee was a few miles distant on the right; the Fourth Corps connected with the Fourteenth on the left, and the Twenty-third Corps was still farther to the left, toward Rough and Ready. August 31, having heard trains of the enemy during the night moving south along our front, our skirmishers pushed out and at daybreak discovered them, although at a considerable distance, still moving in that direction. They were on a road to the east of Flint River. As soon as this was reported to me I sent forward a battery, supported by Colonel Walker's brigade, and opened a fire of shell upon the wagons, which compelled them to turn back and quit the road. A reconnoitering party from this brigade was then pushed forward about two miles, crossing Flint River, and until it reached the Rough and Ready and Jonesborough road near Smith's, and immediately after the entire division, with Colonel Mitchell's brigade, of the Second Division, ordered to report to me, were brought up and posted at this point. As soon as our troops had secured themselves in this position, about 4 p. m., I detailed Colonel Carlton's regiment, of the First Brigade, together with large parties from each of the

other two brigades, and sent them forward with orders to reach the Macon railroad, if possible, and if they were able, to hold themselves upon it. The party struck that road at Morrow's, or Chapman's, Station, a point four miles from Jonesborough, seven miles from Rough and Ready, and about two and a half miles from our position. The road was reached about 6 p. m., and a considerable party of rebel cavalry encountered there, and, as the nature of the country admitted readily of our men being cut off from the division, Colonel Carlton, after destroying three cars which he had captured, fell back some quarter of a mile to higher ground on the edge of the woods. As soon as I learned of this success and that the railroad was so remote from the rest of our troops, I sent out Colonel Gleason's brigade to occupy a ridge nearly a mile in our front, and detached three other regiments to strengthen the party on the railroad. The whole of this detachment being then under the command of Colonel Hunter, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers, the senior officer, he again moved it up to the road, and after putting up a defensive work, which occupied most of the night, he set his men to work to take up the track. It was not until late that I learned that the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps had also reached the railroad near Rough and Ready, and were there intrenching. My little party moved out independent of every one else, and, although opposed and constantly menaced by the rebel cavalry, struck the road some miles in advance of any other. Colonel Hunter and his officers and men deserve much credit for their enterprise and determination.

September 1, about 8 a. m. I received notice that the Fourteenth Corps would be concentrated at my position on the Jonesborough road, to move by it toward that place, whilst the Fourth Corps would move simultaneously along the railroad, I being also directed to withdraw my men from it so as to be ready for the movement. Brigadier-General Carlin's division coming in from the rear, took the advance along the road, and was followed by that of Brigadier-General Morgan. Whilst waiting for these troops to stretch out upon the road my party from the railroad came in, but it was not until 12 m. that the road was clear for me to march.

BATTLE OF JONESBOROUGH.

On arriving near the creek, two miles north of Jonesborough, I met Major-General Thomas, and was informed that Brigadier-General Morgan had already formed beyond the creek, connecting with the left of the Army of the Tennessee, that Brigadier-General Carlin had also crossed, and was forming to the left of Brigadier-General Morgan, and I was expected to go into line on the left of Carlin. Morgan's skirmishers were then engaged with those of the enemy, but Carlin's had not yet struck them. I at once turned to the left, leaving the high road, to march toward my position, and as the head of my column passed the creek, I met one of my staff officers, whom I had sent out in advance, bringing orders from General Davis. He directed me to post my division in rear of an interval between Brigadier-Generals Morgan and Carlin, through which he was fearful that the enemy would pass, and the precise ground on which it was desired that I should form was pointed out. General Davis, coming up immediately after, confirmed the correctness of the disposition. Before, however, this order could be executed, I received another, directing this division to form on Brigadier-General Carlin and pro-

long his line to the left. My column was at once turned in that direction, and I rode forward along the intrenchments which Brigadier-General Carlin's men had thrown up to find the point at which my right would rest. Finding this point I also found that division just put in motion, marching toward the right and front, and I followed a short distance to discover the direction which I would have to take, and the best route for getting into position. My column followed closely in rear of the First Division, and by the time that it had become stationary, and was formed, was close up in rear of the left flank. Not one moment was lost by this division, for at the very moment that the point where it was to rest became determined it was on the spot. Brigadier-General Carlin's left reached just to the railroad, and then joined the head of Major-General Stanley's column, the Fourth Corps, which had arrived. I accordingly caused my troops to be massed in rear of Brigadier-General Carlin's left. Having seen Major-General Stanley, and finding that he was willing to make way for me, and understanding it to be the intention of Major-General Thomas' order that our line should be prolonged beyond the railroad in case it should reach that far, I rode forward to examine the ground. I passed along the east side of the road some distance beyond our lines without meeting with opposition, and, having discovered an advantageous position, was about to bring my division up to it. I had given the order, and the troops were about to march, when I received contrary instructions requiring me to hold my division west of the road as a reserve to support the other two. Soon after that, at near 4 o'clock, Brigadier-General Carlin's line moved forward and, by direction of General Davis, I moved Colonel Este's brigade in line of battle behind General Carlin's left brigade, the left flank of both keeping along the railroad. My other two brigades moved in column on the road leading along the right of the railway. The deployed lines of my Third Brigade had to work their way through a thick wood, nearly a third of a mile in width, before reaching the open ground stretching in front of the wood in which were the rebel works, and having put this brigade in motion, I moved forward with the other two. On reaching a cabin beyond the woods, marked on the accompanying map,* I met General Davis, who informed me that he had sent Colonel Este's brigade, which came up in advance of me, to support the right brigade of Brigadier-General Carlin, which had been severely handled in an attempt to advance upon the rebel works. A staff officer arriving at the same moment with a message from Brigadier-General Carlin created the impression that there was some misunderstanding of their respective relations between that officer and Colonel Este, whereupon General Davis sent word to Colonel Este that he was to report to General Carlin and be subject to his orders. Fearful that some ill result might arise should the orders still not be understood, and notwithstanding that the brigade was thus placed under the control of another division commander, I volunteered to go myself and give personal supervision to the execution of all orders. General Davis told me as I started that he wished Colonel Este to replace the right brigade of Brigadier-General Carlin, the regular brigade, and then to advance upon the enemy along with the other troops on the right and left when they advanced. As I passed to the right I had an opportunity for a hasty glance at the ground constituting the field of fight, and the rough map which is attached to this report,

* See p. 756.

made from actual bearings and distances taken by myself, gives the most accurate representation of it that I have seen. It represents the rebel works and the position of my three brigades quite accurately, and that of Brigadier-General Carlin's two brigades approximately, at the moment when Colonel Este began to move forward.

Our troops were in open ground, which was bordered on the south by a very regular line of woodland, running due east and west, and extending from near the railroad to the west a distance of 620 yards or steps. The line of woods then turned and ran south, facing westward upon another field in which were the troops of Brigadier-General Morgan. The rebel works lay within the wood, and were entirely concealed from view. They approached at the nearest point to within fifteen yards of the open ground, but at others were 60, 80, or 100 yards back in the woods. From the northwest angle of the woods ran northerly a kind of ravine and thicket, apparently an old fence line, which separated the field in which the Second Division lay from that occupied by the First and Third Divisions. I found Colonel Moore's brigade, of the First Division, formed in two lines, the one near the cabin, and the other intrenched along the edge of the woods, its left on the railroad. Apparently the regular brigade had endeavored to take up a position on the same line on the edge of the woods, but the rebel works in their front approaching so much nearer to the open ground, it was, of course, impossible, without first taking the works in the woods. It was in this way, doubtless, that it lost so heavily before my men came up. I found it to the right of the other brigade of the First Division, and some 200 yards back in the open field partially covered by an undulation of the ground in front. Colonel Este's brigade, when it came up, was formed in the position represented on the map, fifty yards in rear of the regular brigade, in two lines of battle. The Tenth Kentucky and the Thirty-eighth Ohio in the first line, the Tenth Kentucky on the right, and the Seventy-fourth Indiana and the Fourteenth Ohio in the second line, the Seventy-fourth Indiana on the right. Colonel Walker's and Colonel Gleason's brigades were in reserve, and then just coming up to take position. Seeing that to relieve Major Edie's brigade required Colonel Este to pass to the front of it, and that to come into line with Colonel Moore, so as to advance at the same time with the other troops might involve a serious assault of works hidden in the woods, I directed the men to unsling and pile their knapsacks, and fix bayonets, so as to be ready for heavy work. Our uncertainty with regard to the works we might encounter was increased from having been told that the rebels had two lines, one of which had been taken by our men, some of whom remained in them, all of which turned out to be a delusion. The order to move forward was given at 4.45 p. m., when the lines moved off handsomely. Attended by a single staff officer, Captain Acheson, assistant adjutant-general, and two orderlies, I accompanied Colonel Este, so as to be ready to give him any assistance which he might require. Our men passing over the lines of the regular brigade soon reached the crest in front, and at about 100 yards from the works began to receive a murderous fire of musketry and canister. They were immediately put at the charge, and without faltering the whole line moved splendidly into the woods. On the right the success was immediate and complete. The Tenth Kentucky, followed by the Seventy-fourth Indiana, struck upon the short projecting point of rifle-pit called the first line and carried it,

as well as the main line, extending thence to the right. A single dash, after entering the woods, gave them the victory. The rebel troops, confident in themselves and in their ability to hold their works, were totally unprepared for a charge of this kind, and were taken completely by surprise. They delivered a single volley, and before they could reload found our men in the trenches with them, bayoneting all who did not surrender.

Three companies on the right of the Seventy-fourth Indiana, which overlapped the Tenth Kentucky, obliquing to the right, entered the woods at the east end of the battery of four guns on the angle, and driving the enemy out took possession of the guns. They belonged to a battery of the consolidated Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas Regiments, and Lieutenant Kuder, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, capturing the battery flag, brought it away with him. After holding this battery for some minutes, until the troops of the next brigade on the right came up in the rear and entered it, these companies closed to the left on their own regiment, leaving the guns with the newcomers. As the only material evidence of the capture brought away was the flag, the guns themselves being left with the Second Division, Colonel Este has procured statements from several of his officers and men who were present, and forwards them with his report. On the left our men were not immediately so successful. The Thirty-eighth and Fourteenth Ohio Regiments, after entering the woods, formed a line extending from the short projecting work to the left, but the distance to the rebel main work being greater than on the right, and the approach to it more obstructed by fallen trees, they could not at once reach it. They remained in this position, subjected to a most terrible fire coming obliquely down the works from the rebel right, for some minutes after the right wing had achieved its success. Colonel Este, who was at this point of the line, finding that the troops on our left did not or could not move forward with us as we had been led to expect that they would, began to fear that his men could not hold on where they were, and sent for re-enforcements. Seeing at the same time a regiment of Brigadier-General Morgan's left brigade, the Seventeenth New York, marching up to go into place in rear of our right, where it was no longer needed, Colonel Este appealed to the commanding officer, requesting him to put in his regiment on our left where it could be most useful, and guided him to the place. The fire of the enemy at this point was most destructive, yet the gallant Colonel [Grower] carried his regiment into position with a heroic bravery challenging the highest admiration, and was himself almost the first to fall before it. The regiment seeing this, for a moment faltered, but was at once reassured, and the order to charge being given, rushed forward along with the Fourteenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio, and captured not only the works, but nearly all in them. This ended the battle, as all that followed was desultory firing of shots from distant artillery. This charge of my Third Brigade—one of the most magnificent on record, and the first during this campaign in which works upon either side have been assaulted and carried—was productive of the greatest results in opening the way for the advance of the troops on our right and left, and destroying the morale of the boldest and most confident troops in the rebel army. The losses sustained attest the severity of the struggle. Out of 1,100 officers and men who went into the action 75 were killed and 255 wounded; nearly 1 out of every 3 being hit, and all in a space

of thirty minutes' time. Among those who fell was the gallant Colonel Choate, of the Thirty-eighth Ohio, who has since died of his wounds. Major Wilson, commanding the Fourteenth Ohio, lost his leg, and numerous others of our best officers and men on this glorious occasion sacrificed themselves upon the altar of their country. For the names of those who particularly distinguished themselves, I refer to reports of brigades and regiments. On no occasion within my own knowledge has the use of the bayonet been so general or so well authenticated. Three brothers named Noe, of the Tenth Kentucky, went over the rebel parapet together, and two of them pinned their adversaries to the ground with the bayonet, and as an officer of the Seventy-fourth Indiana was about to be bayoneted by a rebel, a soldier warded off the blow, and, after some moments of fencing, transfixed his antagonist. These, as the wounded rebels show, are but isolated instances.

The brigade captured 426 prisoners, including 55 officers from the rank of colonel down. They were from the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Kentucky; the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Arkansas; the Twenty-eighth, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-sixth Alabama; the Twenty-fourth South Carolina, and the Sixty-third Virginia Regiments. It also captured the battle-flags of the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments, and the battery flag heretofore spoken of. In closing the report of this battle, and while testifying to the heroic conduct of all officers and men of the brigade, I cannot overlook the splendid gallantry of Colonel Este, commanding it. His horse was shot under him and his clothing torn with bullets, yet he retained the utmost coolness and managed his command with a high degree of judgment and skill. I hope that he will receive the reward which his service merits. I must also make honorable mention of the bravery of Capt. J. W. Acheson, the only staff officer I had with me, who was wounded while riding with me in the charge. My First and Second Brigades were not actively engaged in this battle, but held themselves close in reserve. After dark Colonel Walker relieved Colonel Este's brigade on the line, and remained in that position during the night. Colonel Gleason remained in reserve. Both of these brigades sustained slight losses. September 2, the enemy having evacuated Jonesborough during the night and fallen back on the Macon road, our army pursued. The Fourteenth Corps, however, was left behind as the rear guard of the grand army. September 3, it was announced that Atlanta had been evacuated, and our campaign was at an end. In this long, remarkable, and glorious campaign the soldiers of this army have endured fatigues, sufferings, and privations which will never be known or related.

The quiet and heroic patience with which all has been undergone, and duty performed, whilst establishing for them the highest reputation as soldiers, will still tend to cause their hardships to be forgotten. Starting without transportation and with only the supplies for an expedition of three or six weeks, these things have been required to last for four months, so that often our officers, lying in the dirt and rain for days without shelter, have been unable to preserve the ordinary cleanliness which is essential to health, and many have broken down for want of proper food. During the greater part of the time our men have lain constantly under the enemy's fire, at every moment liable to be picked off, whilst the sound, not of distant artillery and musketry, but of the closely whistling bullet and bursting shell, has seldom been out of their ears. The rest

which they have experienced by the simple cessation of these no[illegible]ise[illegible] has been great. Our losses, in the slow operations of the trench[illegible] or picket, on daily and nightly skirmishes, as well as in battle, altho[illegible]ugh distributed over a great length of time, yet equal in the aggre[illegible]ate the casualties of the greatest battles. The following report exhi[illegible]bits the total loss of the division in killed and wounded during the c[illegible]am-paign from the 7th of May to the 7th of September:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Division staff	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
First Brigade	7	55	15	277	.....	9	22	334	356
Second Brigade	3	23	10	179	.....	4	13	206	219
Third Brigade	4	109	31	487	.....	10	35	606	641
Total infantry	14	187	57	243	.....	16	72	1,146	1,216
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Total of division	14	187	57	252	1	16	72	1,155	1,225

This loss of 1,225 officers and men is to be compared not with the aggregate effective force of 8,460 men with which we entered upon the campaign, but with a much smaller average in the field, as the time of many regiments soon expired, reducing our strength at the end of the campaign to an aggregate of 4,840 officers and men. The following table of effective force, made since the close of the campaign, may be profitably compared with that of the 7th of May:

Effective force of the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, September 2, 1864.

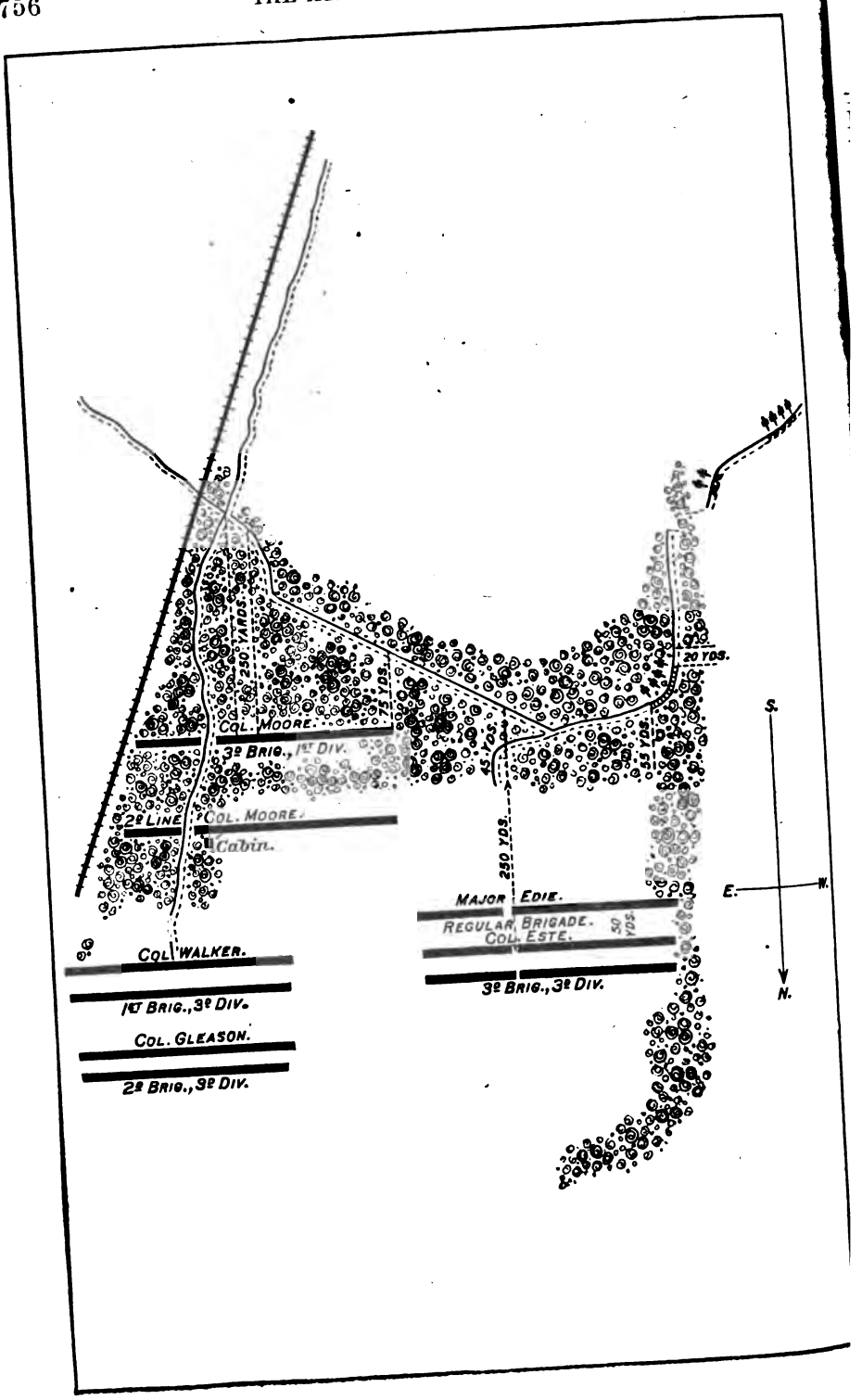
Command.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
First Brigade, Col. M. C. Hunter, 82d Indiana, commanding:			
Headquarters First Brigade	10	60	70
17th Ohio Volunteers, Col. Durbin Ward	21	417	438
31st Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. F. W. Lister	15	371	386
89th Ohio Volunteers, Col. C. H. Carlton	9	187	196
92d Ohio Volunteers, Col. B. D. Fearing	16	275	291
82d Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. M. Matheny	16	196	212
23d Missouri Volunteers, Col. William P. Robinson	24	500	524
Total	111	2,006	2,117
Second Brigade, Col. N. Gleason, 87th Indiana, commanding:			
Headquarters Second Brigade	7	43	50
2d Minnesota Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. W. Bishop	17	376	393
105th Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. G. T. Perkins	14	245	259
75th Indiana Volunteers, Maj. C. J. McCole	17	304	321
87th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. P. Hammond	14	235	249
101st Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan	17	262	279
Total	86	1,465	1,551
Third Brigade, Col. George P. Este, 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding:			
Headquarters Third Brigade	8	56	64
10th Kentucky Volunteers, Col. William H. Hays	12	185	197
74th Indiana Volunteers, Maj. Thomas Morgan	15	242	257
38th Ohio Volunteers, Capt. J. Wagstaff	9	297	306
14th Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. D. Kingsbury	15	333	348
Total	59	1,113	1,172
Regiments detached:			
10th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. M. B. Taylor, at Marietta, Ga	18	293	311
18th Kentucky Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. K. Milward, at Ringgold, Ga.	22	268	290
Total detached regiments	40	561	601
Total effective force of division	296	5,145	5,441

The division captured during the four months 908 men, including 61 officers. One hundred and forty-seven of these desired to be sent to the rear and classed as deserters, the rest as prisoners of war. It will be seen by this that while the division has not lost in all 20 prisoners, that it has taken from the rebel army, independent of those killed and wounded, almost as many men as it has lost in battle. Some flags have been captured but not all turned over to me. Of material trophies, however, we have obtained little except arms of no great value to our army. This long record would be incomplete should I fail to mention especially the five officers who, as brigade commanders, have been my chief assistants in the campaign—Brig. Gen. J. B. Turchin, one of the most thoroughly educated and scientific soldiers in the country, and a more devoted patriot than most of those born upon our soil, commanded the First Brigade with distinguished ability during the first half of the campaign. He was then, by a failure of health, compelled to resign, thus inflicting a great loss upon the service. Col. F. Van Derveer, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, the brave and accomplished commander of the Second Brigade at Chickamauga and at Mission Ridge, remained with the command until the end of June. He also has, by expiration of service, been returned to civil life. Col. George P. Este, who has commanded the Third Brigade during the campaign; Col. N. Gleason, who has succeeded Colonel Van Derveer in command of the Second Brigade, and Col. M. B. Walker, who has succeeded Brigadier-General Turchin, have all exhibited a high degree of capacity. Their devotion to duty, their bravery in action, and their distinguished services throughout the campaign, merit reward, and I recommend them for promotion or brevets. To the officers of my staff my own thanks and the gratitude of the command are due for the efficient manner in which their duties have been performed, and the promptness with which we have been kept supplied. Those who have remained with me in the field, sharing all the hardships, privations, and dangers of the campaign are deserving of special honorable mention. They are—Maj. J. A. Lowrie, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. A. Connolly, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, assistant inspector-general; Capt. John Moulton, Second Minnesota Volunteers, provost-marshal; Capt. E. K. Buttrick, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers; Capt. John W. Acheson, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. I. C. Lawver, Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. George K. Sanderson, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, assistant commissary of musters and acting aide-de-camp, and Surg. F. Lloyd, U. S. Volunteers, medical director. I commend these officers to the favorable notice of any commanders with whom they may hereafter serve.

Respectfully submitted.

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. A. C. MCCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.


250 YARDS.
75 YDS.
COL. MOORE.
3d BRIG., 1st DIV.
2d LINE
COL. MOORE.
Cabin.
45 YDS.
250 YDS.
20 YDS.
55 YDS.
MAJOR EDIE.
REGULAR BRIGADE.
COL. ESTE.
50 YDS.
3d BRIG., 3d DIV.
COL. WALKER.
1st BRIG., 3d DIV.
COL. GLEASON.
2d BRIG., 3d DIV.
S.
E.
W.
N.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
September 2, 1864.

With regard to the affair of yesterday I can only say at present that the Third Brigade made as gallant a charge as ever was made. It relieved one of Carlin's brigades, which was used up, and passed to the front of it. Then it charged into the woods without any troops either right or left moving with it, and a large interval on the left. It carried two lines of works and took 2 regimental colors and 1 battery flag; likewise 4 cannon. Almost immediately after getting the works, General Morgan, on the right, came forward to the same line, and as Este had to move to the left the guns fell into the hands of General Morgan's troops. I think 600 men, at least, were captured on the front of this brigade, but in falling to the rear many were taken up by officers of regiments lying behind, and we do not have them to report. The brigade went into the fight with about 1,100 men, and lost 75 killed, and 271 wounded, about 50 supposed mortally. I lost many good officers, and all behaved magnificently. I will give further particulars as soon as possible. This brigade started the movement of the line, which had completely stopped before we came up, and it did actually carry the intrenchments of the enemy with the bayonet, using it all along the line with more freedom than I have ever seen it done. Very many were bayoneted.

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General.

Captain MCCLURG, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADDENDA.

Consolidated report of casualties in the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, July, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade:									
17th Ohio Volunteers		3	2	3			2	6	8
31st Ohio Volunteers				7				7	7
89th Ohio Volunteers		1	1	1			1	2	3
92d Ohio Volunteers				1				1	1
82d Indiana Volunteers		2		2				4	4
23d Missouri Volunteers	1	2		10			1	12	13
Total	1	8	3	24			4	32	36
Second Brigade:									
35th Ohio Volunteers	1			13			1	13	14
105th Ohio Volunteers			1	1			1	1	2
87th Indiana Volunteers			1	3			1	3	4
101st Indiana Volunteers				2				2	2
75th Indiana Volunteers			1	4			1	4	5
Total	1		3	23			4	23	27
Third Brigade:									
10th Kentucky Volunteers		5	2	18			2	23	25
10th Indiana Volunteers		1	3	11		1	3	13	16
74th Indiana Volunteers				6				6	6
14th Ohio Volunteers		1	2	13			2	14	16
38th Ohio Volunteers			1	12			1	12	13
Total		7	8	60		1	8	68	76
Grand total	2	15	14	107		1	16	123	139

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

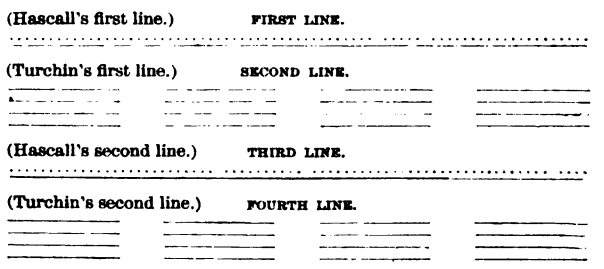
No. 148.

Reports of Col. Moses B. Walker, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Utoy Creek, Ga., August 20, 1864.

MAJOR: Early on the morning of the 7th of May this brigade, then commanded by Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, broke up camp at Ringgold, Ga., and after a hard day's march encamped near Tunnel Hill, Ga., throwing out a picket guard of one regiment, the Thirty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry. On the 8th we marched to a position opposite Buzzard Roost Gap. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th the brigade remained in camp in line of battle. On the 12th marched through Snake Creek Gap to a position two miles east, and occupied works previously built by the Army of the Tennessee. On the 13th the brigade moved into position four miles from Resaca.

On the morning of the 14th the brigade was moved to a position on the left of the division, connecting on its left with the right of the Army of the Ohio. Skirmishers were immediately thrown out, who engaged the enemy's skirmishers about 200 yards in advance of our line of battle, driving them back to the hills opposite our front, about three-fourths of a mile, the main line advancing at the same time, until the skirmishers had ascended the first line of hills. Here the firing on the skirmish line became brisk and well sustained, our line holding its position, but being unable to advance, owing to the superior strength of the enemy's line. This fact being reported by Capt. W. H Wade, the line was immediately doubled in strength and the enemy's skirmishers driven back to the second line of hills. General Turchin then gave orders to Col. M. B. Walker, Thirty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, to advance the front line of the brigade and occupy the first line of hills. This was immediately done, the second line moving at the same time, with the proper interval. Shortly after the brigade had arrived at the top of the hill it was observed that General Hascall's brigade, of General Judah's division, was moving in a double line of battle to the front, on a line of direction which brought it upon the rear of this brigade. Not understanding the nature of the movement, our lines stood fast until General Hascall's front line had passed our front line and his rear line our rear line. See map:



At this time General Baird gave the order that this brigade should advance as General Hascall's brigade advanced, and the troops were immediately ordered forward, advancing in the order they had assumed. The face of the country was very rough, rising and fall-

ing in a succession of high hills and deep gorges, covered with an almost impenetrably dense growth of timber, rendering it a very difficult matter for troops to advance in line. On reaching the second line of hills we passed our skirmish line, and were struck by the enemy's fire from their line, which had evidently been strengthened into a formidable line. The enemy also opened a heavy fire from artillery. Our lines steadily advanced, driving back the enemy, until we reached the crest of the last line of hills, from which, for the first time, we gained a view of the enemy's intrenched lines. Our advance was here to some extent checked, some of the men in the lines stopping and lying down behind the crests of the hills, but the main portion of the lines rushed down the hill and charged toward the enemy's works, under a most murderous fire of canister and shell from the enemy's batteries, as well as the musketry from their lines. Our lines suddenly found themselves confronted by a deep, narrow stream, with quicksand in places, and steep, muddy banks. The enemy's sharpshooters were posted here, but fled precipitately back to their works before our men. No assaulting column had been formed. The creek proved a bar to our advance. Our troops sprang into the creek and opened fire on the rebel lines, then within from seventy-five to one hundred yards of the enemy's works. This creek proved a protection to us and a source of great annoyance to the enemy, as we gained an enfilading fire upon one line of his works and quickly drove the troops out of this line. It then appearing that our troops had fallen back from the hills, and the number of men who had gained a protection from the creek and remained there being very small and very much exposed, Col. M. B. Walker, being the ranking officer of the brigade present in the creek, ordered the men to fall back in single file, covering themselves the best way they could from the enemy's fire, at the same time keeping up as rapid a fire as possible from the creek, and making it difficult for the enemy to use his artillery, except from one battery, or to fire from his lines. The Seventeenth Ohio, Thirty-first Ohio, Ninety-second Ohio, and Eighty-second Indiana were in the front line, but both lines advanced to the creek, the officers and men with scarcely a single exception behaving most gallantly. Our lines were quickly reformed in good order and posted on the first ridge in front of the rebel works. In this charge and affair the brigade lost in killed 2 officers and 14 men, in wounded 7 officers and 112 men. For full particulars I refer to the reports of the regimental commanders. On the 15th the brigade moved to a position in reserve, two and a half miles from Resaca. About 10 p. m. the brigade was ordered to arms by an attack made by the enemy on our front line. During the night the enemy retreated across the Oostenaula River. On the 16th the brigade moved across the river in pursuit of the enemy. Here the Eleventh Ohio Infantry was detached from the brigade and ordered to garrison Resaca. On the 17th the brigade moved through Calhoun to a point three miles north of Adairsville. On the 18th the brigade moved, and encamped for the night four miles north of Kingston. On the 19th marched nine miles, and encamped on the railroad five miles south of Kingston. 20th, 21st, and 22d, remained in camp. On the 22d the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry was detached for garrison duty at Kingston. On the 23d crossed the Etowah River at Island Ford and encamped on Euharlee Creek, three miles from Euharlee. On the 24th moved one mile on the

Dallas road and returned to camp. 25th, remained in camp. 26th, moved to Raccoon Ford, four miles from Burnt Hickory; ordered to return to Kingston to escort a supply train. Returned to Gillem's Bridge and encamped; threw out strong picket guards. Early the following morning sent three regiments to bring up trains from Kingston to the bridge; marched with the whole command to Raccoon Ford, on the Dallas road. 28th, moved through Burnt Hickory and encamped on Pumpkin Vine Creek, four miles southeast of Burnt Hickory. 29th, changed camp to a position one mile east of Burnt Hickory, on Pumpkin Vine Creek. 30th and 31st, remained in camp, the weather being very wet and the roads very heavy.

June 1, remained in camp, guarding train. 2d, marched two miles and encamped on Starns' Creek, three miles east of Burnt Hickory. 3d and 4th, remained in camp. 5th, marched through Burnt Church to Smith's house, eight miles from Acworth. 6th, remained in camp. 7th, marched through Acworth into camp, one mile south. 8th and 9th, remained in camp. On the 8th the Thirty-first Ohio was sent to Cartersville in charge of a supply train. On the 9th the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry was relieved from duty to be mustered out of service, the term of its enlistment having about expired. On the 10th the brigade was relieved from charge of trains and joined the division, taking a position in the line of battle near Big Shanty. On the 11th moved forward to a position one mile west of Pine Hill; at dark changed position about one mile to the left. The Eleventh Ohio relieved from garrison duty and ordered to Cincinnati, Ohio, to be mustered out of service, their term of enlistment having expired. 12th, 13th, and 14th, remained in position. On the 13th the Twenty-fourth Illinois rejoined the brigade, having been relieved from garrison duty at Kingston. On the 15th advanced to the front one mile in line of battle. The Thirty-first Ohio, having been relieved from duty with the supply train, rejoined the brigade. On the 16th moved forward half a mile to a new position, in line of battle. On the 17th moved forward in front of enemy's fortifications, occupied by French's division, of Loring's corps. On the 18th made gradual approaches to the enemy's works. 19th, enemy evacuated his works; brigade moved forward to a position in line of battle one mile west of Kenesaw Mountain. On the 20th remained in position. On the 21st moved to the right three-quarters of a mile in line of battle. 22d, 23d, and 24th, remained in position. 25th, moved two and a half miles southeast and bivouacked in an open field. 26th, moved into position in line of battle three and a half miles south of Kenesaw Mountain. 27th, 28th, and 29th, remained in position. On the 30th took up a position in the line one-quarter of a mile to the right and front. On the 28th the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry was relieved from duty and ordered to Springfield, Ill., to be mustered out of service by reason of expiration of term of service. From the 17th to the 30th, inclusive, though not engaged in action, the brigade was constantly exposed by night and day to the enemy's fire, and we had much hot work on the skirmish line. Our lines were constantly in close proximity to the enemy.

July 1 and 2, remained in position. On the night of the 2d the enemy evacuated Marietta. On the 3d marched through the suburbs of Marietta, on the Atlanta road, and took up a position four miles south of the town and west of the railroad. On the 4th moved about one-fourth of a mile, and took up a position in reserve. On the 5th moved to a position on the railroad ten miles from Atlanta. 6th,

, 8th, and 9th, remained in position. On the 10th moved to ce's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River. The Twenty-third Mis- ri Infantry here joined the brigade. On the 11th, 12th, 13th, h, 15th, and 16th remained in camp. On the 15th Brigadier- neral Turchin received a leave of absence on account of sickness, l Col. M. B. Walker, Thirty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer In- ntry, assigned to the command by seniority. On the 17th we ssed the Chattahoochee River on pontoons, and encamped in re- ve about one mile from the river. On the 18th advanced about o miles on the Atlanta road. On the 19th advanced to Peach e Creek; spent most of the day reconnoitering the enemy's po- ion and skirmishing along the creek until 5 p. m. Was ordered advance one regiment to the support of General Davis' left; or- ed the Eighty-ninth Ohio, under command of Colonel Carlton, this duty; half an hour later was directed, if possible, to cross brigade; sent the Eighty-second Indiana in support of the ghty-ninth Ohio, under Colonel Hunter. I would fail in my duty re I not to mention the gallant conduct of these two regiments. e enemy had a strong line of skirmishers posted on the opposite le of the stream, well protected by rifle-pits and heavy timber, ich skirted the open field on the opposite bank of the stream and mmanded every approach to the ford. General Davis' left bri- de had been brought under a heavy fire on the right of the ford, ere a very brisk fight was going on at the time Colonel Carlton l his regiment into the stream. The crossing, from the depth of e water, uneven bottom, and muddy banks, was difficult. Colonel nter, ever prompt to obey an order and discharge a duty, had stened the march of his regiment, so that the head of his column ched the ford before Colonel Carlton's left was over. Both reg- ents bounded through the stream (which struck the men at the ist) with an alacrity and energy truly surprising. Instantly, on ching the opposite bank, Colonel Carlton deployed his regiment, rged and drove the enemy from his rifle-pits, Colonel Hunter ving close in support. Capt. W. B. Curtis, assistant adjutant- neral and chief of staff, rendered the most efficient service, being rsonally present to superintend the movement, and won the admi- ion of all who saw him by his daring gallantry. The rest of the gade, under my own direction, was hastened forward, and the ole command crossed over. The line advanced to the edge of the ber, and works were soon constructed to protect the men. The ght which followed was one of great watchfulness and care. The gade lay exposed, but our works, under the energetic industry of icers and men, soon became too formidable for the enemy to arge, and we remained in position without anything of impor- nce occurring during the night. Our loss in crossing was very all; for exact number I refer to accompanying reports. On the th we pressed forward our lines gradually, under a heavy fire from e enemy. 21st, advanced about half a mile with heavy skirmish- g in front. Sent forward the Thirty-first Ohio to take and occupy high hill on our front. This was gallantly achieved with light ss. On the 22d we marched toward Atlanta; met the enemy out two and a half miles from the city; formed a line of battle in nt of the enemy's works under a sharp fire of artillery and mus- try; remained in this position from the 23d to the 31st inclusive, irmishing with the enemy, and much of the time exposed to an noying fire from artillery planted upon the works around Atlanta.

During the time we were in this position two of my regiments, the Twenty-third Missouri and Eighty-second Indiana, deserve honorable mention for having each driven the enemy from an advanced position; captured, held, and fortified the same. The loss of the Eighty-second Indiana was trifling in this affair; that of the Twenty-third Missouri more serious. The taking of these two points rendered it an easy matter for the troops on our right (Sixteenth Corps) to gain an advanced position.

August 1 and 2, remained in camp. Early on the morning of the 3d marched to the right of the Army of the Tennessee. Late in the afternoon crossed Utoy Creek under a heavy artillery fire; advanced about three-quarters of a mile upon the enemy, driving back his skirmishers, and taking up a position from 250 to 400 yards in front of the enemy's works. We did not get into position until after dark. The night was very dark and rain fell in great quantities, rendering it very unpleasant for the men to work, but morning found us behind works of sufficient strength to enable us to repel any assault the enemy could have made. Such was the nature of our position here that it became necessary to watch our right flank vigilantly, and my brigade was placed in position almost perpendicular to the rear and right of Colonel Gleason's brigade. On the 4th sent the Eighty-second Indiana, Eighty-ninth Ohio, and Twenty-third Missouri, under Colonel Hunter, to support the Second Brigade in a reconnaissance; took the enemy's rifle-pits and captured about 30 prisoners. On the 5th advanced our skirmish line and again took the enemy's rifle-pits and captured 56 prisoners out of the works; took up an advanced position, posting the Seventeenth Ohio and Twenty-third Missouri on the right of the Second Brigade; Thirty-first, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-second Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana on the left of the Third Brigade; advanced our lines a third time to within 200 yards of the enemy's main line. This position has been a very trying one, and our losses in gaining and holding it will be seen to be heavier than in any of our former operations except at Resaca.

I have no doubt General Turchin will furnish a report of the operations of the brigade during the time he commanded it. I have, therefore, endeavored to condense this as far as possible, but to report the operations of a single brigade through an entire campaign of over 100 days is not a work which can in justice be limited to a very small compass. To speak of the officers and men I must confine myself mainly to generalities. Where all have done so well, defying danger and disregarding hardships and privations, it would be almost invidious to point to the merits of a single man. I might occupy much space in individualizing. None, however, can consider themselves neglected where all are approbated. During the time I have commanded the brigade I have had opportunity of proving the composition of my staff. Capt. W. B. Curtis, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. M. B. W. Harman, acting assistant quartermaster; Capt. James J. Donohoe, acting commissary of subsistance; Capt. E. G. Dudley, provost-marshal; Capt. Edward Grosvenor, inspector; Capt. A. Whedon, acting aide-de-camp, have each and all discharged their duties in the most commendable manner. I would not neglect the opportunity of acknowledging my obligation to the regimental commanders of the brigade, their gentlemanly and soldier-like bearing, their willingness and zeal in the execution of all orders. their dignified deportment before their own commands, their

unwearied attention to the wants and comforts of their men, their uniform cheerfulness and zealous approbation of everything done by the army, their constantly expressed desire to stop at nothing short of the full accomplishment of the entire object of the campaign, all go to place me under a debt of gratitude and to entitle them to the favor of their country. The line officers of the brigade, with but very rare exceptions, have distinguished themselves by their ability, zeal, and gallantry. Owing to the very limited number of line officers serving with the regiments, their labors have been constant, unremitting, and arduous. I cannot speak in detail of their good conduct; the limits of my report will not admit. I cannot, however, omit to mention the brilliant gallantry of Capt. Michael Stone, Thirty-first Ohio, who, on the morning of the 5th instant, in charge of the skirmish line, charged the rebel rifle-pits, taking the works and capturing 2 lieutenants and 54 non-commissioned officers and privates. The command has been well supplied throughout the campaign with all necessary quartermaster and commissary stores, Captains Harman and Donohoe being ever vigilant and active in promoting the interests of the brigade. I append a small map* showing the rebel position charged by this brigade on the 14th of May, in front of Resaca, which may not be entirely accurate, being made from a pencil sketch of my own taken under disadvantageous circumstances. I forward herewith reports of the regimental commanders excepting those of the Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which I am unable to obtain, those regiments having been mustered out of service. I also forward report of casualties,* all of which are respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. B. WALKER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Maj. JAMES A. LOWRIE:]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade from the 7th day of August to the 8th instant, inclusive:

On the 7th of August the brigade remained in its old position on the hills southeast of Utoy Creek, holding our advanced lines on the left of the division, as well as the right, having four regiments, the Thirty-first, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-second Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana on the left, and the Seventeenth Ohio and Twenty-third Missouri on the right. On the 7th I pressed forward my line to a new position about 200 yards from the enemy's works; took up and fortified a line from which we held the enemy close within his lines, compelling him to keep his men constantly covered behind his works. About 100 men of the Eighty-second Indiana were sent forward to fight for this new position, whilst the main line was advanced and the position fortified. Almost one-fourth of this gallant little band (22) were killed or wounded during the day. Each of my other regiments, especially the Thirty-first and Seventeenth Ohio, suffered severely whilst we occupied this position. It was here the noble young Ruffner gave up his life for his country. Captains Stone and Barber, of the Thirty-first Ohio, were both wounded here, the latter

*Not found.

severely in the head. The enemy had laid a firm hold upon the Utoy Hills. On the — of August we challenged his right to hold them by a bold advance, and day after day and night after night, until the 11th, did we hold him in a deadly embrace. At 9 p. m. of the 11th we moved about three-fourths of a mile to the right and relieved a portion of General Morgan's division. This position we held until the night of the 26th. On the 19th, before daylight, moved out of our works on the Sandtown road about one-half mile and took up a position in readiness to support the troops on our right, if necessary; remained until night and returned to our works. On the 20th made a little movement as far as Wallace's place for a similar purpose; reported to Brevet Major-General Davis; relieved General Morgan's division, which went forward on a reconnaissance to the right as far as the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad. At 5 p. m. we were relieved by General Davis, and returned to our works and reported to our division commander. From the 20th to the night of the 26th we remained in our works, being constantly annoyed but not seriously hurt by the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters; occasionally a man was hit. During our stay upon the Utoy Hills we captured about 90 prisoners and received within our lines about the same number of deserters. At 1 a. m. on the morning of the 27th we quit our old works under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, and moved about one mile upon the Sandtown road. Here we halted and formed a line of battle, front to the rear, to cover the movement of our trains, General Morgan's division forming on our right. As the trains advanced we fell back, forming line of battle upon three successive positions to cover and protect our trains. The enemy made but a feeble advance, feeling our skirmish line very cautiously. Our line was handled very skillfully, but with boldness, by Captain Grosvenor, brigade inspector. The trains being safely guarded to a place of safety within our new lines, we moved as far as Wallace's house. At 5 p. m. we were ordered forward to report to General Davis; by his order advanced as far as the Widow Holbrook's place and camped for the night in a position to protect the trains then parked near Patterson's. On the 28th marched by a cross-road to Mount Gilead Church; remained with the teams until 10 a. m.; were then ordered by General Thomas to report to our division commander; marched with the division until near night, when we crossed the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad; took up a position about three-fourths of a mile from Red Oak Station. Remained in position on the 29th. On the 30th marched at 6 a. m. by Shoal Creek Church; met the enemy's cavalry in small force and skirmished with it about one mile, to ——— house, killing 1 and capturing 2 of the enemy; took up a strong position; sent forward the Ninety-second Ohio for picket duty; received reports of the enemy moving in the direction of Jonesborough during the night, and sent the reports to General Baird. About daylight on the morning of the 31st I went out to the picket-line, then half a mile in advance of ——— house. As soon as it became light I saw the enemy's trains moving in the direction of Rough and Ready on the Jonesborough road; reported the same to General Baird, who ordered Captain Morgan, Seventh Indiana Battery, to report to me with his battery, which I advanced to the skirmish line, supporting it with my entire brigade; placed the battery in a commanding position; it opened fire upon the enemy's trains, causing much disorder amongst the wagons and driving them from the main road. About 7 a. m. I was visited by Major-General Sherman and Brigadier-General Baird, who ordered me to send one or two

good regiments to the front to reconnoiter the [ground] or detect the position of the enemy; sent the Ninety-second Ohio, Colonel Fearing, supported by the Seventeenth Ohio, Colonel Ward, with instructions to go boldly forward at least as far as the Flint River, unless met by an overwhelming force, in which case I would bring forward my entire brigade. These gallant commanders executed my orders with promptness, and in about one hour's time reported that they had gained the opposite bank of the stream, and were repairing a bridge which had been burned by the enemy, and that in one hour's time the artillery and trains could be crossed over.

In the mean time our Third Brigade and Colonel Mitchell's brigade, of General Carlin's division, had moved forward, and General Baird, commanding in person, with my brigade in advance, followed by Este's and Mitchell's brigades, moved rapidly on as far as the Rough and Ready and Jonesborough road, meeting with no resistance from the enemy. The three brigades were placed in line of battle and our position was fortified to command the road. The Atlanta and Macon Railroad now being about two and a half miles to the front, and General Baird being desirous to get his troops on it as soon as possible, ordered me to send out a force of one regiment, to be supported by a like force from Este's brigade, with instructions to push forward, if possible, to the railroad and cut it. I sent the Eighty-ninth Ohio, commanded by Colonel Carlton. This regiment being very small, I allowed Captain Grosvenor, at his earnest request, to go forward upon its left flank with 100 picked men from the Seventeenth Ohio, under Captains Noles and Inskeep. Captain Grosvenor's command and Colonel Carlton's skirmishers appear to have vied with each other in gallantry, and from all the facts I can learn reached the railroad about the same time and commenced the work of destroying it. Colonel Este had sent forward the Seventy-fifth Indiana, which I am told gallantly co-operated with Colonel Carlton in driving back the enemy's cavalry and taking position on the railroad. About night Colonel Carlton, finding that the enemy was bringing forward a considerable force of cavalry against him, deemed it prudent to withdraw his command a short distance from the railroad, and reported the same to me. I had been very uneasy lest he should be overpowered by numbers, and on learning his condition I obtained permission of General Baird and sent the Eighty-second Indiana and Thirty-first Ohio, under command of Colonel Hunter, to his support. Colonel Hunter now being the ranking officer, assumed command of the entire force, marched upon the railroad, driving back the enemy's cavalry, took up a position, fortified it, and, during the night and succeeding morning, destroyed about one mile of the railroad. I think great praise is due to all the officers and men engaged in this most successful effort to reach and cut the railroad. I would not assert it positively, but from all the facts I have learned Carlton and Grosvenor led the first of our troops who cut the railroad. During the day and night my brigade captured 43 prisoners from the enemy. Captains Curtis and Whedon, of my staff, took a very active and honorable part in the operations of the day and night, rendering Colonel Hunter the most efficient assistance.

On the morning of the 1st, by direction of General Baird, I withdrew my troops from the railroad. At 12 m. marched with the other brigades on the Jonesborough road, having detached the Thirty-first Ohio to guard the trains at ——— Creek; passed the Second Brigade and formed a line of battle; was soon ordered to move to the front, our troops now having engaged the enemy and a brisk fight going

on about one mile north of Jonesborough. On coming up I found Moore's brigade, of Carlin's division, and Este's, of ours, about ready to assault the enemy's works; received orders to support their lines; formed my brigade at a double-quick. The assault having commenced, I received an order from General Baird, through Major Connolly, to move farther to the right and support Este if necessary; moved rapidly up within about 150 yards of Este's line and ordered my men to cheer the gallant fellows who were then driving the enemy from his works. This they did with a will, knowing that their old comrades, with whom they had stood side by side at Perryville, Stone's River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, and all through the great campaign, were in the deadly breach. But it was soon over. The work was done and the Third Brigade immortalized, and but 12 of my brave men had won the renown of being struck in this most brilliant affair. The enemy's works being carried, I relieved Colonel Este's brigade with my front line, and assisted in carrying off his killed and wounded—alas! too many of whom we found upon that bloody field. Groping my way in the darkness to those bloody trenches, stumbling at almost every step over the dead and dying as I placed fresh lines of men in them, in the midst of other thoughts I shuddered that such was the work of my countrymen. At midnight, and for an hour later, the air was rent by the explosion of ammunition at Atlanta. At 10 a. m. of the 2d I was ordered to advance toward the town. The enemy had retreated, leaving us to bury their dead and care for their badly wounded. Formed a new line, facing diagonally to the rear; at night took up new position north of east and about one mile from the town of Jonesborough. On the morning of the 3d discovered five of the enemy's field hospitals in which were yet remaining over 300 badly wounded men, several surgeons and hospital attendants, and one chaplain. On the 3d, 4th, and 5th remained in camp sending out small foraging parties, who took in all about 25 prisoners. At 12 m. on the 6th marched to a position about one-half mile from the battle-ground. On the 7th, acting as the rear guard, marched to a position one and a half miles from Rough and Ready and encamped for the night. At 4 a. m. on the morning of the 8th took charge of the trains and marched to our present position. The health and spirits of the brigade are good. We claim only to have borne an honorable part in the great campaign. I herewith forward a complete list of casualties,* together with reports of regimental commanders, some of which, I regret to say, are not prepared with as much care as they deserve, but as I wish to apologize for the same deficiency in my own, I ask a like favor to be shown them. Our hearts are all too full of the happy results of our labors, perils, and privations to admit the work of detail or finish. My thanks are due in some measure to every officer under me. I might report the same in this of those who are personally mentioned in my former report. They have added to their deserts by their good conduct throughout the campaign, but words avail but little and I have nothing but good words to bestow, yet I will ever be their witness before the world that they have done their duty.

M. B. WALKER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, 14th Army Corps.

*Not found.

No. 149.

Reports of Col. Morton C. Hunter, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND REGT. INDIANA VOL. INFTY.,
August 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance to orders, I herewith transmit to you a general statement of the part taken by my regiment, Eighty-second Indiana, being one of the regiments in said brigade, in the campaign from Ringgold, Ga., to our present position before Atlanta.

On the 7th day of May last we started out with the grand army of the Division of the Mississippi, composed of three departments, to wit, the Department of the Cumberland, the Department of the Tennessee, and the Department of the Ohio, to attack the rebel army under command of General Joseph E. Johnston, then occupying the town of Dalton, Ga., strongly intrenched. After some circuitous marches and slight skirmishing with the enemy, on the evening of the 9th of May we arrived in front of Buzzard Roost Gap, some six miles distant from Dalton, which was so strongly fortified that it was deemed imprudent to attempt to take it by storm. On the morning of the 12th we moved with the residue of our corps to a position near Resaca, Ga., by the way of Snake Creek Gap. On the 13th we moved and took position in line of battle to the left of General Johnson's division, of our corps. On the 14th we advanced our lines under a heavy skirmish fire until we reached a point about three-quarters of a mile from the rebel fortifications, which were some two miles north of Resaca. While here General Judah's division, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, which was to the left and partly in our rear, advanced in two lines to attack and storm the rebel works. As the brigade of that division which was in our rear advanced over our lines, our brigade was ordered to follow and support it. The rebel fortifications were in a level valley under a hill, some 150 feet in height and about 400 yards from its base. In our advance we had to pass over the hill and through a dense undergrowth, which entirely obscured from view the rebel works, until we reached the brow of the hill. From there they could be plainly seen. In front of my regiment I had two companies as skirmishers, to wit, A and B, under command of Captain Whedon. As General Judah's troops advanced in front of my regiment, my skirmish line went forward and drove the rebel skirmishers into their works. When General Judah's first line reached a small ravine, some 200 yards from the rebel works, it stopped, and the men took shelter in it from a most murderous fire that was then being poured in upon them from the rebel lines, and commenced returning the fire. The second line being also similarly situated, advanced rapidly, and took shelter in the same ravine as best they could. My regiment, still advancing, had then just arrived at the foot of the hill, where it was exposed to the most terrific fire of shell, grape, canister, and musketry that I have ever experienced. The troops which we were supporting having stopped and taken shelter, I was placed in a most critical condition, as I could not advance to the ravine for shelter, the same being already full, and having no orders to fall back I ordered my regiment behind a low fence, which was a short distance in our front, as the best protection that presented itself, but the artillery range was so short and the firing so accurate that the fence seemed no shield whatever, as the rails were knocked and scattered over the men by the bursting

shells as though they were so many clubs thrown amongst them. As we could do but little good, and being exposed to such a terrible fire, we were ordered by our brigade commander to fall back to the top of the hill, where we took position and threw up works. In this charge my regiment lost in killed and wounded 23 men and officers, which are embraced in the list hereto attached. On the next morning we moved farther to the right and took position on the line. So tightly were we drawing our lines around the enemy that during the night he evacuated his works. The next morning we moved out in pursuit and camped for the night at Resaca, unable to go farther in consequence of the bridge across the river at that point being destroyed. From thence we proceeded with the grand army in pursuit of Johnston's retreating forces, frequently skirmishing with him, and often forming lines of battle either to advance for the purpose of attacking him or receiving an attack from him, until May 24, at which time we were some ten miles beyond the Etowah River, when our brigade was detailed to guard the train, which we continued to do until June 11, when we again joined our corps and moved upon the enemy, who was in a strong fortified position some five miles from Kenesaw Mountain. He soon gave way, and we continued to drive him from one position to another until the 18th, when he again occupied strong works. Here my regiment fortified in a very exposed and dangerous position, but such was our extreme care that we had but 1 man wounded, to wit, Private John Linenweber, Company G, whose name appears in the list hereto attached. When we were once fixed we soon made the rebel works so uncomfortable that they were compelled to abandon them, which they did under the cover of the night. The next morning, the 19th, we pursued them until they entered strong works previously prepared at Kenesaw Mountain, where they again seemingly took root and offered a most stubborn resistance. Here for some twelve days we were exposed to a very heavy fire from shell and musketry, but we fortified with such care that we were protected from all direct shots and only suffered from the stray ones, as we passed from one point to another. The works of both parties all along the line were but a short distance apart, and it was almost instant death for one of either side to expose himself in the least, as sharpshooters were at work all the time. While here our loss was 5 in killed and wounded. Their names appear in the list hereto attached.

On the night of July 2 the enemy again gave way and we pressed him so closely that we compelled him to seek shelter in strong works previously prepared on either side of the Chattahoochee River. By degrees we advanced our lines and made his works so untenable that on the 9th of July, under the cover of the night, he withdrew all of his forces on the south side of the river and burned the railroad bridge across the same as he retired. In advancing our lines, Sergt. George W. King, Company A, was killed, and Private Barringer, Company B, wounded. On the afternoon of the 17th we crossed the river and commenced our advance upon Atlanta, meeting with serious resistance in crossing Peach Tree Creek, a small but deep stream with difficult banks. On the evening of the 19th my regiment and the Eighty-ninth Ohio were sent to support the Third Brigade, of Davis' division, of our corps, in forcing a crossing of that creek, which was accomplished after a very severe fight, in which Davis' brigade suffered terribly, but fortunately my regiment escaped almost unharmed, 3 men only being wounded; yet the firing was

heavy, but upon my part of the line they mostly overshot The names of the wounded appear in the list. The next day spent in advancing our lines and fortifying. Toward evening y fighting was heard on our left. The attack was intended for corps, but they struck the line too far to our left and encountered ker's, Howard's, and one brigade of Johnson's forces, where they most decently thrashed. On the night of the 21st the enemy n fell back, and on the next morning it was officially stated in p that Atlanta was evacuated. We moved upon the place with hopes and firm step, but when within some three miles of there as ascertained that it was all a ruse of the enemy; that they still the place, but had so managed as to make some of our superior ers believe that they had left, that they might attack and sur- e us when carelessly marching into the city. Instead of going her, we immediately formed our lines and confronted their forti- ions with works equally as strong. On the 24th my regiment sent to fortify and hold a hill some three-quarters of a mile in front, which we did under a very heavy picket fire. While in- ching we lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded; their names appear he list hereto attached. On the morning of the 31st we moved h our corps to the extreme right of the army, a distance of some miles, where, after driving back the enemy, we took position in longation of the main line and threw up works. On 3d day of gust my regiment, Eighty-ninth Ohio, and Twenty-third Missouri, under my command, were sent out to the front in conjunction h the Second Brigade of our division, on a reconnaissance to ascer- the distance to and strength of the enemy's works. The duty accomplished under heavy fire, and with considerable loss to e of the regiments. In mine but 1 man was hurt, to wit, John Sexton, Company H, badly stunned with a shell. On the 5th we e moved to a new position on the front line, and again had to ify under heavy fire. On this day Morgan Jordan, Company C, wounded. From the time we left Ringgold to the 6th of this th (when General Palmer, our corps commander was relieved) ave never been out of range of the enemy's guns. During all time the men and officers have been exposed to the rain and which, under a tropical sun, have been almost beyond the powers uman endurance; yet all believing that they were engaged in most sacred and just cause upon earth, have marched, worked, fought without a single murmur. In a general summary, such have given, it is an impossibility for me to do my officers and justice for the labors that they have performed, but suffice it y that all have done their duty nobly and faithfully, never fal- g in the hour of peril and danger, for which I return to them sincere thanks. When we started on the campaign we had 328 tive men and officers; we have lost in killed and wounded up to 6th of this month, 39.* We had at that date but about 200 men luty. The loss over and above the 39 were those that became usted in the fatigue of the march and were back in hospital . Our brigade was commanded from the beginning of the cam- n to July 15 by Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, since by Col. es B. Walker, Thirty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry. the efficient manner in which they have conducted the manage-

*ominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 5 men killed, 2 officers and 31 men nded.

ment of the brigade, and the gallantry displayed by each in the handling of his troops upon the field of danger, I, in behalf of the men and officers of my regiment, return to each their sincerest thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

MORTON C. HUNTER,
Colonel Eighty-second Regt. Indiana Vol. Infty.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND REGT. INDIANA VOL. INFTY.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: My report up to the 6th of August last, closing with Major-General Palmer's command of said corps, gave a general account of the part taken by my regiment in the great campaign for Atlanta to that date, but as the movements since have been but a continuation of those then in progress, I shall commence where I then left off and give a general summary of the part taken by my command to the present time. On the next day, to wit, August 7, my regiment, still occupying the front line southwest of the city, furnished all the pickets for one brigade, to wit, fifty-five in number, under command of First Lieut. Michael E. Bunger, Company F. On the same day the picket-line was ordered to be advanced, and I was directed to furnish fifty additional men from my regiment to support the line, which I did, and sent them out under command of Second Lieuts. E. J. Robinson, Company B, and J. K. McIlhenny, Company D. In advancing the line my men were exposed to a most deadly fire, the enemy being strongly intrenched in rifle-pits, but they accomplished their work without faltering, driving the enemy into his main works. Our loss was heavy, some of our bravest and best men having fallen. The killed and wounded numbered 22; their names appear in the list* hereto attached. On the night of the 11th we moved still farther to the right, where we found the rebels in strong works, but we soon confronted them with those equally as formidable. While in that position we made two reconnaissances to the right and front, with two brigades from each division of our corps, for the purpose of ascertaining more thoroughly the position of the enemy, preparatory to making a grand flank movement, which we commenced on the evening of the 26th of August, the whole army moving in conjunction, except the Twentieth Corps, which fell back and occupied the crossings of the Chattahoochee River in strong works, the grand object of our move being to strike the Macon and Atlanta Railroad and sever the enemy's communications. On the evening of the 31st my regiment, with the Thirty-first and Eighty-ninth Ohio and Seventy-fifth Indiana, all under my command, aided by Captains Curtis, Whedon, and Grosvenor, of Colonel Walker's staff, moved and occupied the railroad at what is known as Morrow's, or Chapman's, Station, which I believe was the first point at which the road was reached. When we advanced the position was held by rebel cavalry, but they soon gave way before our skirmish line, which was under command of Major Jolly, of the Eighty-ninth Ohio. We spent the night in fortifying our position on the road, which was in the form of a square, one regiment being

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed and 19 men wounded.

placed on each side. The works were made very strong and would have withstood a heavy and prolonged fight. We remained in possession of the road until the next day about 11 o'clock, when we were ordered to join our division. While upon the road we burned one car and tore up and destroyed about one mile of the track.

About 1 p. m. of the 1st of September we moved with our corps against the enemy in the direction of Jonesborough. After driving him some two miles, he took shelter in strong works previously prepared, where he was attacked by different portions of the corps, the most difficult being that part of the line charged by the Third Brigade of our division, supported by our brigade. This charge was one of the most brilliant and successful of the war, as the enemy were driven from strong works and sustained heavier losses than we did. While supporting the Third Brigade in this bloody charge our brigade was sheltered by the position of the ground, and, therefore, we sustained but slight loss, the shots mostly passing over our heads. In my regiment only 2 men were wounded. Their names appear in the list. During that night heavy and continued sounds similar to artillery were heard in the direction of Atlanta, which proved to be the exploding of ammunition, the rebels having evacuated the city. On the next morning it was discovered that the rebels had retreated from our front, leaving us in possession of the field. Thus ended the greatest and most successful movement of the war, which resulted in the capture of Atlanta, the great prize of the campaign, and without boasting I feel proud of the part taken by the Fourteenth Corps, and especially that of our division. The campaign lasted four months and one day, the most protracted that the world's history will ever record, and notwithstanding the heat, rain, and dust to which the officers and men have been exposed and the enormous amount of labor performed by them, frequently broken of their rest for several nights in succession, still they appear as healthy and far more cheerful than when the campaign began. I attribute it alone to the fact that they feel that they are engaged in the most sacred cause upon earth—that of preserving their Government—and that their labors have been crowned with success. In closing, I beg leave to express to all my superior officers the feelings of satisfaction of the officers and men of my command for the able and efficient manner in which the troops have been handled and the campaign conducted, which has resulted in the most brilliant achievement ever won by American arms.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MORTON C. HUNTER,
Colonel Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 150.

Reports of Col. William P. Robinson, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, of operations July 10–September 8.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Agreeably to orders received from Colonel Walker, commanding brigade, I have the honor to report the movements of the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry Volunteers since joining the brigade. I reported with seven companies of my regiment (three

companies having been left at McMinnville, Tenn., to garrison that post) to Brigadier-General Turchin, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, near Vining's Station, Ga., on the 10th day of July, 1864, and encamped on the north side of the Chattahoochee River. On the 17th we moved with the brigade across the river without opposition. On the 19th crossed Peach Tree Creek under a heavy fire from the rebel skirmishers and threw up earth-works. On the 20th moved forward again to obtain a more suitable position on the right of the brigade. On the 26th three companies of my regiment arrived from McMinnville, Tenn. On the 28th were ordered to advance the skirmish lines, which was done under a heavy, enfilading fire. On the 7th of August Companies D and E and a portion of F, on the skirmish line, were ordered to advance. A severe engagement ensued with the enemy's skirmishers, driving them to their main works, but [we] were forced to retire. During the night the regiment advanced and threw up a line of works. On the 12th we were relieved from the front line of works and placed in reserve. Have remained in camp with the exception of the 19th and 20th, when we were out on a reconnaissance with the brigade.*

W. P. ROBINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD MISSOURI VOLUNTEER INFTY.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part performed by the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry in the campaign just closed, from the 6th of August last to the present date:

On the 6th of August the regiment remained in camp northwest of Atlanta in the second line of works, the Seventeenth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry occupying the first line in our immediate front. August 7, advanced my line about 150 yards in front of the Seventeenth Ohio and built breast-works, my skirmishers meeting with an obstinate resistance by the enemy's pickets, who finally unwillingly withdrew to their first line of rifle-pits. August 8, 9, and 10, remained in camp; skirmish firing almost constantly, with occasional shelling. August 11, our lines being extended to the right, my regiment was placed in reserve in the second line of works. August 27, nothing worthy of notice has occurred with the regiment from the 11th instant until to-day; it moved with the brigade about four miles to the right. August 28, marched about three and a half miles southeast toward the Montgomery railroad, crossing the same about four miles below East Point. August 29, remained in camp. August 30, marched about eight miles southeast and built breast-works. August 31, marched about three-quarters of a mile and threw up works. In the evening of the same day advanced about two miles and again built breast-works.

September 1, marched southeast about six miles, when the regiment was formed in the second line of battle, the Seventeenth Ohio on the right. A portion of the Third Brigade, Third Division, being

*Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 1 officer and 2 men killed and 25 men wounded.

in the first line were hotly engaged with the enemy in our immediate front, but having succeeded in taking the enemy's works by assault, capturing and dispersing the enemy, this regiment took no part in the battle. September 2, marched southeast about one and a half miles, crossing the Macon railroad near Jonesborough. September 6, remained in camp until to-day, when the regiment marched with the brigade on the Atlanta road about two miles, and was placed in the rear as a support to the skirmish line. September 7, marched about nine miles and went into camp near Rough and Ready. September 8, marched about seven miles to our present position, one and a half miles southeast of Atlanta. I am proud to be able to state that the officers and men of this regiment, without a single exception, have borne the hardships and fatigues of the campaign without a murmur, never shunning danger where duty called, but always manifesting a willingness truly commendable to do their duty wherever placed. More than 250 men of this regiment having served over three years from date of enlistment, fears were expressed that they would not willingly join in the charge upon the enemy, as their term of service had already expired, but all doubts on this point were dispelled in the affair of the 1st instant, as at one time it was supposed our line would have to move up to the support of the troops engaged with the enemy in our front, and when the command to advance was given, they marched forward with an unwavering firmness and determination only known to brave men.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. ROBINSON,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-third Missouri Infty. Vols.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 151.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ogden Street, Eleventh Ohio Infantry, of operations May 7–30.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Resaca, Ga., May 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment during the late movement from Ringgold, Ga., and action near this place:

The regiment moved with the brigade from Ringgold on the morning of the 7th instant and bivouacked near Tunnel Hill same evening. On the 8th and 9th moved to the right and front with the brigade to a point near Mill Creek Gap. On the evening of the 9th the regiment was ordered out to build a bridge across Mill Creek, near the gap, and construct a road for getting artillery in position at the gap. The work was completed at 2 a. m. of the 10th, when I returned to the brigade with a loss of 2 men wounded. Remained in bivouac until the morning of the 12th, when I moved with the brigade south and to the east side of Rocky Face Ridge, through Snake Creek Gap, bivouacking near the east end of the gap. On the 13th the regiment with the brigade took position in front of the enemy, west of the railroad, north of and about two and a half miles from Resaca. Changed position on the morning of the 14th to a point

*Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 8 men killed and 1 officer and 7 men wounded.

about one-half a mile north of the position occupied the evening previous. The brigade being formed in two lines, my regiment was the third from the right of the second line, and in the rear of the Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At about 12.30 p. m. an advance was made by the Twenty-third Army Corps, when the brigade moved forward in support, I being ordered to follow the Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers. After having moved about half a mile the fire from the enemy became severe, when I deployed my column, having been formed in double column at half distance. Owing to the dense undergrowth the Eighty-second Indiana became lost to sight during this movement. My regiment having been deployed, moved forward on the double-quick and in descending a precipitous hill in front of the enemy's works became mixed with the Eighty-second Indiana and some regiments of the Twenty-third Army Corps. Finding my regiment disorganized by this mixture, I withdrew to the top of the hill, as soon as I saw that no further advance was being made by the troops originally in my front, where I reformed and was preparing to move forward to the point from which I had withdrawn, when I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor, aide-de-camp, to report my regiment to the crest of the hill, a few hundred yards to the right, at which point I remained until dark, when the brigade was moved to the rear. On the morning of the 15th the brigade was moved to the right about one mile, where it remained in bivouac until the morning of the 16th, when moved to this place, where my regiment has since been stationed.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OGDEN STREET,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 152.

Reports of Col. Durbin Ward, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., August 17, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your verbal order to me of the 15th instant, I have the honor to report the military operations of my command since it left Ringgold, Ga., up to the 6th instant.

On the 7th day of May last I was ordered to move, and did move, from camp into the active campaign, in which we are still engaged, leaving behind me, under orders, most of the regimental baggage. On that day we reached the neighborhood of Tunnel Town, and on the next moved in front of Buzzard Roost, where it was found the enemy was strongly posted. Skirmishing continued all day actively and for several days afterward. On the 12th we moved off to the right, passing through Snake Gap and gaining the rear of Dalton. On the 13th we groped slowly and cautiously, mostly through dense woods, the skirmishing still continuing all day and most of the night. During the morning of the 14th we skirmished our way to the front of the enemy's breast-works on Camp Creek, in the neighborhood of Resaca, on the Dalton and Atlanta Railroad. At about 1 o'clock on

* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 2 officers and 18 men wounded at Resaca.

ay an assault was made on the enemy's works along much of
ne. I was ordered by General Turchin, then in command of
igade, to allow Hascall's brigade, in Judah's division, of the
ty-third Corps, already formed in two lines of battle in our
o move over us to the assault, and I was ordered to take com-
of my own and the Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiment, and
n the charge as though supporting our own division. Has-
ad one deployed line and one in column. My line was de-
l and the Twenty-fourth Illinois was in column to my rear. It
om half to three-quarters of a mile to the enemy's works.
d to move through dense woods and underbrush and up quite
p hill till we reached the brow of the hill skirting Camp Creek.
d heavy skirmish lines thrown out, and as we advanced the
's skirmishers were driven into their works. Judah's division
l impetuously to the charge, and we had to follow at rapid
Our advance was assailed by artillery fire, which, however,
s little harm until we reached the brow of the hill. By the
the men reached that they were exhausted by fatigue. The
was almost impassable. On starting up the hill I had been
ed to close my line into column. I perceived on reaching the
hat Judah's division did not halt under cover of the hill to rest
nen and organize the attack, but were pressing over into the open
nd near the creek, and right under the guns of the enemy. Un-
tanding my orders required me to follow, I moved on at sup-
ing distance, having first deployed my front line. On emerging
the open field I found we were under a murderous fire of artil-
and infantry at from 300 to 400 yards distance. Judah's lines
e giving way to the left, and most of them retiring from the
ck. Putting my men into double-quick we moved to the
k, were we were sheltered to some extent by a fringe of under-
sh and trees, as well as the depression of the ground. Here I
ceived that we were almost entirely unsupported, for we had
ome, by the retirement of Judah, the front. Some of his men
taken refuge in the low ground on my left, and some of our own
gade were in on my right. I found it impossible to advance, and
ined my position in the ravine for an hour and ten minutes. I
t back to advise the brigade commander of my position, but
woods were so dense that for a long time he could not be found.
the mean time, through an aide, General Judah had sent word
meant to renew the assault. At last General Turchin was found,
he ordered me to withdraw into the woods behind the crest of
hill. This we did as cautiously as possible and in tolerably good
er. Our position had been within about 200 yards of the enemy's
ks, but it was impossible to advance farther unless sustained by
hole line of attack. My regiment lost in killed and wounded 32,
will be hereafter stated in detail. Though afterward, under
ggling fire, we were not again seriously involved during the
agement. On the 16th, the enemy having abandoned his works
crossed the Oostenaula, we joined in the pursuit, marching by
way of Calhoun and Adairsville to Kingston, where we arrived
19, but passing through we took position several miles to the
, near Cartersville, where we remained till the 23d. The enemy
uted our advance all the way.

n the morning of the 23d our march was renewed, and we crossed
wah River and continued to advance toward Burnt Hickory till
26th, when we were, with the rest of the brigade, sent back to
gston to guard a wagon train. We continued upon this duty till

the 7th of June, when we reached Acworth and were relieved. On the morning of the 10th we joined the march to the front and advanced toward Marietta. We continued to advance as the enemy was pushed back by our column, my regiment being only in occasional skirmishing, until the 18th, in the neighborhood of Kenesaw Mountain. On that day, under a drenching rain, we groped through the woods and advanced, in connection with the rest of the line, upon the enemy's works. Having reached the edge of a field some 300 or 400 yards distant, we halted, poured a deadly fire upon the enemy, compelling the infantry to keep behind their breast-works and almost silencing the artillery, while we, under the point-blank range of their guns, dug rifle-pits in the open field. The fight lasted all day, but my regiment lost only 11 men in killed and wounded; but so effectual was the assault of our army that during the night the enemy abandoned his works and moved nearer the mountain. Our lines followed, and from this time till the evacuation of Kenesaw, though constantly involved in heavy skirmishing, there is no need to detail the monotonous operations of my regiment.

On the 3d of July the enemy evacuated Kenesaw and fell back to the Chattahoochee, to which place our army immediately followed. Heavy skirmishing, but no regular combat, took place; one corps after another crossed the river, my regiment crossing with its brigade on the 17th of July. We skirmished slowly and steadily toward Atlanta, being always under fire, but not involved (except slightly on the 20th) in any of the heavy engagements around the city. The most notable of our combats occurred on the 5th of August, when we were ordered to support the skirmish line while we threw forward our intrenchments nearer the enemy's works. We were subjected to the heaviest shelling we have endured during the campaign, though, fortunately, our caution in throwing up the works saved us very heavy loss. This report is, perhaps, already too much in detail. I refer with great pride to the general bravery, coolness, good conduct, and skill of my officers and men. Though one of the most laborious, as well as brilliant, campaigns of the war, they have for more than 100 days dared and endured all the dangers and hardships, glories, and privations of the sternest war, with disciplined obedience, and, at the same time, enthusiastic courage. To all, officers and men, I gratefully acknowledge the devotion and kindness shown me personally, painfully suffering as I have been from my old wound. Deeply as I regret the fall of my comrades in arms to the humblest, I cannot refrain from making special mention of First Lieut. Lyman W. Barnes. He was a brave soldier who had risen from the ranks. In the dark hour of Chickamauga I saw him in the thickest of the fight till I fell, and after that he stood by the colors till the last moment. He was a brave and efficient officer, and he died as a gallant soldier dies.

DURBIN WARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

Appendix.—The effective force of the regiment when it left Ringgold was 544; it is now 413; loss, 131. Of these 66 have been killed or wounded in action, and 65 have left the ranks from death, sickness, details, and other causes.*

* Nominal list shows 2 officers and 12 men killed, and 1 officer and 51 men wounded.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to verbal orders from brigade headquarters of yesterday, I have the honor to report the operations of my command since my report of the 6th of August last.

On the 8th of August last I was ordered to the left of the position I then occupied into some field-works which had been previously constructed. We were in very close proximity to the enemy, and my adjutant was shot dead in my tent. On the 11th we were moved still farther to the right than we had yet been, and there remained within 150 yards of the enemy's line until the 27th day of August. On that day my regiment moved in common with the corps to the right, taking part in the general movement upon Jonesborough. We continued to move, as ordered, cautiously to the right till the 31st of August, when we attained close proximity to the enemy. On that day my regiment supported the Ninety-second Ohio, and skirmishing forward in advance of the general line, the two regiments moved across the headwaters of Flint River and took possession of the Atlanta and Jonesborough road before noon, near Seaborn Smith's house. Subsequently the rest of the division came up. We executed this movement with little opposition. In the afternoon Captain Grosvenor, assistant inspector-general of the brigade, asked me for a detail of 100 men and 3 officers to make a scout toward the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. This detail was furnished, Captains Noles and Inskeep accompanying it, and Adjt. Augustus Ward as a mere volunteer. This daring party pushed three miles beyond the general line, and during the afternoon driving off a small body of cavalry, were the first to seize and hold the railroad till re-enforcements could be sent. On the next morning, September 1 instant, my regiment moved with the rest of the corps upon Jonesborough, and were in reserve supporting Este's brigade in the brilliant charge of that day. We were advanced to within a little over 200 yards of the enemy's works, but they being carried in our immediate front by the impetuous charge of Este, we did not become actively engaged. We were constantly under fire from musketry and artillery, but being somewhat sheltered by the ground, we had no casualties except that First Lieut. Edward M. Champlin and 1 private were wounded. As I have ever had to report, my men bore themselves gallantly, and without claiming credit for anything brilliant, I can proudly say they did, as they always do, their duty. I cannot omit the honorable mention of the lamented Adjt. J. M. Ruffner, who met his untimely fate on the 9th of August. He was the soul of true manhood and amongst the "bravest of the brave." To all my subordinates in command I am under many obligations for efficient aid in the arduous campaign through which we have just passed.*

Respectfully submitted.

DURBIN WARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

*Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 1 officer and 1 man killed and 9 men wounded.

No. 153.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIRST OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from the colonel commanding the brigade, the subjoined report of the part taken by the Thirty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers during the campaign commencing May 7 up to the 5th instant is respectfully submitted. As the regiment was commanded by Col. M. B. Walker for the greater part of the time for which the report is required, I am unable to furnish more than a mere outline of operations.

The regiment marched from Ringgold on the 7th of May and was ordered on picket in the vicinity of Tunnel Hill. On the 8th arrived in front of Buzzard Roost Gap and remained in position until the 12th, when it marched to Snake Creek Gap, some miles east of its former position. On the 14th the regiment was deployed on the right of the front line of the brigade, and, being ordered to send out skirmishers, details of veterans from each company, under command of Capt. W. H. Wade, were advanced onto a ridge in front of the open field, then occupied by the brigade. The skirmishers were soon engaged, and soon after the whole line was ordered to advance. Upon reaching the crest of the second ridge a line of troops, said to belong to Hascall's brigade, of Judah's division, Army of the Ohio, advanced from the woods in our rear, and passing our front line, advanced some paces in its front. The regiment being then ordered forward, upon reaching the crest of a third ridge, it was exposed to a heavy fire of artillery from batteries planted upon hills on the opposite side of a valley and distant about 500 yards. The word being still "forward," the regiment rushed down a nearly precipitous declivity and advanced to the edge of a creek, over which the front line had already struggled. The enemy here opened with musketry and two batteries, but the regiment gallantly dashed into the creek and was emerging from it when the first line (Hascall's troops), unable to maintain their advance under so murderous a fire, fell back, and a portion of it passed through and over the right wing of the regiment, which was not protected by the banks of the creek, which on the left were high and the water deep. A portion of the regiment regained the ridge and there reformed. The remainder were, by order of the colonel commanding, engaged in keeping up a fire on the enemy's works, under cover of which the men retired singly or in small squads and rejoined that portion of the brigade which had been halted on the ridge. After remaining in support of batteries which were then brought up to the front until the following morning the brigade was moved to position on the right and in reserve, and remained there until the occupation of Resaca by the army. On the 16th crossed the Oostenaula River, passing through Calhoun toward Adairsville. Marched on the 17th and 18th. On 19th encamped four miles from Kingston. On the 23d forded the Etowah River. On the 26th were ordered to escort train to Kingston. Returned with it to Burnt Hickory on the 29th and encamped on Pumpkin Vine Creek. Guarded the trains of Fourteenth Corps until the 1st of June, when the regiment marched to a position three miles from Burnt Hickory. On the 5th camped eight miles from Acworth. On the 8th the regiment was detached from the brigade and sent as

ort to Cartersville. On the 15th rejoined the brigade, which was
n in position in line. On the night of the 16th six companies
re ordered to build works for a battery on the skirmish line,
ich were executed by daylight. On the 18th moved up to within
) yards of the enemy's works and sent out 100 men as skirmishers,
lo, in conjunction with details from other regiments, ultimately
ove the enemy from their works. On the 19th moved through
e enemy's abandoned position and formed in front of Kenesaw
ountain. Skirmishers being ordered to the front, two companies,
der the command of Captains Wade and Stone, advanced to the
ge of a piece of woods and soon became engaged with the enemy's
rmishers. The regiment was ordered to support them, and four
npanies were advanced to the edge of an open field, in which the
loyed line had been very imprudently halted by an officer and
inspector of the Second Brigade. So dangerous did their posi-
become that it was only by the personal gallantry of Captain
ne that his men could be supplied with ammunition. It was not
ned prudent to relieve the company until after dark. On the
camped in the second line of the brigade. On the night of the
was placed in the front line, where it remained under a perpet-
fire until the 26th, when it marched to a position on the right of
corps and bivouacked for the night. On the 27th formed at the
of a hill under a very heavy fire of artillery, under which it
nded the hill and was ordered behind works constructed by the
ntieth Corps. Remained there until the 30th; was then ad-
ced to relieve General Geary's division. Remained there until
3d of July, when, Marietta having been evacuated, the brigade
ed forward and took up a position south of the town.
n the 5th fortified strongly on the railroad about ten miles from
anta. On the 9th advanced a quarter of a mile and fortified
ngly. On the 10th marched to Pace's Ferry, on the Chattahoo-
e River; remained in camp until the 17th; crossed the river on
ntoons and camped in reserve. On the 19th was ordered out,
tripped for action;" advanced on Peach Tree Creek and recon-
itered for a crossing; in the evening was ordered to cross the
ek, following the Eighty-ninth Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana;
ssed without loss and fortified during the night. On the 20th
vanced to the crest of the hill, and on the 21st the regiment was
lered to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. Com-
nies K and G, under the command of Captains Wade and Stone
ho, although acting as field officers, gallantly led their own com-
nies), were ordered forward as skirmishers, and soon developed the
my's position. Companies F, Lieutenant Carlile, and H, Captain
lkin, were ordered forward in support. Several casualties oc-
red during this reconnaissance, and the regiment was relieved by
Twenty-third Missouri. On the 22d moved forward on Atlanta
l formed in line opposite some heavy works in front of the city;
tified in the third line of the brigade. On the 24th was detached
h Eighty-ninth Ohio, Colonel Carlton commanding, in support
General King's brigade, of Johnson's division; constructed works
the second line, and had orders to re-enforce any attacked point;
s exposed to heavy artillery fire from the 23d to the 30th, the 64
l 20 pounders having a perfect range on the camp. On the 3d of
gust marched to the right of the Army of the Tennessee; in
evening crossed Utoy Creek; advanced through thick brush
l woods, and at night-fall commenced fortifying; completed
rks by daylight. On the 4th moved in support of a portion of

brigade; ordered to advance skirmish line; returned to former ition at night. On the morning of the 5th, the skirmish line ng ordered to advance and endeavor to capture the enemy's e-pits, was strengthened to 150 men. Captain Stone, brigade cer of the day, having arranged a plan of attack, moved forward line until within 100 yards of the enemy, and, at the bugle-call, conjunction with the skirmishers of the other brigades of the ird Division, dashed into the rifle-pits and captured nearly the my's entire line. The detail from the regiment brought in 2 missioned officers and 54 enlisted men, with a loss of but 1 killed l 3 wounded, a result mainly owing to the skill, coolness, and, en necessary, daring bravery of the officer in charge of the line. m happy to be able to express my satisfaction with the regiment ing the time I have had the honor to command it. Recruits e vied with veterans in uncomplaining endurance of the priva- is of this trying campaign, and have in most cases emulated them the battle-field. I have to deplore the loss of Captain Cahill, who instantly killed by a sharpshooter on the 23d of June. The vice has lost a fine officer and his comrades a courteous gentle- n and true friend. I cannot close without making mention of services of Captains Wade and Stone, respectively acting lieu- ant-colonel and major. Ever ready in time of danger, their skill, lness, and courage render them valuable officers upon all occa- is when those qualities are most wanting. Accompanying will found a list of casualties* during the campaign to the 5th instant.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. LISTER,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-first Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIRST OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from brigade headquar- s, I beg to submit the following supplemental report of the rations in which my regiment took part from the 5th ultimo to close of the campaign.

August 6, regiment took up position on the right of First Division the second line. 7th, was ordered to form on the right of First ision in advanced position, and fortified during the night. The ition was one of great danger, and several valuable lives were lost many men wounded before the regiment was relieved from the . During the night the enemy came out of their works to attack, were soon driven back. Remained in first works until the night he 11th, when regiment occupied works built by part of Second ision. Remained in that position until the evening of the 26th. ring this interval of comparative quiet the men benefited by the ; the enemy shell the camps occasionally, but do no injury; ket-firing almost entirely ceased, and desertions from the enemy e numerous. At 7 p. m. received orders to march at any moment. enemy having intimation of the movement open fire upon us with ll and case-shot, throwing them with great accuracy, but the , being well protected, were unhurt. Marched at 3 a. m. August

*Reports 1 officer and 8 men killed and 1 officer and 51 men wounded.

27; camped as guard to the train. 28th, rejoined division; cross West Point railroad, and camp in rear of Second Brigade. 30th, marched at 7 a. m. and took up position about three miles from Flint Creek; threw up works. 31st, advanced a mile; threw up works; at 1 p. m. cross Flint River and threw up works in woods in view of roads on which enemy's columns were passing; at 6 p. m. the regiment, with the Eighty-second Indiana, move out on the railroad to Morrow's Station, to re-enforce Eighty-ninth Ohio; build works during the night on the railroad and prepare to hold them against any force; the energy displayed by both officers and men in constructing works, and general soldierly bearing of the entire command, was praiseworthy in the highest degree.

At 10 a m. on the 1st of September ordered to abandon the works and rejoin the brigade, and at 3 p. m. march in rear of the division as guard to hospital train; encamped three miles from railroad as guard to hospitals. Rejoin the brigade at 10 a. m. on the 2d and take position near railroad and about one mile from Jonesborough. Remained until the 6th, when the command marched as rear guard on its return toward Atlanta. The regiment has, during this campaign, had to contend with many difficulties. The short time which elapsed between the reorganization of the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteers and the commencement of the campaign gave but little opportunity to drill and discipline the recruits; nevertheless they have vied with the veterans in endurance and gallantry, and give great promise for the future. The casualties extending over the whole period of active operations fully equal those of a general engagement. I have in my previous report made mention of such officers as distinguished themselves, and with one solitary exception, already reported, the line officers have sustained their former reputations. Assistant Surgeons Varney and Chapel have labored faithfully whilst with the regiment.*

I have the honor to be, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. LISTER,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-first Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 154.

Report of Maj. John H. Jolly, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 7–June 1.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry in the present campaign, from the 7th day of May, 1864, to the 1st day of June, 1864, during which time the regiment was under my command:

The Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry marched from Ringgold, Ga., on the 7th of May, 1864, and bivouacked near Tunnel Hill, Ga., for the night. Resumed the march on the day following, shifting to the right near one mile; halted, stacked arms, and rested for the night. On the 9th we moved about the same distance to the right, stacked arms, and rested till evening, when orders were given

* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 3 men killed and 2 officers and 13 men wounded.

to march to the front; which done, we bivouacked for the night; slight skirmishing was heard on our front. Our position was not changed until the 12th, when we moved for Snake Creek Gap, passed through it at dark, and bivouacked for the night. On the 13th we marched all day, and got into position at 8 p. m. to the left and near Resaca, Ga.; here wo lay on our arms during the night. We changed position on the 14th; moved to the front; threw out skirmishers, who engaged and drove the enemy's skirmishers a short distance. Our line was halted, the right of the Twenty-third Army Corps passing to our front, engaging the enemy from 12 m. till dark, during which time we lay in support of their right, under fire, but not engaged; lay on arms during the night. We were relieved on the 15th, and moved a short distance to the right; halted and rested till the 16th. The enemy having evacuated during the night, we moved in pursuit toward Resaca, near which we bivouacked for the night. We resumed our march on the 17th, taking the railroad toward Atlanta; passed through Calhoun in the afternoon, moving beyond toward Adairsville five miles; halted and rested for the night. Took up our line of march on the 18th, passing through the village of Adairsville, following the Atlanta railroad till 10 p. m.; stacked arms and spent the balance of the night in sleep. Marched at 9 a. m. on the 19th for Kingston, Ga.; passed through town at noon and formed line of battle; no enemy appearing, we crossed the creek in our front, moving upon the hill south a short distance; formed line of battle, threw out skirmishers, and, after two hours' delay, recalled them; moved by the left flank toward Cassville, where firing was heard, with slight skirmishing in front. We halted, put out skirmishers, and threw up temporary breast-works, where we remained during the night and until the 23d. We then marched for a ford of the Etowah River, which we waded; by 2 p. m. all were over and on our march. We halted at 9 p. m. and bivouacked for the night. At 10 o'clock on the 24th we moved to the right a couple of miles, halted an hour, countermarched the same road a short distance and went into camp, where we remained till the morning of the 26th. We then moved at 7.30 a. m., and moved south six miles and halted on Pumpkin Vine Creek; after an hour's rest we moved as train guards back toward Kingston; crossed Euharlee Creek at Euharlee Mills; continuing our march, crossed the Etowah River at the bridge; we halted and bivouacked for the night, where we remained till the train arrived from Kingston, going front at 7 o'clock on the 27th; we returned with it, recrossing the Etowah and Euharlee Creek at the same points; after marching twelve miles we halted and bivouacked for the night near Pumpkin Vine Creek. On the morning of the 28th we moved for Burnt Hickory, which we reached at noon. After resting an hour, we moved toward Dallas and camped for the night in a little valley two miles from Burnt Hickory. On the 29th we received orders to march with our division. We moved eastward several miles, halting on a high hill. After resting a short time we moved back, taking position northwest of our train, throwing out pickets, and went into camp, where we remained till June 1, when Colonel Carlton, of the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, relieved me of its (Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry) command.

J. H. JOLLY,
Major Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 155.

Reports of Col. Caleb H. Carlton, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations June 1–September 8.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
August 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the movements of the Eighty-ninth Ohio from June 1 to August 6, 1864:

June 1, the regiment formed part of the guard for the department ammunition train. June 2, moved about two miles on the road to Pumpkin Vine Creek; bivouacked for the night. 3d, moved about two miles; crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek and bivouacked. June 5, moved about three miles; bivouacked near Burnt Church. June 7, moved eastward; cross railroad; pass through Acworth; bivouacked one and a half miles south of Acworth. June 10, regiment and brigade relieved from train guard; moved five miles on Marietta road; join our division. June 11, moved one mile to the left; bivouacked at midnight. June 12, move one-half mile to the left; halt in reserve line; heavy skirmishing in front; bivouacked for night. June 17, moved to the left toward Kenesaw; throw up works. June 18, advanced within a few hundred yards of the rebel works, having moved three-fourths of a mile; put up works. June 19, enemy having evacuated in the night, we move forward one and a half miles; bivouacked in second line for the night near Kenesaw. June 20, regiment on skirmish line; heavy firing all day. June 21, relieved from skirmish line and take position in first line of works. June 22, moved at dark short distance to the right; took up position in second line of works. June 26, moved at dark one and a half miles to the right; bivouacked for the night. June 27, moved to the right three-fourths of a mile from line, and rest on arms; enemy shelling furiously; bivouacked for the night. June 30, moved at dark to the right and front one-half mile, and relieve a portion of General Hooker's troops; bivouacked behind the works.

July 2, greater part of the regiment went on skirmish line. July 3, rebels evacuated Kenesaw in the night; we moved toward Marietta, striking the Atlanta and Marietta road to the right of that place; bivouacked for the night, having marched some five miles. July 4, advanced one-half mile; bivouacked in line. July 5, marched some five miles and bivouacked on the railroad near Chattahoochee River. July 6, threw up works. July 9, advanced our line one-half mile and threw up works. July 11, enemy having evacuated their works and crossed the river in the night, we moved to the left one mile and camped on the Atlanta road near Pace's Ferry, relieving a regiment of the Fourth Corps. July 17, cross the river on pontoons; moved three-fourths of a mile and bivouacked for the night. July 18, moved forward two miles and bivouacked. July 19, moved forward, passing the First Division; halt near Peach Tree Creek; about 6 p. m. I received orders to cross Peach Tree Creek with my regiment, to be supported by the Eighty-second Indiana. We moved down to the creek and, finding a ford, moved over; formed along the bank; deployed, moving forward on the double-quick, driving the rebel skirmishers before us; threw up slight works and remained on the skirmish line during the night. July 21, moved forward one-half mile and bivouacked in second line. July 22, enemy having fallen back to their works around Atlanta, we moved forward to

within some three miles of the city and threw up works in the third line. July 23, the regiment was ordered to move to the left to the support of General King's brigade, of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; moved over and built works; at dark moved back to our position in the brigade. July 25, relieved a portion of the Twenty-third Missouri in front line of works.

August 3, moved to the right about four miles, crossing Utoy Creek, taking position about 10 p. m.; worked all night on breastworks. August 4, went out on reconnaissance, covering (in conjunction with Twenty-third Missouri and Eighty-second Indiana) the flank of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; moved forward about one mile, and at dark returned to our works. August 5, moved short distance to the left and front; threw up line of works on the front line, connecting the Ninety-second Ohio and right of General Hascall's division, Twenty-third Corps.

The casualties in the regiment from May 7 to August 6, 1864, are—Killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 1 lieutenant and 12 enlisted men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. CARLTON,
Colonel Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken in the campaign by the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry from the 7th of August to the 8th of September, 1864:

August 7, the regiment was lying in front line of works near Utoy Creek. After dark regiment moved forward about 150 yards and threw up works. 8th, were relieved and moved back to our former works. 11th, moved to the right about one and a half miles and relieved Tenth Illinois, of General Davis' division. 19th, moved out on Sandtown road at 2 a. m. as a support for Twenty-third Army Corps; at dark returned to our former position. 20th, moved to the right two and a half miles at 3 a. m. to protect the right flank of our line; at dark moved back to our former position. 27th, moved to the right three and a half miles and bivouacked for the night. 28th, moved forward and crossed the Montgomery railroad and bivouacked for the night about a half mile from the road. 30th, marched at 6.30 a. m.; halted for the night and threw up works near the Jonesborough road, about seven miles from that place. 31st, moved forward three-fourths of a mile; built works. About 12 m. moved forward one mile; threw up a second line of works. Having halted a short time the regiment moved forward with orders to go to the railroad if possible. The skirmish line of the regiment reached the railroad, meeting with but slight resistance from the enemy. The telegraph wire was cut by corps signal officer. Being two miles from support and appearances indicating that the enemy were moving to our left and rear, the skirmish line was withdrawn. They had barely reached the reserve when orders were received to hold the railroad, and the line was advanced a second time. The Seventy-fifth Indiana having joined as a support before we reached the railroad, the Eighty-second Indiana and Thirty-first Ohio arrived and the four regiments took possession of the railroad and threw up works during the night.

September 1, assisted in destroying the railroad. Moved back and ned our brigade at 11 a. m. and moved to the right about three les. A portion of our division being warmly engaged with the my, we moved forward at a double-quick and took up a position ler fire. The force engaged having taken the enemy's works, held m; we threw up slight works and bivouacked for the night. 2d, my having evacuated the town in the night, we moved a short tance toward Jonesborough and threw up a line of works facing th. At dark we moved one mile to the east and south of Jones- ough, threw up works, and bivouacked for the night. 6th, moved ard Atlanta and bivouacked for the night about two miles from nesborough. 7th, moved north and bivouacked for the night ut two miles north of Rough and Ready. 8th, moved to White ll and went into camp about two miles from Atlanta.

The following number of casualties occurred in the regiment from August to September 8, 1864: Wounded, 1 commissioned officer l 7 enlisted men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. CARLTON,
Colonel Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 156.

orts of Col. Benjamin D. Fearing, Ninety-second Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp in the Field, August 16, 1864.

IR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part en by the Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry dur- the campaign of the past three months now ending:

Breaking up our camps at Ringgold, Ga., on the 7th of May, ipped of all incumbrances of material and men, we marched with brigade to and through Tunnel Hill and sat down in front of enemy's stronghold at Dalton. Moving with the brigade on the h day of May to the right, along the base of John's Mountain ough Snake Creek Gap, we first met the enemy on the morning of 14th of May. In line of battle, in the first line, on the left of the gade, we followed the enemy, steadily pushing him back with our vy lines of skirmishers, until he was forced to take refuge in his rks in front of Resaca. Gaining the ridge in plain view of the el works, I had portions of my command engaged during the after- on advantageously posted as sharpshooters. In the day's oper- ons we had 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Taken from the line in evening, on the morning of the 15th we moved to the right, and the morning of the 16th we entered Resaca with the brigade. followed the retreating enemy over the Oostenaula River and the banks of the Etowah, where with the army we rested. Again moved forward on the 23d of May, fording the Etowah, crossing Euharlee, and marched to Raccoon Creek, returning with the gade to escort a supply train from Kingston to the army in the d. Returning we joined our division near Dallas, Ga., and with

of ammunition expended during that tour of duty may se
exhibit the pertinacity of some of the many skirmishers, they
the most important feature in this remarkable campaign. T
tail from the command was 200 men, under the command of
tenant-Colonel Morrow, Ninety-second Ohio. It was while tl
gade was operating around the base of Kenesaw Mountain e
orders were given the officers in charge of the lines that they
to permit no firing unless it was absolutely necessary. Yet d
the tour of twenty-four hours, the firing being as incessant th
the night as in the day, they expended 24,000 rounds of cartr
So extraordinary did this seem to me, that I was careful to le
some of this was not consumed extravagantly, but all the o
united in saying that it was not. On the Kenesaw line we r
with the brigade, occupying with it various important positi
that line. On the morning of the 3d of July we moved ov
abandoned works of the enemy through Marietta, Ga., and fol
the enemy until we found him some four miles southwest of
etta in works. We took no part as a regiment in forcing the e
from this line; but on his falling back to the new line on the
bank of the Chattahoochee, we followed in close pursuit, and
found the enemy confronting us behind strong works. He
operated with the brigade in the movements that compelle
enemy to abandon his position, burn the bridges, and give
the territory north of the river. After a few days of rest we
took up the line of march, crossing the Chattahoochee at
Ferry on the 17th of July, 1864. Acting with the brigad
wrested one of the fords over Peach Tree Creek from the e
and secured a lodgment on the south bank with no loss o
Moving forward on the 22d of July, we went into line in fr
Atlanta, in the movement losing but 1 man, wounded by
Remaining on that line until the 3d of August, when the b
commenced the movement to the right, crossing Utoy Creek a

Seemingly not worthy of official mention, recurring so often, yet I find by the official reports of the commanding officers of the companies that each company has, at different points in the campaign when detached from my command, taken active part in the advances of the lines, by which important positions have been gained, many prisoners and arms taken; and the officers in charge have handled their men with so much care, precision, and skill, and they themselves have acted their part so gallantly as to gain our admiration and esteem. I cannot commend too highly the men of my command for the part taken in the arduous labors of the campaign. Ever willing to do and dare everything, working with the ax, pick, and spade through the day, and, without a murmur, continuing the labor through the long watches of the night, they have thrown up two temporary works and constructed twelve lines of field-works complete, and in addition remodeled many works that in the shifting of the lines we have occupied and found incomplete. Your inspector will report the condition and effectiveness of my command at the present time. My reports will give you our effective strength as compared with it at the opening of the campaign. Appended please find report of casualties,* men sent to hospital and retured to duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. D. FEARING,
Colonel Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the late movements of the army that resulted in our occupation of the city of Atlanta:

Field report made on the 16th of August gave you our operations to that date. Passing over the days of incessant skirmishing, and the minor moves made in them, we come to the retiring of our lines from the enemy's front on the morn of the 27th of August. It was a difficult feat to perform, so close were the lines of the enemy, and doubly so that early. In the evening they discovered that we were making changes in the lines, and all night we were subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, but we left the line before daylight and drew off without the loss of a man. Equally fortunate were the skirmishers in our front. We moved down the Sandtown road less than a mile, when we acted with the brigade in covering the trains of the Army of the Cumberland, going into line of battle and making arrangements for a vigorous defense of these important trains so much imperiled. After the trains were in safety we moved forward with the brigade; acted as escort to the trains of the army. On the 28th of August, relieved of this duty, we moved with the brigade during the day's march, crossing the Montgomery railroad near Red Oak, Ga., and going into camp one-half mile south of the road, where we remained until August 30, when we moved toward the Macon railroad. On the evening of the 30th ordered on picket

*Shows 3 men killed and 1 officer and 15 men wounded.

with my regiment; advanced the lines as ordered by you. On the morning of the 31st of August, with my regiment, I was ordered to move forward and build bridges over Flint River and the canal near the river (creek), secure a lodgment on the south bank of Flint, and command the approaches to the bridges. In this move I was ably supported by Colonel Ward, of the Seventeenth Ohio. We passed the canal and the Flint, meeting with no opposition from the enemy; moved forward and secured a fine position commanding the Atlanta and Jonesborough road. Striking this road at two points, we discovered a column of the enemy east of the road moving south on a by-road between the Jonesborough road and the railroad. Here we secured 12 prisoners. We here awaited the brigade, and with them went into camp at this point. Moving with the brigade, September 1, south on the Jonesborough pike, we went into the second line, the brigade forming line of battle one mile from Jonesborough. With the brigade we took part in the action of the 1st of September at Jonesborough. After the evacuation of this point by the enemy, with the brigade we guarded the approaches to the town from the east, and on the 6th of September, the campaign being at an end, we withdrew, covering the withdrawal of our corps to this point. Appended please find report of casualties* from the 6th day of August to the 8th day of September, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. D. FEARING,
Colonel Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 157.

Reports of Col. Newell Gleason, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the part taken by the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in the campaign extending from May 7 to August 6, 1864.

This brigade—composed of the Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. G. Kammerling; Second Regiment Minnesota Veteran Volunteers, Col. James George; Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Col. N. Gleason; Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. W. O'Brien; One hundred and first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan; One hundred and fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. George T. Perkins; Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Maj. Joseph L. Budd—under command of Col. F. Van Derveer, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, left Ringgold, Ga., May 7, 1864, and moved with the division to Tunnel Hill, thence in front of Buzzard Roost Gap, where it remained two days, but was not engaged. Thence on the 12th marched through Snake Creek Gap to Sugar Valley, and took position in line with the army, confronting the rebel works near Resaca, where the bri-

* Shows 1 man killed and 5 men wounded.

ade was under fire of the enemy's guns during the 14th and 15th, ut was not engaged, except on the 14th, the Thirty-fifth Ohio being n the skirmish line. The fortifications of the enemy being evacu- ted on the night of the 15th, the brigade followed in pursuit of ie enemy through Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston, to a osition on the railroad near Cassville Station, and remained in amp three days. At this place the term of service of the Ninth hio having nearly expired, this regiment left the brigade. Hav- ig been supplied with rations and forage for twenty days, on the 3d the brigade, with the division, moved across the Etowah River; ience, guarding the transportation of the army, marched through urnt Hickory; thence to Pumpkin Vine Creek, near Dallas, remain- ig one night. Returned with the transportation to Burnt Hickory, nd camped until the 2d of June, when the division was ordered to ie front. On the 3d the brigade took position in front of the en- ny, on Pumpkin Vine Creek, east of Dallas, deployed in one line, id intrenched. The skirmishing was very active during the occu- ation of this position. The enemy having evacuated on the night the 6th, the next morning the brigade moved to a point about ree miles from Acworth and camped. June 10, moved to a posi- on in front of Pine Mountain. June 11, moved forward and to e left about one and a half miles; formed in line of battle and mped, the skirmishers being engaged with the enemy. June 14, oved one mile south, skirmishing quite sharply with the enemy; st several men; formed in line of battle and intrenched. June , the enemy having left our immediate front, the brigade moved rward about one mile and a quarter and intrenched, the skirmish- s being engaged as the advance was made. June 17, the enemy owly withdrawing, the brigade advanced and took position on a dge held by the skirmishers, and again intrenched. Enemy's skir- ishers made an attack about midnight, causing the brigade to and to arms. June 18, advanced line by left wheel about a mile id intrenched under heavy fire of artillery and musketry. The cond Minnesota and Thirty-fifth Ohio advanced into an open field der a heavy fire from the enemy's main line of works, and thor- ghly intrenched themselves, the lines then being so near that the usketry from our lines silenced, to a great extent, the enemy's tillery. The brigade lost quite severely in this movement. En- ny evacuated during the night. June 19, moved about one mile id took a position in front of Kenesaw Mountain, and intrenched, here the brigade lay under a heavy fire of artillery and sharp irmishing, which continued daily. On the night of the 22d moved out one-fourth of a mile to the right and occupied a similar posi- on, but nearer the enemy and more exposed to his fire. In mak- g this movement the Second Minnesota Volunteers lost several en by shells. While occupying this position the men of the bri- ade were closely confined to their intrenchments on account of the vere shelling of the enemy. On the night of the 26th the bri- de, with the division, moved some two or three miles to the right d bivouacked in rear of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army rps. June 27, Col. F. Van Derveer, having been for some time in d health and unfit for duty, received leave of absence. I as- med command of the brigade. An assault having been ordered on the enemy's line by the Second Division, our division was dered to support the assaulting column. My brigade formed in o lines, and moved forward in support of the Second Brigade,

Second Division, but the charge proving unsuccessful my command was not engagd with the enemy. Remained in camp at and near this position until July 3, when, the enemy having evacuated, we moved about five miles south of Marietta and camped.

July 4, received orders to proceed with my brigade to Marietta and garrison that town, with instructions to preserve public and private property as I found it. These orders were strictly and faithfully obeyed; besides, the brigade did a large amount of work in policing the town and doing guard and picket duty; in receiving and sending North a large number of factory employés from Roswell and other places. July 13, rejoined our division at Vining's Station. July 16, the Second Minnesota Veteran Volunteers detached and ordered to Marietta. July 17, crossed the Chattahoochee River and moved forward, crossing Peach Tree Creek on the night of the 19th; took a position on the ridge south of said creek and built intrenchments. July 20, my skirmishers moved forward and occupied the enemy's advanced works in our front. Afterward the Thirty-fifth Ohio was sent forward as skirmishers to hold said works with the intention of moving the front line of the brigade to said position. This regiment executed this movement in a very commendable manner, but not without considerable loss. Capt. L. F. Daugherty was instantly killed and several enlisted men wounded. Captain Daugherty was a worthy officer, having nearly completed his term of service. My brigade being relieved by a brigade from the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, which came forward and occupied the position held by the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, I moved a short distance to the right, and remained in reserve in rear of our division. We were severely shelled during the engagement with the Twentieth Corps on our left, and had several casualties in the brigade. Lieut. Col. William O'Brien, Seventy-fifth Indiana, received a wound in the hand which resulted in the amputation of two fingers. July 21, moved forward, driving the enemy's skirmishers, and took position on a high ridge, and built intrenchments. During the night the enemy evacuated their works. July 22, moved forward with our division and took position in line of battle in front of Atlanta and built heavy intrenchments, where we remained under fire of the enemy's guns until the 3d of August, when, with the division, we moved about four miles to the right of Atlanta, and took position on the right flank of the army and again intrenched. The Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers detached August 2, their term of service having nearly expired.

August 4, I was ordered by the general commanding the division to move forward with my brigade in advance of the general line and reconnoiter the enemy's position. Forming my command in two lines, the One hundred and fifth Ohio and Eighty-seventh Indiana forming the front, the Seventy-fifth Indiana and One hundred and first Indiana the second line, I pushed forward with a heavy line of skirmishers in front and took two lines of the enemy's skirmish pits, capturing 25 prisoners. The advance was made to a point so near the enemy's main works as to fully develop his line. The object of the movement being accomplished, in obedience to orders the brigade returned to its old position. The brigade was under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, having 26 casualties. August 5, the information obtained the evening previous developed the importance of advancing the line along the whole division front, but the enemy had occupied his old position with heavy re-enforcements

and, as afterward learned, with orders to hold the position at all events. Having a knowledge of the ground, a plan for the advance was arranged with the other brigades of the division, and a sudden assault upon the enemy's works with a heavy skirmish line, supported by a regiment from each of the brigades, resulted in taking the enemy's works and capturing about 140 prisoners by the division, 62 of whom were captured by my brigade. Our lines were immediately formed along the captured works, and strong breast-works built, but before they were completed the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire upon the brigade, but the advanced condition of our works afforded material protection. August 6, no change of position, but as the fire of the enemy's artillery was severe the work of strengthening the intrenchments was continued. The occupation of this position must be regarded as important, as it strengthened the line and resulted in its advancement for some distance on our right.

During the whole of this laborious and eventful campaign the officers and enlisted men of this brigade have at all times manifested that patience and cheerful attention to duty for which they have heretofore been so signally distinguished. Where all have done so well it would seem unjust to discriminate. I cannot, however, fail to commend the faithful conduct of Lieut. Col. W. O'Brien, commanding Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan, One hundred and first Indiana Volunteers; Lieut. Col. J. W. Bishop, Second Minnesota Veteran Volunteers; Lieut. Col. E. P. Hammond, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; Lieut. Col. George T. Perkins, One hundred and fifth Ohio Volunteers, and Maj. Joseph L. Budd, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers; also Maj. C. J. McCole, commanding Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteers since July 20, and Maj. Charles G. Edwards, commanding One hundred and fifth Ohio Volunteers, in support of the skirmish line during the advance on August 5, and Maj. R. C. Sabin, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, commanding skirmish line, all of whom have handled their respective commands with promptness and ability. These officers deserve great credit for their gallant, strict, and faithful execution of orders on all occasions. There are many line officers and enlisted men who deserve special mention, but the limits of this report will only allow me to respectfully refer to the reports of regimental commanders. When the brigade left Ringgold the effective force numbered 2,549. Two regiments, the Ninth Ohio and Thirty-fifth Ohio, have left the brigade on account of the expiration of their term of service. The Second Minnesota is still absent. Effective force present in four regiments, 1,120.

Casualties of four regiments:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
87th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. P. Hammond		3	1	23	1	26	27
75th Indiana Volunteers, Maj. C. J. McCole		6	1	19	1	25	26
101st Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan		2	2	28	2	30	32
105th Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. George T. Perkins		4	1	29	1	33	34
Total		15	5	99	5	114	119

The casualties of the Second Minnesota and Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiments will bear a proportional average with the above regiments, including 1 officer in each regiment killed. The members of the brigade staff—Capt. Clinton A. Cilley, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Samuel L'Hommedieu, assistant inspector-general; Capt. Sanford Fortner, provost-marshal; Capt. M. D. Ellis, topographical engineer; Lieut. C. C. Colborn, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. W. H. Osborn, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. W. H. Conner, acting assistant quartermaster—have faithfully discharged the duties of their respective departments. Captains Cilley and L'Hommedieu having been absent since July 15, Captains Fortner and Ellis have performed their duties, the former that of acting assistant adjutant-general, the latter acting inspector, in a highly efficient manner.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. GLEASON,

Colonel Eighty-seventh Indiana Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. JAMES A. LOWRIE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,

Atlanta, Ga., September —, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the part taken by the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, since last report (to August 6, 1864), of which this is a continuation.

My command—the One hundred and first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan; Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. P. Hammond; Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Maj. C. J. McCole; One hundred and fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. G. T. Perkins; Second Regiment Minnesota Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. W. Bishop, the latter regiment rejoining the brigade August 20—remained in position as indicated in last report until August 10, when a brigade on our right was relieved by deploying the four regiments first mentioned on the front line. This new position was near and in plain view of the enemy's works. For several days in front of my command picket-firing ceased, during which time quite a number of deserters from the enemy came into our lines. August 18, ordered to strengthen the skirmish line and fire upon the enemy for two hours. This was executed vigorously, a portion of the line firing from the main works; the enemy was seen to take from his line wounded men. August 19, moved my command at daylight one mile west on the Sandtown road; being relieved by troops of the Third Brigade of this division, returned to old position again at night; this movement was not discovered by the enemy. August 27, having been supplied with fifteen days' rations and forage, my command moved with the division at daylight along the Sandtown road about three miles, and near Utoy Creek went into position; intrenched and camped for the night. August 28, marched at daylight; crossed the Atlanta and Alabama railroad about five miles west of the junction of this and the Macon railroad; moving about one mile south, went into position facing east; intrenched and camped. August 30, marched to near [illegible]'s house, took position, intrenched, and camped until noon next [illegible] marched to a position nearly one mile in advance

of the main line of the army near the Macon railroad, and intrenched. Detached the Seventy-fifth Indiana and sent it forward to said road to operate with other troops.

September 1, marched south on the road from Rough and Ready to Jonesborough and formed in position with the division, with the left of my line resting upon the railroad. I was immediately in rear of the Third Brigade, with the First Brigade on my right. My command was formed in an open field, the Eighty-seventh Indiana on the right and the Seventy-fifth Indiana on the left, in the front line; the One hundred and fifth Ohio and One hundred and first Indiana in the second line, and the Second Minnesota forming a third line in rear of the brigade center. The troops in front having driven the enemy through a belt of woods, I was ordered to follow the First Brigade by the flank. This was done, preserving the formation of my brigade as above described. When nearly through the woods, and as the First Brigade was filing to the right into position again, the attack in our front was heavy. Keeping my troops well closed up, when I had passed the woods I filed to the right into position with two lines at the same time, and occupied the line which the brigade in my front had just left. When I had swung into line my left rested upon the railroad as before. In this position my command commenced making temporary works, which was prosecuted under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from the enemy. The assault of the Third Brigade having been made, the troops in my front moved forward so as to leave vacant one line, which had been occupied. I instantly moved my brigade forward and occupied that line, and this brought my command in support of a brigade (Colonel Moore's) of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. In this position intrenchments were made, and we bivouacked for the night. Although not engaged with the enemy in the grand and successful assault of his works at Jonesborough, my command kept well closed up in support under a heavy fire of artillery, and did all as a supporting column that was required. Officers and enlisted men all behaved splendidly, and deserve great praise for the gallant and determined manner in which they moved forward to meet the enemy. The casualties of the brigade during this engagement were 1 killed and 7 wounded.

September 2, moved a half mile and camped. Afterward moved one mile and camped again, where the brigade remained until about noon on the 6th, when we marched two miles and formed in position in line of battle facing south. September 7, marched to Rough and Ready and camped in line of battle. September 8, marched and went into camp near Atlanta, taking position in line facing southward. No better evidence can be seen of the glorious success of the four months' campaign, so brilliantly closed, than is discovered in the fine physical condition of the troops, as well as the glowing enthusiasm that pervades all camps.

The effective force of the five regiments herein mentioned when the brigade left Ringgold, Ga., May 7, 1864, was—commissioned officers, 100; enlisted men, 1,892; total, 1,992.

Casualties: Killed—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 23; total, 25. Wounded—commissioned officers, 6; enlisted men, 156; total, 162. Missing—commissioned officers, none; enlisted men, 4; total, 4. Sent to the rear sick—commissioned officers, 8; enlisted men, 354; total 362.

Effective force September 9—commissioned officers, 87; enlisted men, 1,491; total, 1,578.

The number of men joined brigade is not shown in the above statement, which accounts for difference in aggregate. I again take pleasure in commending the gallant conduct of the commanding officers of regiments before enumerated, as well as the other officers and enlisted men of my command. All have nobly done their duty. The brigade staff—Capt. Clinton A. Cilley, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. M. D. Ellis, acting inspector-general; Capt. Sanford Fortner, provost-marshal; Lieut. Cora C. Colborn, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. W. H. Osborn, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. W. H. Conner, acting assistant quartermaster—have my thanks for the prompt and efficient discharge of their various duties, rendering such assistance as to make the command of this brigade a pleasure.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. GLEASON,
Colonel Eighty-seventh Indiana Vols., Comdg. Brig.

Maj. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 158.

Reports of Maj. Cyrus J. McCole, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 17, 1864.

I have the honor to make the following report of this regiment and its doings during the time mentioned in circular:

As this regiment has been engaged in no special or detached service, and has at all times acted under the immediate observation of the brigade commander, and only in concert with the brigade, I deem it unnecessary here to mention such facts as must be equally within your knowledge, and are not relative to this regiment alone. The casualties in this regiment during the time are—Lieut. Col. William O'Brien, severely wounded in hand; enlisted men killed, 6; enlisted men wounded, 19.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. J. McCOLE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. FORTNER,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since last report; also a statement of the strength of regiment May 7, 1864, and casualties since that time. I do not consider it necessary to mention the marches, &c., of this regiment that were performed jointly with the command, and under your immediate observation. That omitted, leaves but the operations of August 31 and the morning of September 1, 1864, to report. During that time this regiment was connected with the expedition under

command of Colonel Hunter, of the Eighty-second Indiana, which had for its object the destruction of the railroad between Atlanta and Macon, Ga. That object was successfully and efficiently accomplished, this regiment taking an active part, laboring without any intermission in building fortifications and in destroying the railroad track, until ordered to rejoin the command.

The effective strength of this regiment was—

May 7, 1864:		
Officers	21	
Enlisted men	403	
		424
September 9, 1864:		
Officers	17	
Enlisted men	309	
		326
		98

Accounted for as follows:

Company C, detailed to guard medical supplies	27
Sick, sent away, greater than number returned	27
Wounded, not fatally	23
Killed and died of wounds	9
Detached as hospital attendants, &c	12
Total	98

C. J. McCOLE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Captain CILLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 159.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Hammond, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from the commencement of the campaign up to the 6th of the present month:

On the morning of the 7th of May, 1864, the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, then commanded by Col. N. Gleason, moved forward from Ringgold in the direction of Tunnel Hill, near which place we remained, participating in the movements of the brigade in front of Buzzard Roost until the 12th, when we moved to the right and passed through Snake Creek Gap. Moving forward on the 13th and 14th, in the evening of the latter day we took position on a ridge in front of the enemy's works at Resaca. On the 15th we moved about two miles to the right and halted in reserve on the left of the Fifteenth Corps. The enemy evacuated his works during the night. On the 16th we moved into Resaca, and remained till the 17th, when we moved forward, crossing the river, and continuing the march till the 19th, when we halted on the railroad, two miles south of Kingston. We remained at this

place till the 23d, when we moved to the right, crossing the Etowah River, and going into camp five miles this side of the same. On the 26th, the wagon train being placed under the guard of our brigade, we moved forward with it to a place on the road near Burnt Hickory. This regiment on the 27th guarded the train to the front on Pumpkin Vine Creek, and, returning two miles, camped over night, and the following day, with the balance of the brigade, guarded another train to the front. On the 29th we moved back to Burnt Hickory, and remained till June 1, when we moved near the front of the enemy's position at Dallas. We moved to the front the following day and relieved troops of the First Division of this corps. Here we had considerable skirmishing with the enemy. On the 6th, the enemy having evacuated his position during the night, we moved forward a few miles, went in camp, and remained till the 10th, when we marched in the direction of Kenesaw Mountain. We moved to the left on the 11th, and remained in camp till the 14th. We moved forward in line of battle on this day, a detail from the regiment being upon the skirmish line. We lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded. Moving forward about one-half mile on the 15th, we formed in the second line of the brigade and intrenched. After remaining in this position till the 17th we moved forward about three-fourths of a mile, and took position in the first line. Moving forward again on the 18th, we wheeled to the left, formed in the second line, and made works. Being exposed to the enemy's fire of artillery and musketry during this day, we had 2 men severely wounded. It being discovered on the morning of the 19th that the enemy had abandoned his works in our front, we moved forward till we came up to his position on Kenesaw Mountain; formed in the first line and intrenched. There was skirmishing and heavy cannonading at this place. On the night of the 22d, the brigade moving a short distance to the right, three companies of this regiment were placed in an advanced and exposed position. The balance of the regiment formed in the second line. Heavy skirmishing and cannonading continued day and night. On the 26th Colonel Gleason was assigned to the command of the brigade, and I assumed command of this regiment. We moved to the right three miles this day, and on the following day with his division supported the Second Division in an unsuccessful charge upon the enemy's works. On the evening of the 30th we moved to the right and occupied a part of the works of the Twentieth Corps, which had just moved still farther to the right.

The enemy evacuating his works at Kenesaw Mountain on the night of July 2, we moved forward on the 3d, passing to the right of Marietta, and halting some four miles south of that place. On the 4th we returned with the brigade to Marietta, where we remained till the 13th, my command performing provost duty. We then marched to the Chattahoochee River and went into camp near the railroad bridge. Crossing the river on pontoon bridges on the 17th, and moving forward on the 18th and 19th, we crossed Peach Tree Creek on the evening of the latter date, formed in the first line, and fortified. On the morning of the 20th we moved forward a short distance, and, being much exposed to the fire of the enemy's skirmishers, Lieutenant Leiter and 3 men of this regiment received severe wounds. About noon we moved to the right to a less exposed position, our brigade being relieved from the front, where we remained until the evening of the following day, when we moved to the front under the fire of the enemy's skirmishers, and formed in the

first line. During the night the enemy evacuated his works in our front and fell back to his fortifications around Atlanta. Moving up in front of that city on the 22d, we formed in the second line and intrenched. We remained in this position till August 3, when we moved to the right five miles, took position in the first line and made works. In the afternoon of the 4th, moving in the first line of the brigade, we made a reconnaissance to the front, and while advancing under the fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery, my command lost 1 killed and 16 wounded. After it became sufficiently dark to conceal our movements we retired to our works. We advanced again on the 5th, assisted in the capture of about 100 prisoners, and, wheeling to the left, formed in the second line. We had scarcely commenced our works before the enemy opened upon us from several of his batteries, giving us a terrible shelling, but we held our position and continued with the construction of our works. We lost this day 1 killed and 1 severely wounded. Several others were injured from fragments of shells, but not disabled. Nothing of special importance occurred on the 6th.

On the 7th of May, when we left Ringgold, the aggregate effective force of this regiment was 357. Our casualties have been as follows: Killed—enlisted men, 3. Wounded—commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 23. Sent to the rear from sickness—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 91.

I cannot commend too highly the patience and cheerfulness with which the officers and men of my command have performed their duties during the present campaign, nor praise too greatly their good conduct at all times in the presence and under the fire of the enemy. Where all have behaved so well it would be out of place to mention particular instances of gallant conduct. It is, however, but justice to Major Sabin, and no exception can be taken to the statement, to say that he has at several times in our advance upon the enemy's works had command of the skirmish line of the brigade, and that he has on all occasions displayed a bravery and skill which have rendered his operations entirely successful.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. HAMMOND,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighty-seventh Indiana Vols.

Capt. S. FORTNER,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command since August 7, 1864, the date to which my last report was made:

At that time my command occupied a position in the second line of the brigade, which was in the front near the enemy's works at Utoy Creek. Our pickets were constantly engaged, and we were exposed to an almost incessant fire from the enemy's batteries. On Sunday, the 7th of August, an attempt was made to advance the skirmish line, which was unsuccessful on account of the near proximity of our picket-line with the enemy's fortifications and rifle-pits.

One man of my command was wounded. On the night of the 10th of August, the brigade forming in one line, I moved up and took position on the right of the Seventy-fifth Indiana, relieving the Eighty-fifth Illinois. Our position here was much exposed, being within short range of the enemy's works and unmasked by an open field. The firing, however, between the pickets ceased for several days by the tacit consent of each party. During this cessation of hostilities, quite a number of the enemy, availing themselves of the opportunity so favorably presented, deserted and came through our lines. A demonstration being made along the line on the 18th, the men of my command fired from their works. This continued for two hours, when the firing ceased. In the front of my line, after this engagement, several of the enemy's wounded were observed being carried off by the stretcher-bearers, though their loss could not have been great as their works afforded them almost perfect protection. Before daylight on the morning of the 19th my command was relieved by troops from the Thirty-eighth Ohio, and moved with the brigade a short distance to the right and rear, where we remained till after dark in the evening, when we returned and occupied our former position. The following day I sent four companies to occupy the line of the Thirty-first Ohio a few rods to the right, while that regiment was withdrawn from the line. It came back in the evening, and the companies referred to returned to their positions in the regiment. During the 22d of August we were much annoyed by the firing of the enemy's sharpshooters, who partially enfiladed our works from the left. Lieut. John Demuth, of Company C, an excellent officer, received a mortal wound and died in a few moments. We left our position here at 2 o'clock in the morning August 27, and with the army commenced the movement which resulted in the taking of the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, and the evacuation of Atlanta by the enemy. In the successful charge of the Fourteenth Corps, September 1, on the works of the enemy at Jonesborough, this brigade acting as a supporting column, my command took position on the right in the first line, and advanced with the troops in our front until the enemy was routed, and it became too dark to proceed farther. September 2, we moved a short distance down the railroad. My command was employed in the afternoon in tearing up and destroying the iron and cross-ties. We marched a mile to the east in the evening, and going in camp remained till the 5th, when we started back to this place and arrived here on the 8th. The following table will show the effective strength of this regiment on the 7th of May, 1864, the day we left Ringgold, the casualties from battle and disease during the campaign, and the present effective strength of the regiment:

Effective force May 7—officers, 22; enlisted men, 335.

Casualties: wounded—officers, 2; enlisted men, 21. Sent to rear sick—officers, 2; enlisted men, 83. Killed in action—officers, 1; enlisted men, 3.

Effective force September 7—officers, 17; enlisted men, 230.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. HAMMOND,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighty-seventh Indiana Vols.

Capt. C. A. CILLEY,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div. 14th Army Corps.

No. 160.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan, One hundred and first Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 101ST INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report concerning operations of this regiment from May 7, 1864, to August 6, as follows, to wit:

May 7, left Ringgold, passing Tunnel Hill, and lay before Rocky Face Mountain until morning of May 12, 1864, when we marched for Resaca by way of Snake Creek Gap. May 13, 14, and 15, participated in operations in Sugar Creek Valley, near Resaca, with loss of 3 men wounded. May 16, engaged in pursuit of enemy, arriving at Kingston May 19. May 23, marched by way of Burnt Hickory, and on June 2, 3, and 4, participated in operations on Pumpkin Vine Creek, near Dallas, with loss of 5 men wounded. June 14, advanced on Kenesaw Mountain, skirmishing with enemy; intrenched ourselves in seven different positions on the enemy's front, the enemy evacuating July 2. Our loss in front of Kenesaw Mountain, 2 officers and 11 men wounded.

July 4, took part with our brigade at Marietta, Ga. July 11, 2 a. m., this regiment was ordered to Acworth, but on our arrival, finding all quiet, returned immediately. July 13, rejoined our division at Vining's Station. July 17, crossed Chattahoochee River. July 19, with the regiment in advance, the brigade crossed Peach Tree Creek, and on the following day assisted in driving the enemy's pickets; our loss, 2 men severely wounded; made three lines of intrenchments near Peach Tree Creek. July 21, advanced on Atlanta and intrenched in front of enemy's position at that place.

August 3, moved to the right several miles, taking up position and intrenching on the right flank of the army. August 4, made armed reconnaissance to the front; assisted in the capture of 25 prisoners. August 5, advanced our lines; assisted in capturing over 100 prisoners. Intrenched in the enemy's immediate front. August 6, lying in same position. Our loss in last three days, 2 enlisted men killed and 7 wounded.

Loss: Commissioned officers—wounded, 2. Enlisted men—killed, 2; wounded, 28. Total casualties, 32.

Very respectfully,

THOS. DOAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. FORTNER,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS 101ST INDIANA,
Near Atlanta, September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have to report as to operations of this regiment since last report—that is to say, since August 6, 1864—as follows:

August 7, were occupying an intrenched position three miles south of Atlanta; the enemy close on our front. Here we lost several men killed and wounded. August 13, took up a new position one mile to the right and fortified. Remained here until August 27, when we took up line of march in the direction of Jonesborough,

Ga. During this march we intrenched ourselves in seven different positions. Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 1, we were a part of the column which supported the charge by the Fourteenth Army Corps, but did not become engaged. Remained near Jonesborough until September 6, when we fell back by short marches to this point, where we arrived September 8, 1864. During the whole campaign of 118 days, ending with the capture of Atlanta, we have not been out of hearing of hostile firing twelve hours at a time. Our entire loss is 4 killed, 38 wounded, and 1 captured.

Very respectfully,

THOS. DOAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Effective force of 101st Indiana Volunteers on leaving Ringgold, Ga., May 7, 1864	413
Present effective	299
Loss	114
Killed	4
Missing (captured)	1
Sick, sent to rear and not returned	71
Wounded	38
	114

THOS. DOAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. S. FORTNER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 161.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop, Second Minnesota Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in accordance with instructions from brigade headquarters, to submit the following summary of the part taken by the Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers in the operations of the campaign during the three months ending the 6th day of August, 1864:

On Saturday, the 7th day of May, the regiment broke camp at 4 a. m., marched at 9 a. m., and arriving at Tunnel Hill (seven miles), bivouacked at noon. Sunday, 8th, marched at 9 a. m. one mile to position on right flank of Fourteenth Army Corps. Monday, 9th, marched at 10 a. m. one-half mile to position on a ridge facing Buzzard Roost Gap, and one mile distant; marched again at 5 p. m. one-half mile in advance, and bivouacked in position. Tuesday, 10th, and Wednesday, 11th, remained in bivouac. Thursday, 12th, marched at 4 a. m. about fifteen miles to the right and through Snake [Creek] Gap. Friday, 13th, learned that the enemy had evacuated Dalton last night; marched at 10 a. m. four miles toward Resaca, and took position in the general line of battle, facing east. Saturday, 14th, advanced with heavy skirmishing about a mile, and took position on a ridge facing the enemy's works, at a distance of about 400 yards. Sunday, 15th, moved about three-quarters of a mile to

the right of Fourteenth Army Corps; moved out at 9 p. m. and took position between it and McPherson's left, and intrenched; enemy evacuated Resaca during the night. Monday, 16th, marched at noon one mile to Resaca and bivouacked near the railroad depot. Tuesday, 17th, marched at 4 a. m. six miles to Calhoun; thence two miles and encamped on Peters' plantation; marched again at 5 p. m. four miles and bivouacked for the night. Wednesday, 18th, marched at 8 a. m. three miles to Adairsville; thence at 4 p. m. six miles and bivouacked beside the railroad. Thursday, 19th, marched at 10 a. m. four miles to Kingston; went into line of battle to repel an expected attack; thence marched at 4 p. m. four miles and bivouacked beside the railroad near Cassville. Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, remained in position. Monday, 23d, marched at 11 a. m. four miles to the Etowah River, forded, and marched six miles to Euharlee Creek. Tuesday and Wednesday, remained in position. Thursday, 26th, marched at 6 a. m., escorting trains, fourteen miles to Burnt Hickory. Friday, 27th, marched one mile to front with trains. Saturday, 28th, marched three miles to front with trains. Sunday, 29th, marched at 11 a. m. five miles to Burnt Hickory with trains. Monday and Tuesday, remained in position.

Wednesday, June 1, marched at 3 p. m. with trains about eight miles easterly to our left and front. Thursday, 2d, marched at 11 a. m. three miles to right and front and halted; thence at 6 p. m. one mile to the front and, meeting the enemy's line, intrenched, covering our front with skirmishers, who were warmly engaged during most of the night. Friday and Saturday, remained in position. Sunday, 5th, enemy evacuated our front this morning. Monday, 6th, marched at 7 a. m. about six miles northeasterly, toward Acworth, and bivouacked at 9 p. m. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, remained in position. Friday, 10th, marched at 8 a. m. southwesterly about five miles and found the enemy at Pine Mountain. Saturday, 11th, moved to a ridge one-half mile to the front and intrenched; marched again at 7 p. m. one-half mile and halted at 11 p. m. and bivouacked in the woods. Sunday and Monday, remained in position. Tuesday, 14th, moved at noon to the front, with heavy skirmishing; into position at 7 p. m. and intrenched. Wednesday, 15th, moved again to the front at 2 p. m. about a mile; into position at 7 p. m. and intrenched. Thursday, 16th, remained in position. Friday, 17th, moved one-fourth mile to the front and again intrenched. Saturday, 18th, moved at 9 a. m. one-half mile to the front and intrenched under fire of musketry and artillery from the enemy's works, 350 yards distant; loss, Lieutenant Jones killed and 11 men wounded; enemy evacuated his line in our front during the night. Sunday, 19th, moved at 9 a. m. one mile to the front, finding the enemy in position at Kenesaw Mountain; bivouacked and intrenched in the woods facing the mountain and one-half mile distant. Monday and Tuesday, remained in position, the enemy shelling our camp from the mountain. Wednesday, 22d, moved at 11 p. m. half mile to the right; worked until daylight on the intrenchments; 2 men killed and 5 wounded by shells from the mountain. Thursday, 23d, Col. James George and about 100 men from the division, 73 of whom were on duty with the regiment, were ordered to Chattanooga for discharge by reason of expiration of term of service. Friday and Saturday, regiment remained in position. Sunday, 26th, regiment marched at 11 p. m. about two miles to the right; bivouacked. Monday, 27th, moved to

the front and took position with the division as support to Davis' division in the assault on the enemy's works; bivouacked at 3 p. m. Tuesday and Wednesday, remained in position. Thursday, 30th, moved half mile to the right, our division relieving Geary's.

Friday, July 1, remained in position. Saturday, 2d, a detachment of seventy-eight men (drafted from Second District of Minnesota) joined the regiment and were assigned to companies. The enemy evacuated his line in our front during the night. Sunday, 3d, marched at 7 a. m. about seven miles, finding the enemy in line about five miles south of Marietta. Monday, 4th, the Second Brigade being ordered to garrison duty at Marietta, the regiment marched with it to that place, where it remained on such duty until the 13th. Wednesday, 13th, marched with the brigade nine miles, rejoining the division near Vining's Station. Thursday, 14th, a detachment of ninety-eight drafted men from the First District of Minnesota joined the regiment and were assigned to companies. Friday, 15th, the regiment being ordered to relieve the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers on provost duty at Marietta, marched for that place at 5 a. m., arriving at 10 a. m., and immediately entered upon duty as provost and depot guards. During the remainder of the period embraced in this report the regiment was on guard duty at Marietta, employing all available time in the instruction of recruits.

During the operations herein briefly referred to the regiment was frequently under fire, always acquitting itself to my satisfaction. As, owing to the absence of the regiment at Marietta, the brigade commander's report has been completed and forwarded before mine is called for, I have not deemed it necesary to give as detailed and circumstantial an account of movements as otherwise might have been useful and proper. The regiment commenced the campaign with 24 officers and 372 enlisted men present for duty. Loss from that number by casualties, 31; by sickness, 91; by discharge, 73. Gained by recruits from depot, 176; by return from hospital or detached service, 19. Present for duty August 6, 18 officers, 422 enlisted men. Ammunition expended, 29,000 rounds, an average of about 110 rounds per man. A casualty list* is hereto appended, covering the period embraced in the report.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. BISHOP,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Second Minnesota Vols.

Capt. C. A. CILLEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND REGT. MINNESOTA VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In response to circular instructions from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the operations of the campaign against the enemy at Atlanta, from the 7th day of August to the 8th day of September, inclusive:

On the 7th day of August my regiment was on duty as provost and depot guard at the post of Marietta, having been assigned and

* Shows 1 officer and 2 men killed and 1 officer and 27 men wounded; total, 31.

ordered to that duty by the general commanding the Department of the Cumberland. The regiment was relieved from duty at that post by the Tenth Indiana Volunteers on the 18th day of August, and on the 19th marched twelve miles to the Chattahoochee River bridge and encamped for the night. On the 20th the march was continued a distance of about ten miles, and the regiment joined the brigade in the intrenchments in the immediate front of the enemy. From the 21st to the 26th, inclusive, we remained in the same position, subjected at intervals to furious shelling from the enemy's batteries in our front. On the 27th, at 2 a. m., we marched with the brigade some three or four miles to the right and were formed in line on the left flank of the Twenty-third Army Corps, where we remained during the day, the army trains meanwhile passing to the right through our lines. On the 28th we marched at daybreak, and, after making a distance of six or seven miles in a southeasterly direction, crossed the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad at Red Oak and encamped. On the 29th remained in position. On the 30th marched about five miles easterly and intrenched. On the 31st marched about three miles easterly and intrenched within one mile of the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, our skirmish line, supported by two or three regiments, having gained possession of the road during the afternoon.

On the 1st day of September we marched at 11 a. m. about three miles southeasterly on the road to Jonesborough; then turning from the road to the left, crossed the fields about a mile to the railroad, where, in the formation of the brigade, the regiment took place as directed, in the rear line and facing the south. Heavy skirmishing, with occasional bursts of file firing were heard in our front, and after a halt of a few minutes we advanced with the brigade a distance of about three-fourths of a mile and reformed in support to a brigade of Carlin's division, then actually engaged with the enemy just in our front. After a sharp contest of about half an hour the enemy was driven from his intrenchments in our front by a charge with the bayonet, and night soon after afforded the enemy an opportunity to retire from the contest altogether, and the firing ceased. During the engagement we were somewhat exposed to musketry and to artillery fire at short range from the enemy's batteries. The troops were kept covered by the ground as much as the circumstances of the movement would admit, and but 3 men were wounded in the regiment. On the 2d we marched at 8 a. m. about a mile southeasterly, and reformed, facing the north. At 2 p. m. the regiment was ordered to the railroad for the purpose of destroying the track. At 6 p. m. rejoined the brigade and marched one or two miles to a position about ½ mile northeast of Jonesborough, where line was formed and the troops encamped. On the 3d, 4th, and 5th remained in position. On the 6th marched at noon one mile along the railroad toward Atlanta, and went into position facing south. On the 7th marched at 7 a. m. about eight miles to Rough and Ready Station and encamped. On the 8th marched about eight miles to a position near White Hall, two miles south of Atlanta, near the Macon railroad, where the regiment is encamped at the date of this report.

On the 7th day of May the regiment left Ringgold with 451 officers and men present, which number has been increased by recruits from depot, 176; returned from hospital or detached service, 65; from desertion, 2. Has been decreased, killed, 4; sent to hospital by reason of wounds, 16; for sickness, 113. Discharged on account of expira-

tion of term of service, 83; detailed on detached service, 20; deserted, 3; transferred, 2; dismissed, 7. Present strength, 446 officers and men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. BISHOP,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Second Minnesota Vols.

Capt. C. A. CILLEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 162.

Reports of Lieut. Col. George T. Perkins, One hundred and fifth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 105TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular received this p. m., I have the honor to report the following as the history of the operations of this regiment during the present campaign up to August 6, 1864:

The regiment broke camp at Ringgold, Ga., May 7, and marched to Tunnel Hill; thence it marched via Snake Creek Gap and took a position confronting the rebel position at Resaca; was under fire of the enemy's guns at that place May 14 and 15, but not engaged. After the evacuation of Resaca by the enemy the regiment joined in pursuit and marched to Kingston; thence it marched to Burnt Hickory, where, with the brigade and division, it lay for several days guarding trains. Ordered to the front from this place with the brigade, it took part in the various movements which compelled the enemy to fall back to their position at Kenesaw Mountain; was under fire of the rebel artillery at Kenesaw Mountain for several days, and after the abandonment of this position by the enemy was stationed with the brigade at Marietta, Ga., from July 3 to [illegible]3; marched from this point to Chattahoochee River. After crossing this river had some skirmishing with the enemy near Peach Tree Creek, and finally took position before Atlanta, July 22, where it has since remained. The regiment—with the exception of two days when it, with the Thirty-fifth Ohio, was detailed to guard train—has operated with the brigade in all its movements. The casualties during the entire time are as follows: Killed—enlisted men, 4; wounded—officers, 1; enlisted men, 29.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEO. T. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 105th Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. S. FORTNER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS 105TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as a brief statement of the operations of this regiment since last report:

The regiment with the brigade remained in front of the rebel position near Atlanta until the morning of August 27. That morning it moved with the brigade at 2 a. m., passing around the left of the rebel

ıy, and crossing the Montgomery railroad seven miles west of East nt. From this point it moved in a southeasterly direction, strik- the Macon railroad about a mile north of Jonesborough. On the instant, with the brigade, the regiment came up as a support to Third Brigade, of the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, was not engaged. On the 6th instant it took up line of march Atlanta, near which place it arrived on the 8th instant, and where ow lies. The regiment has moved and operated with the brigade ing the entire time. The effective force of the regiment when eft Ringgold was—officers, 17; enlisted men, 388. Its present ctive force is—officers, 15; enlisted men, 286. Of this number ficer has died of disease and 1 resigned. Of the enlisted men as ows: Killed, 4; sent to hospital wounded, 27; sick, 71; total, 102.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. T. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 105th Ohio Volunteers.

'apt. C. A. CILLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 163.

ɔorts of Col. George P. Este, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Atlanta, Ga., August 25, 1864.

[AJOR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the rations of the Third Brigade during the present campaign up to morning of the 6th day of August:

a pursuance of orders from my general commanding division, the ɔps composing the brigade, except the Eighteenth Kentucky unteers, left to garrison Ringgold, in obedience to orders from artment headquarters, left Ringgold on the 10th day of May, 4, and arrived in the evening of Sunday in front of Buzzard ɔst, when we rejoined the division. We remained in reserve il the 12th, when the brigade moved, but as guard to the entire ns of the corps, on the road to Villanow; thence through Snake ek Gap to Sugar Creek Valley, when, leaving the trains on the ning of the 13th, we moved forward to the extreme left of the ıy, supporting during the night a division of General Cox, enty-third Army Corps, in accordance with orders received from jor-General Schofield. Next day, the 14th instant, rejoined our ision, and on the 15th, excepting one regiment, Seventy-fourth iana Volunteers, detached as train guard, moved to the right in ıt of Resaca, relieving a portion of the troops of the Fifteenth ny Corps. During the day and evening our skirmishers were ly engaged with those of the enemy, inflicting upon them con- ɔrable loss, and losing as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Mortally wounded.	Wounded.
Ohio	1		2
Ohio		1	2
Kentucky	1		
Total	2	1	4

Before break of day of the morning of the 16th instant the pickets of our brigade, under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Wharton, of the Tenth Kentucky Volunteers, were the first to discover the evacuation of their works by the rebels, and the first to occupy them, and, being re-enforced, pushed forward and captured some 60 prisoners without loss.

May 17, left Resaca, passing through Adairsville, Calhoun, and Kingston. No events of special importance transpired except that, on the 22d day of May, the Tenth Indiana was detailed to form part of the garrison at Kingston, and rejoined the brigade on the 15th of June. Crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek June 1, and camping in rear of the Twenty-third Army Corps during the night, June 2 took up position on the extreme left of Fourteenth Army Corps. During the 2d, 3d, and 4th days our skirmish lines were during most of the time hotly engaged, although suffering but little loss, owing to the extreme carefulness of officers and men. It was in the immediate rear of our lines, whilst occupying this position, that Major-General Palmer, commanding the corps, had so narrow an escape from being shot, and his senior aide-de-camp, Maj. D. W. Norton, was killed. Other general officers, including the general commanding the division, would have been killed during the occupancy of this position had not Providence been more merciful and rebels less skillful in arms than they were discreet. The losses of the brigade at this point were:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.
38th Ohio	1	6
14th Ohio	2	4
10th Kentucky	.....	4
74th Indiana	.....	2
Total	3	16

June 5, the rebels evacuated their works, brigade moving immediately forward, and on the 10th of June went into position in front of Pine Knob, skirmishers engaging the enemy's pickets without loss. Except changing of position to the left, building breast-works, digging trenches, marching, and bivouacking, nothing transpired of interest until the 14th instant, when our skirmish lines were again hotly engaged with those of the enemy, and continued to be so up to and during the 17th, when the enemy evacuated their position in front of the right of our army. The losses of the brigade were:

Command.	Killed.	Mortally wounded.	Wounded.
38th Ohio	.....	.....	2
14th Ohio	2	1	11
10th Kentucky	.....	.....	1
74th Indiana	3	.....	7
Total	5	1	21

On the 19th instant the brigade moved forward in support of the division, skirmishers driving the enemy's pickets on to Kenesaw Mountain, taking up position near the base of the mountain in re-

rve to the division. During the intermediate period of time, om the 20th to the 26th, the brigade was subject to very severe elling from the rebel batteries, and much annoyed by their sharp-ooters scattered along their front. The fire of the rebel guns was ich the severest we have experienced during the campaign, but sulted in comparatively small loss, being as follows from the 20th the 26th:

Command.	Killed.	Mortally wounded.	Wounded.
a Ohio	1	2	12
a Ohio	....	1	5
a Indiana	2	.....	3
h Kentucky	.....	.....	2
h Indiana	.....	.....	6
Total	3	3	28

On the 26th we moved to the right, and on the 27th were put in sition to support the assault made by the division of Brigadier-eneral Davis upon the enemy's works. Until the 30th no changes ere made in the position of the brigade, when we moved again the right and, in conjunction with the First Brigade, relieved the vision of General Geary, Twentieth Army Corps. On the morn-g of the 3d of July, the rebels having evacuated Kenesaw Moun-in, we moved forward to the south and west of Marietta, and mped at night in view of the enemy. On the night of the 3d in-ant threw up works, also on the 4th, but on the 5th the enemy ain evacuated, going toward the Chattahoochee River; the bri-de was moved in pursuit in advance of the corps, the Tenth In-ana moving in support of the skirmishers. When within two miles Vining's Station, on the Atlanta road, we came up with the rebel ar guard, and sharp skirmishing ensued, resulting in driving the emy back to and across the railroad. The brigade took up posi-n for the night by the side of the railroad at ten-mile stone. Un-the 9th skirmishing continued more or less active among the kets, when we were ordered to advance our picket-lines for e purpose of developing the enemy's lines. Moving out, the nth Kentucky Volunteers in support of the skirmishers, we soon gaged the rebel pickets, driving them at first a short distance th ease; but the skirmishers upon our left, having advanced thin sight of the enemy's works, and meeting with a heavy d severe fire, fell back to their support. On being rallied and re-forced by two additional companies of the Tenth Kentucky, they ain advanced to the position they had before advanced to. The e, however, of the enemy becoming very severe, and there being connection on our left, the rebels meanwhile advancing in two es of battle and endeavoring to gain our flank, the order was ven to fall back, changing front to the left. The line was reformed out 150 yards in the rear, and the advance of the enemy checked, d they in turn retired, upon the coming of the Tenth Indiana, e fight lasting some fifteen minutes, and the fire was really very vere. Most of the officers and men behaved with the utmost llantry, and did all under the circumstances the most exacting mmandant could ask. The object of the advance was gained. e enemy was found, and found, too, in uncomfortably strong num-

bers. That night they crossed the river, burning their boats and bridges behind them. Our losses from the 2d to the 9th of July, inclusive, were:

Command.	Killed.	Mortally wounded.	Wounded.
38th Ohio	1		6
14th Ohio		1	3
10th Kentucky	4		14
10th Indiana			5
74th Indiana			5
Total	5	1	33

During the evening the brigade enjoyed a much-needed rest on the north bank of the Chattahoochee. On the 17th the brigade crossed the Chattahoochee River, bivouacking on its south bank; the next morning moved to the south side of Nancy's Creek and remained for the day. On the 19th advanced and went into position one-fourth of a mile south of Peach Tree Creek, and on the left of the division. During this and the succeeding day had severe skirmishing, and on the 21st drove the rebel pickets back to their main works, the Fourteenth Ohio, under command of Major Wilson, supporting the skirmishers. On the 22d the rebels abandoned their works early in the morning and fell back to Atlanta. The brigade moved forward in the direction of Atlanta and went into position one-half mile west of the railroad and about two miles from Atlanta, on the Turner's Ferry road, and on the left of the division. Remained in this position, subject a portion of the time to severe shelling, until August 3, when, being relieved by Colonel Coburn's brigade of General Ward's division, Twentieth Army Corps, we moved southwest about four miles and went into position on the right of the Twenty-third Army Corps, near Utoy Creek, and put up works for my front line of battle on the ground I found occupied by our skirmishers. On the 4th our pickets were hotly engaged with the rebel skirmishers. On the 5th, a general advance of our picket-lines being ordered, I increased the strength of my own by two additional companies from the Thirty-eighth Ohio and one from the Fourteenth Ohio, and placed the line under the immediate command of Major Irving, Thirty-eighth Ohio.

Upon the signal for the advance being given, the skirmishers advanced in the most gallant manner, carrying the rebel skirmish pits under a most galling fire, and capturing nearly all occupants. I cannot but think the charge was the handsomest and most successful one of the campaign. Officers and men behaved magnificently and evinced a dash and a courage rarely equaled, never surpassed. Our picket-lines were immediately established on those so recently held by the rebels, and our main lines advanced from 100 to 150 yards in face of and under a severe musketry and artillery fire from the main works of the enemy. The day, however, so aupicious in its events to the general good, was rendered gloomy by the loss of some of the most gallant officers and men of the brigade, among whom was Lieut. Col. Myron Baker, commanding the Seventy-fourth Indiana, instantly killed; Maj. William Irving, of the Thirty-eighth Ohio, in charge of the pickets, severely wounded, leg being badly shattered, and Capt. Charles M. Gilbert, of the Thirty-eighth Ohio, besides some 70 non-commissioned officers and men killed and

unded. Colonel Baker was one of the most gallant and efficient cers in the [service], and in his death his regiment met with an eparable loss and the country a most valuable servant. Major ring, by his severe wounds, has earned a new claim to the sympa- r and respect of his fellow soldiers and gratitude of the loyal peo- . I would be glad to speak particularly of other officers whose nduct during the campaign has merited the highest praise, but length to which even the brief résumé of a campaign of more an ninety days has unavoidably extended this report warns me to ng it to a close. I will only add that the officers and men of this gade, with scarcely an exception, have borne the hardships and vations of this campaign with the greatest fortitude and patience, l its dangers, when called upon to meet them, with the utmost llantry and coolness. I cannot close this hurried and imperfect port without expressing to the general commanding the division l the officers of his staff my sincere thanks for the uniform cour- y which he and they have extended toward me during the entire mpaign. Accompanying this report will be found a complete list casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. ESTE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, September 8, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of operations of the brigade from August 6 to September 1:

The brigade continued in its position near Utoy Creek, about four l a half miles south of Atlanta, and held the same until the night the 26th. During this time it was engaged in constant skirmish- along the picket-line, suffering more or less daily, but inflicting l greater upon the enemy. Our lines were so near the main lines the enemy that our men were constantly annoyed by the fire of rpshooters, and many killed and wounded from their main works. list of casualties during this time is attached to this report. We eived within our lines during this period a great many deserters, number of which cannot be accurately reported in consequence a change of provost-marshal upon my staff, but, as near as can be ermined, between 30 and 40. On the night of the 25th of August, 4, the brigade was withdrawn from the enemy's front without s and moved to the left of the First Division, which had previously ved around to the right and on the left of the Army of the Ohio. e day following the brigade again moved to the right and partici- ed in the flank movements of the army without engaging the my until the 1st of September.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. P. ESTE,
Colonel, Commanding.

aj. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 3, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in the action near Jonesborough, September 1:

About noon of that day the brigade broke up its encampment, and moving forward at the head of the division continued in motion until about 4 p. m. It then formed in line of battle in rear of the left brigade of General Carlin's division in a field about one mile and a half from Jonesborough, and about three-fourths of a mile from the enemy's works, the left of the brigade resting upon the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. The brigade was formed in two lines, the Tenth Kentucky and Thirty-eighth Ohio constituting the front line, the Seventy-fourth Indiana and Fourteenth Ohio the second line. The Tenth Kentucky was upon the right of the front line, the Seventy-fourth Indiana upon the right of the second line. Upon the advance of the division of General Carlin my brigade moved forward in the rear of the brigade commanded by Colonel Moore, in accordance with orders received direct from Major-General Davis, commanding the corps, the general commanding the division being temporarily absent examining the enemy's lines upon the left of the railroad. Upon entering the woods in front of the field, the command was halted in obedience to the orders of the general commanding the division, but soon after was again put in motion, in accordance with his direction. By the time the brigade emerged from the dense woods through which it had to pass, the First Division was warmly engaged. Passing partly across the field, I halted the brigade near the brow of the hill and in rear of the brigade commanded by Colonel Moore, of the First Division, and ordered the men to lie down. In about ten minutes, in obedience to direct orders from the corps commander, I moved the brigade by the right flank to the rear of the brigade of regulars, commanded by Major Edie, and constituting the right of the First Division. This brigade had been hotly engaged for some time, suffering severely from the enemy's fire, and had unsuccessfully attempted to carry their works. Upon their right it was said the contest had so far been more favorable to the rebel than Union arms. At this juncture of affairs I was ordered to relieve the regular brigade, pass their lines, and assault the rebel works in their and my front. Ordering bayonets fixed, the word "forward" was given, and the command moved slowly and deliberately to the front with as much coolness and regularity as they ever had done on battalion drill. Ere reaching the crest of the hill and the edge of the woods, just beyond which the rebel line of works were constructed, I had ordered the lines to lie down whilst the first volley should be received, and then both lines to rush forward to the charge. The order was exactly executed, and the charge magnificently performed, and the first lines of the enemy's works carried as with a whirlwind. Still, their second and more formidable line remained. At this moment I discovered for the first time that I had no support upon my immediate left, and that the ground I had up to this time supposed to be occupied by the brigade of Colonel Moore was unoccupied as far as I could see through the woods. I have since been informed by Colonel Moore that this was owing to the necessity he was under of moving most of his brigade to the left across the railroad, in order to protect his left flank, and push back the enemy in that direction, who, at that time, were pouring

early an enfilading fire upon his lines. I dared not push my lines rther forward on my left until additional troops could be placed pon my left, as the enemy were far overlapping my lines, and would, I had advanced farther, in all probability have flanked the brigade pon the left, and thereby imperiled the success already achieved. sent, therefore, my aides to General Baird, and to Colonel Walker, ommanding First Brigade, lest the general commanding the divis-n might not immediately be found, and as every moment seemed ritical and of the utmost importance an aide of General Davis lso kindly volunteered to procure for me the needed help. Soon fter I saw the Seventeenth New York, Colonel [Grower] com-anding, moving across the field to my right. I hastened to the mmanding officer, explained hurriedly the emergency of affairs, id he gallantly hastened to my assistance. Under my direction he aced his regiment upon the left of my brigade. I immediately dered the second charge. Gallantly the whole command responded, d charged impetuously upon and over the enemy's second line, pturing or killing nearly all the rebels behind their works in my nt. At the time of the second charge the general commanding e division was upon the field in the immediate rear of the battal-ns upon the right, inspiring the men by his splendid courage and s almost unauthorized and reckless exposure of himself to the en-ny's fire. With the capture of the enemy's second line toward the ft, the contest ceased, and our troops remained master of the field. he enemy in front of the Thirty-eighth and Fourteenth Ohio were mposed of the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Kentucky (rebel) egiments, known as Lewis' brigade, but during the fight were nder command of Colonel Caldwell, of the Ninth Kentucky. he brigade is in the division formerly commanded by General ate, but on September 1, by General Brown. In front of the enth Kentucky and Seventy-fourth Indiana, upon the right, was e Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments, and the consolidated tteries of the Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas, four guns. hey were attached to the brigade commanded by General Govan, General Cleburne's division, and formed the right of his com-and. A large proportion of the officers and men comprising ese commands in our front, except those of one of the Kentucky giments upon our left, were either killed or captured. They fought ith the greatest desperation, and only yielded to the superior hero-m of our men. The bayonet was freely used all along the line on both sides. The troops met were confessedly among the best the rebel army, were superior in point of numbers, and had the lvantage of works and artillery. I can give no accurate account the number of prisoners captured, as by far the greatest number ere sent to the rear without guards, as I had only men enough to ght the armed rebels in front. Among my prisoners, however, ere Colonel Smith, commanding Sixth and Seventh Arkansas; eut. Col. Philip Lee, commanding Second Kentucky; Major axson, commanding Sixth Kentucky, besides a large number of mmissioned officers. Captain Newman, of my staff, delivered 26 mmissioned officers and 196 enlisted men over to corps head-arters, and Captain Mills, of the Eighteenth Regulars, informed e he had in addition secured some 350 rebels running to the rear, no were captured by my brigade. Lieutenant Kuder, Seventy-urth Indiana, with his own hand, captured the colors and color

bearer of the Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas Battery, and Companies A, F, and D of that regiment unquestionably captured their guns and most of the men belonging to the battery some time before the arrival of any support upon the right, as is evidenced by accompanying statements of Captains North and Harter and Lieutenants Kuder and King, of the Seventy-fourth Indiana, and their men. I desire to direct the especial attention of the general commanding to these statements in order that he may claim for and assert for the gallant officers and men deserved and hard-won credit, without, however, desiring in the least degree to detract from the merits of the troops of any other command, least of all of the gallant soldiers of the Second Division, who, from the battle of Shiloh down to the present time, have again and again given the highest proofs of courage and heroism. But on September 1 it was the terrible yet happy fortune of the Third Brigade to meet the enemy in his strongest position and break his lines under the heaviest fire, as the list of casualties abundantly proves. It is, therefore, but simple justice to the living as well as dead heroes of the Third Brigade that the chiefest honors of the sanguinary contest of that day should be awarded them. Certainly the Second Division won glory enough even on that day not to deprive their brothers in arms of any which properly belongs to them. The battle, so far as the Third Brigade was concerned, lasted but little over thirty minutes. It went into action with 1,075 muskets and 64 field and commissioned officers. It lost during the fight 3 officers and 72 enlisted men killed, and 18 officers and 237 enlisted men wounded. Total killed, 75; wounded, 255. Total loss, 330, or a little more than 30 per cent. of our force engaged. These figures of themselves, more eloquently than words, proclaim the heroism of the men and the terrible character of the contest. A full and complete list of the casualties* accompaies this report, and I will only add that a very considerable portion of the wounds are reported by the surgeons as mortal and a very large proportion as very severe, whilst very many who were slightly hurt, I am informed by the regimental commandants, have not been reported at all. With few exceptions all the command behaved so gallantly that it almost seems invidious to mention especially the bearing of any one by name, and yet I feel that it is but an act of justice to make particular mention of the splendid courage of Colonel Choate, commanding Thirty-eighth Ohio, who was severely wounded while in the act of raising the colors of his regiment from the ground, where they had fallen in consequence of the wounding of his color bearer. With so gallant a leader it is not strange his regiment should have done so nobly. Major Wilson, commanding Fourteenth Ohio, was severely wounded at almost the beginning of the engagement whilst gallantly urging his brave men forward by both voice and example. His place was fortunately filled by Capt. George W. Kirk and Adjutant Newton, than whom no better or braver men live. Major Morgan, commanding Seventy-fourth Indiana, was everywhere encouraging his men and sharing equally with them the dangers of the battle.

Colonel Hays, commanding Tenth Kentucky, gallantly assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Wharton and Major Davidson, showed himself to be among the bravest of the brave, and, with his command, was among the first to reach the enemy's works. The amputated

* Omitted.

ms and limbs and torn bodies of the wounded officers—a list of
ıom is hereto attached—speak more eloquently than any poor
›rds of mine can do their noble conduct. It is the highest praise
at can be spoken of them to say they proved themselves worthy
the rank they bore and of the men under them. Lieut. Walter
Kirk, of the Fourteenth Ohio, was instantly killed whilst under
eye, successfully rallying a few men who momentarily faltered
ler the terrific fire to which they were subjected. Of enlisted
ı my especial attention has been directed by the regimental com-
ıders to the gallant conduct of Corpl. Orville B. Young, Tenth
ıtucky, color bearer, who, when the regiment was for a moment
:ked within twenty yards of the enemy's works by the mur-
›us fire, rushed forward with the flag, and planting it on the
ks, called on his comrades to rally around it; of Private Joseph
Warner, color bearer of the Fourteenth Ohio, who was among
first of his regiment to reach the enemy's second line of works,
was shot down while planting the colors on the top of them; of
pl. John Beely, of the color guard, who immediately lifted the
›rs and was severely wounded whilst doing so, and of Corpl.
n S. Snook, who then took them and raised them upon the works,
there held them till the contest was over. To the conduct like-
› of the color bearer and guard of the Seventy-fourth Indiana,
ıding Sergt. Joseph H. Benner, who was killed in advance of
lines whilst urging his comrades forward, and whose last words
e, "Boys, follow me." The colors were then taken by Sergeant
ıld, who is reported as having manifested the most dauntless cour-
. The color guard of the Thirty-eighth Ohio also behaved with
›t heroism, Sergt. Oscar R. Randall and Corpl. Darius W. Baird
ıg killed, and Corpl. George W. Strawser severely wounded. I
not close this hurried and imperfect report without a brief allu-
ı to the gallant bearing of my staff officers. Capt. Wilbur F.
fford, Fourteenth Ohio, and acting assistant adjutant-general, was
ed with sword in hand, pressing forward with his regiment upon
enemy's lines in the second and last charge. The life of no more
erous and whole-souled man or more gallant soldier was ever
rificed for our country's safety. He died as a brave man loves to
, with his face to the foe, and just as victory was crowning our
›rts. To Capt. Andrew Newman, brigade inspector; Lieuts. Ben-
ıin R. Smith (wounded twice) and Henry G. Newbert, acting
es, was I under the greatest obligations for efficient and valuable
istance. Sergt. Alonzo Wood, of my escort, was severely
unded, but would not go to the rear until ordered. All my order-
ı behaved in the most meritorious manner, especially Private
ank Bartholomew, who proved himself, as at Chickamauga, a
fect hero. In conclusion, I cannot forbear giving expression to
feelings of pride and gratification at the manner in which the
gade upheld the honor of the division and corps upon that day,
I to my belief that not an officer or private of my command went
the rear from the moment we formed for the assault without a
›d and sufficient reason.

I am, major, yours, very respectfully,

GEO. P. ESTE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, 14th Army Corps.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
September 3, 1864.

Col. GEORGE P. ESTE,
Commanding Third Brigade:

Understanding there is some dispute relative to who captured the Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas Battery in the fight of September 1, I desire to submit the following statement: I was, when the line was formed for the charge, on the right of my company, which was on the right of the second line, the Tenth Kentucky being in our front. Our regiment being considerably the largest, overlapped the Tenth on the right. About the time the charge was ordered, just on the edge of the woods, we rushed forward, obliquing a little to the right, and Companies A, F, and D went on the front line, on the right of the Tenth Kentucky. During our advance we received two discharges from the battery. We, however, pushed forward, there then being no troops on our right, reached the battery and the rebel line of works by its side, capturing most of the men behind both the battery and the rifle-pits. After we reached the battery there were no rebels left to fire its guns. In from five to ten minutes thereafter other troops came up on our right and rear, considerably overlapping us, but not belonging to our brigade. Some of them were the Fourteenth Michigan. I saw Lieutenant Kuder capture the rebel who bore the battery battle-flag myself; he was just behind one of the guns and endeavoring to escape. I know we, for a considerable time, had virtual possession of the Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas Battery before troops from any other brigade came to our support, and that after we reached them no guns were fired from that battery.

GEORGE W. HARTER,
Captain, Comdg. Company A, Seventy-fourth Indiana Vols.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Statement of Capt. S. J. North.

In the charge on the 1st of September, 1864, by the Third Brigade, I was commanding Company F, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteers, which was on the right of the second line when the brigade line of battle was formed. In advancing, Companies A, F, and D of our regiment overlapped and extended to the right of the first line of battle, and there being no troops connecting with us on the right, we, upon entering the woods in front of the enemy's works, obliqued to the right and charged the works of the enemy, so that Company A of our regiment ran upon and over a rebel battery of four guns, a portion of which were firing upon us while we were advancing. We carried the works, capturing nearly all the troops occupying them, and sent the prisoners to the rear, Company A capturing those immediately at the battery. Second Lieut. Jerry Kuder, of Company A, captured a color said to belong to the battery and marked Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas. Lieut. Kuder took the color from the hands of a rebel and sent him to our rear. After we had held the works some minutes a line of troops, claiming to belong to the Tenth and Fourteenth Michigan and Sixtieth Illinois Regiments, came up on our right and rear, overlapping us. This was the first support we had on the right of our brigade. The guns of said bat-

tery were not fired after we reached the rebel works, as before stated. Soon after the line of troops came up on our right and rear we received orders from Maj. Thomas Morgan, commanding Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteers, to move to the left and close up on our regiment, which we did, leaving the works and guns in the hands of these troops. No troops had arrived at any portion of the works on our immediate right when we captured the guns and works. When the line of troops before mentioned arrived on our right and in our rear they halted with us behind the rebel works, and the commanding officer of the Sixtieth Illinois sent out vedettes in our front to give notice if the enemy should advance a new line for the purpose of retaking the works. Mean time we were changing the works so we could hold them and make them serve as a protection to our troops, until we were, as before stated, ordered to move to the left.

S. J. NORTH,
Captain, Comdg. Company F, Seventy-fourth Indiana Vols.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Statement of Second Lieut. Jerry Kuder.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FOURTH INDIANA,
September 3, 1864.

I belong to Company A, and was on the right of the regiment, which was on the right second line, when the brigade line of battle was formed, I in the advance. Three right companies of our regiment, upon entering the woods in front of the enemy's works overlapping the front line, obliqued to the right, and upon charging over and entering the rebel works were upon the right of the Tenth Kentucky, of our brigade, which was on the front line in the formation of the line of battle. In so advancing we ran over and upon a rebel battery of four guns, a portion of which fired grape and canister upon us. The cannoneers were mostly captured, few perhaps getting away, and were sent to the rear. I captured the flag of the battery, or which was so stated to be, from one of the battery men. The battery was called by the prisoners "The consolidated batteries of the Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas." The flag I delivered over to Colonel Este, commanding brigade. There was no gun of this battery fired after I reached them, as stated. A few minutes after we had taken the works, troops to the right and rear came up and considerably overlapped us on their left. They seemed to be in considerable irregularity, and there were men among them who claimed to belong to the Tenth and Fourteenth Michigan, and, I think, some to the Sixtieth Illinois. Soon after they came, we were moved to the left and joined the rest of the regiment, and the guns were left in the possession of these troops.

JERRY KUDER,
Second Lieutenant, Company A.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Statement of Second Lieut. S. L. King.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FOURTH INDIANA,
September —, 1864.

I belong to and command Company D. The left of my company joined on the immediate right of the Tenth Kentucky and front line.

In gaining the works of the enemy my company sent back the prisoners, and then fell back on the outside of the works, where I reformed my company under cover of the embankment, as we anticipated a charge from the enemy from out of the woods in the rear of their works. I was in plain sight of Lieutenant Kuder, of Company A, and saw him take the rebel flag, said to belong to the rebel battery of four guns on my immediate right, and marked Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas Battery. After reforming, some of the Sixteenth [Sixtieth?] Illinois, and Tenth and Fourteenth Michigan came up in our rear and reformed in rear of our line. We received orders to move to the left, and thereby left the guns of this battery in the hands of the troops above mentioned in our rear.

S. L. KING,
Second Lieut., Comdg. Co. D, Seventy-fourth Indiana.

No. 164.

Reports of Col. William H. Hays, Tenth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment during the campaign:

The regiment left Ringgold, Ga., May 10, at 6 a. m., joining the division same day at 4 p. m. at Tunnel Hill. In the engagement around Buzzard Roost my command did not participate. Upon the arrival of the army in front of Resaca I was at the front line of the brigade, but had no engagement with the enemy. On the 13th of May moved to the right, and here had 1 man killed. My regiment from this time on never, until the 9th day of July, met the enemy as an organization. I was on the front line from the 2d of June until the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain by the enemy, and consequently had some part of my command constantly upon the skirmish line, and shall therefore not try to make an extended report, but only give my losses and the date of their occurrence—May 15, 1 man killed; June 4, 4 men wounded; June 15, 1 man wounded; July 21, 2 men wounded. On the morning of the 9th of July I was ordered to support with my regiment a forward movement of the skirmish line. I moved out at 6 a. m., and followed the skirmishers at close supporting distance. They, meeting a largely superior force of the enemy, were compelled to fall back. As soon as they had rallied behind my line I opened a fire upon the enemy, which checked his advance. There being no connection on my left, and the enemy coming around on my flank, I was forced to fall back about 200 yards, where I compelled the enemy to halt, and the Tenth Indiana joining me, he fell back to his old position. That night the rebels evacuated that side of the river. This contest, although only lasting fifteen or twenty minutes, was very severe. My loss was 4 killed, 14 wounded, and 2 missing. Among the wounded were Lieutenants Warren and Grace, of Company A, who fell while gallantly discharging their duty. Since crossing the river parts of my command have again been daily on the skirmish line, and the following losses there occurred: July 20, 2 wounded; July

31, 1 wounded; August 4, 1 wounded; August 7, 4 wounded; August 13, 1 wounded; August 16, 2 wounded, making a total of 40 killed and wounded since the beginning of the campaign to the 16th instant.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

W. H. HAYS,
Colonel Tenth Kentucky Infantry.

Capt. WILBUR F. SPOFFORD,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

HDQRS. TENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Tenth Kentucky Infantry in the assault upon the enemy's works on the evening of the 1st instant:

The regiment was on the right of the brigade in the front line, formed about 300 yards of the enemy's works, under the orders of Colonel Este, commanding the brigade. We fixed bayonets and moved forward to the assault about 5 p. m. The men reserved their fire until we reached the woods about thirty yards from the works of the enemy. Up to this time we had steadily advanced under a severe fire. As soon as we entered the woods the enemy, from behind their works, poured upon us a heavy volley of musketry, which, for a moment, caused the regiment to halt. We immediately returned the fire, and, with a shout, rushed on their works and captured a number of prisoners in their rifle-pits. The Seventy-fourth Indiana Regiment, which was in the rear line, closed up on us as we entered the works and gallantly charged the works with us. It being a larger regiment than mine, its right was some two companies farther to the right than ours. The enemy immediately in our front was the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments, of Cleburne's division, consolidated. We captured their flag, which has been sent to brigade headquarters. Private Henry B. Mattingly, of Company E, had the honor of capturing these colors. When we captured the works of the enemy, and for several minutes hereafter, our regiment and the Seventy-fourth Indiana had no support on our right, and the enemy fired up the line of works upon our right flank; but within some ten minutes the enemy was driven from our right flank by a well-directed fire from the Seventy-fourth Indiana and Tenth Kentucky Regiments. My regiment went into the fight with 152 guns. Our casualties will be annexed to this report. The officers and soldiers of my regiment behaved with great gallantry and courage. I would like very much to mention individual acts of officers and men, but in so doing I would have to mention so many names that it might seem to be a reflection upon those not mentioned. All, so far as I know or have information, nobly did their whole duty. Capt. James M. Davenport, of Company G, was gallantly leading his company, and while in the works of the enemy was severely wounded in the leg, which has since been amputated. Lieut. William E. Kelly, Company I, and Lieut. Joseph T. Adcock, Company F, were both severely wounded while gallantly leading their companies. Corpl. Orville B. Young, the color bearer, deserves special mention for the manner in which he

discharged his duty when the regiment was checked by a murderous fire within twenty yards of the enemy's works. He ran forward with the flag, calling on his comrades to rally to it. It was the first flag placed on the enemy's works.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. HAYS,
Colonel Tenth Kentucky.

Capt. WILLIAM B. PUGH,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 165.

Report of Maj. John W. Wilson, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 10–August 20.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Utoy Creek, Ga., August 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment during the advance of the Federal army thus far, since the opening of the present campaign:

May 10, broke up camp at Ringgold, and a march of ten miles brought us to two miles south of Tunnel Hill, and in front of and near Buzzard Roost Gap. May 11, marched as train guard seven miles southeast. May 12, left bivouac at 6.30 a. m. to repair road; passed through and bivouacked one and a half miles southeast of Villanow; distance marched, six and a half miles. May 13, moved at 8 a. m., passed through Snake Creek Gap, and a march of eleven miles brought us within three and a half miles of Resaca, and in rear of the Twenty-third Corps. May 14, at 7 a. m. marched southeast two miles and took position at 8.30 a. m. on left of the division and in rear of first brigade. May 15, moved to our right one and a half miles and relieved part of the Fifteenth Army Corps; put one company out as skirmishers, who were hotly engaged throughout the day; casualties of the day, 3 men wounded, 1 mortally. May 16, the rebels evacuated their works at 3 a. m. My skirmishers entered Resaca at dawn of day and the regiment followed at 7.30 a. m. May 17, left Resaca at 3 a. m., and a march of five miles brought us to Calhoun, Gordon County, through which we passed at 9 a. m.; marched south on the Atlanta road and bivouacked six miles from Calhoun. May 18, took up our line of march at 7.30 a. m; passed through Adairsville, and went into camp near the railroad; distance marched, ten miles. May 19, left camp at 9 a. m. A march of five miles brought us to Kingston. One mile south of Kingston an attack was anticipated. Lines were formed, skirmishers pushed forward, and rebels fell back and permitted us to bivouac three miles east of Kingston. May 23, marched at 11.40 a. m.; crossed the Etowah River below Gillem's Bridge, three miles south of which we went into bivouac. The day was very warm, the roads dusty, and the march of eleven miles fatigued the men very much. May 24, moved forward half a mile and took position on Dr. Jones' plantation. May 26, moved to Burnt Hickory; distance, twelve miles. May 28, moved toward Dallas three miles and bivouacked. May 29, marched northeast and camped two miles east of Burnt Hickory.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 5 men killed and 3 officers and 26 men wounded.

June 1, marched southeast, crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek and camping in rear of Twenty-third Corps; distance marched, seven miles. June 2, marched at 9.25 a. m. one and a half miles and relieved the Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry under heavy skirmish fire; put two companies on skirmish line, which at that time was the extreme left of the Fourteenth Corps; had 2 men wounded. June 3, had two companies on skirmish line, which was sharply engaged all day. It was on my line that the much-lamented Maj. D. W. Norton was killed. Casualty of the regiment, 1 man killed. June 4, skirmishing very brisk all day; my regiment was relieved by the One hundred and forty-third New York Infantry and ordered in rear of the Tenth Kentucky Infantry; casualties, 2 men wounded. June 5, rebels evacuated their works in our front at 7 a. m. June 6, moved six miles and camped two miles south of Acworth and near Proctor's Creek. June 10, moved two miles and took position in front of Pine Knob, on left of front line of brigade. June 11, moved one mile southeast and took position on the right of the front line of the brigade, which was then the right of the Fourteenth Army Corps. June 14, at 11 a. m. moved southeast one mile with two companies on the skirmish line, which were hotly engaged till night; casualties of the regiment, 9 men wounded. June 15, advanced one mile and took position on right of rear line of brigade, which was on the right of the Fourteenth Army Corps; casualties, 1 man killed and 3 wounded, 1 mortally. June 17, rebels evacuated all their works on our right of the center of the Fourteenth Army Corps; heavy skirmishing all day; casualty, 1 man killed. June 18, regiment moved forward at 9 a. m. one mile and took position on right of front line of brigade, which was held in reserve to the First and Second Brigades; heavy fighting in front of the Fourteenth Army Corps all day. June 19, advanced one mile and took up quarters in rear of brigade, which was posted one and a half miles from and west of the south point of Kenesaw; heavy picket-firing throughout the day. June 20, two companies on picket-line; heavy cannonading in front of the left of the Fourteenth Army Corps. June 21, the usual skirmishing to-day; 1 man wounded. June 22, rebels commenced from the summit of South Kenesaw to shell our camp; casualties, 2 men wounded. June 24, casualties on picket-line, 3 men wounded, one mortally. June 26, moved two miles south and bivouacked in rear of the right of Fourth Army Corps. June 27, moved forward at 10 a. m. one and a half miles and lay in rear of brigade, which lay in reserve to Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. June 30, moved southeast one and a quarter miles and relieved Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of the Twentieth Army Corps, which placed me on the left of the brigade.

July 3, rebels evacuated Kenesaw and all their works supporting that position, and fell back six miles toward the Chattahoochee River. Regiment moved to Marietta, thence south six miles, and bivouacked near junction of Atlanta and Sandtown roads. July 4, heavy artillery firing all day. July 6, rebels fell back to within nine and a half miles of Atlanta. My regiment preceded the Tenth Indiana Infantry; moved forward two and a half miles, and engaged the rebel skirmishers; pushed them back and took position on railroad at ten-mile stone, the Fourteenth being on left of front line. July 7, had 1 man wounded. July 9, 3 men wounded, 1 mortally. July 10, rebels evacuated north side of river; regiment moved and camped near Vining's Station. July 17, regiment crossed the Chat-

tahoochee and bivouacked on the south bank. July 18, moved south two and a half miles and bivouacked on south side of Nancy's Creek. July 19, advanced two and a half miles and took position one-quarter mile south of Peach Tree Creek; regiment on right of front line, joining First Brigade. July 20, advanced one-quarter mile and took position on left of front line of brigade; heavy skirmishing; had 1 man killed and 3 wounded. July 21, advanced a half mile in support of skirmishers, who made a charge, capturing rebel skirmish pits; had 1 officer and 5 men wounded; regiment on left of front line of brigade and division. July 22, rebels abandoned their works at 2 a. m. and fell back to Atlanta; regiment advanced two and a half miles; took position a half mile west of railroad and two and a half miles from Atlanta on the Turner's Ferry road on left of front line of brigade, which was on left of the division, the right of which rested on Proctor's Creek; remaining in this position, skirmishing daily, having but 1 man wounded, until August 3. Relieved by part of Twentieth Army Corps and moved southwest four miles and took position on right of Twenty-third Army Corps on right of rear line of brigade and near Utoy Creek. August 4, had two companies on skirmish line; lost 2 men wounded. August 5, assisted in charging rebel skirmishers, a majority of whom were captured; lost 3 men killed, 9 wounded, 2 of whom proved mortal. August 6, had 1 man mortally wounded and 3 captured. August 7, heavy picket-firing to-day; had 7 men wounded.

It affords me great pleasure to report that both officers and men under my command have acted nobly. Their conduct under fire could not be excelled. An interest was manifested by all to reach the point for which they started. Therefore, in justice to all, it would be impossible for me to particularize. The casualties since May 10 are 7 killed, 1 commissioned officer and 55 men wounded, 9 of which proved mortal, and 3 captured.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

J. W. WILSON,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. W. F. SPOFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 166.

Report of Capt. George W. Kirk, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations September 1.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following part taken by the Fourteenth Ohio in the charge of September 1, 1864:

At 5.27 p. m. the regiment, consisting of 19 officers and 309 enlisted men, was in line, without knapsacks, and moving forward on the rebel works. The brigade was in double line and the Fourteenth occupying the left of the second line and immediately in rear of the Thirty-eighth Ohio. The moving of the troops in the open field was slow in advancing, so that when we were ready to charge the men were in splendid line and unfatigued. The charge was a brilliant success, in which we carried two lines of the enemy's works,

d killed, wounded, or captured the whole rebel line in our front. ıe charge was made in splendid style, and with a will that could t fail of success. Every officer and every man appeared to be termined to break the rebel line. The loss of the regiment in the arge was 2 commissioned officers and 14 enlisted men killed, and fficers and 68 men wounded. Accompanying is a list of casualties.* ıe rebel line of works was not completed, but was near enough to effective against infantry. Nothing but infantry was in our imme-ate front, who fought stubbornly, and continued fighting until r lines reached the works with their bayonets. After reaching e works the rebels still held the line left of where our line reached, otected by traverses and enfiladed our lines severely for half an ur. In the early part of the action Maj. John W. Wilson had his g broken, which prevented him from superintending the move-ent of the regiment. It is impossible to make special mention of ıy officer of the regiment for deeds of gallantry, for all did their hole duty nobly. Of the enlisted men, I would make honorable ıention of Private Joseph E. Warner, of Company A, for deeds of ravery and noble daring, who bore the colors and was among the rst and foremost to reach the second line of rebel works, where he lanted the colors on their top; but no sooner planted than he was ıot and the colors fell. Corpl. John Beely, of Company H, of the ılor guard, seized them immediately and was severely wounded; orpl. John S. Snook, of Company G, of the color guard, then ıught them and planted them again upon the works, and by his vn hand held them there till the victory was won. Sergt. Maj. esse Trapp was severely wounded in the arm at the opening of the ıarge, but remained upon the field doing his duty bravely till the orks were taken.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. KIRK,
Captain, Commanding.

Col. GEORGE P. ESTE,
Comdg. Third Brig., Third Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 167.

Report of Col. William A. Choate, Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 10–August 15.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the order of the colonel command-ıg the brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report in rief of the operations of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volun-eers during the present campaign:

On the 10th day of May, 1864, left Ringgold, Ga., in pursuance of n order from brigade headquarters, and took up our line of march, ith the balance of the brigade, for the front, where we arrived ame evening, and moved into position directly in front of Buzzard oost, the Thirty-eighth having the left of the front line. Remained ı same position until the 12th, when we marched with the brigade s train escort to Villanow, where we went into camp for the night.

* Omitted.

On the 13th moved through Snake Creek Gap, a distance of seven miles, and went into camp for the night, and on the morning of the 14th joined our division, moving up during the day to the support of troops which engaged the enemy's forces. On the morning of the 15th moved to the right and went into position on the left of the front line of the brigade. The enemy evacuating their works in and around Resaca during the night of the 15th, the regiment was among the first to enter the town on the morning of the 16th. On the 17th and 18th took part in the pursuit of the enemy. On the 19th was detailed as train guard, joining the brigade late at night in their camp south of Kingston. The 20th, 21st, and 22d were spent in camp. On the morning of the 23d broke up camp, moved in the direction of Dallas; during the day forded the River Etowah, making altogether one of the hardest marches of the campaign. On the 24th moved out of camp, returned, pitched tents, and remained until the morning of the 26th, when we again took up the line of march, going into camp near Burnt Hickory. Passed the 27th in camp. Moved three miles to the front on the 28th; returned again to a position near Burnt Hickory; went into camp, remaining in same camp until 1st of June, supposed to be guarding during the time the army transportation.

On the 1st of June moved to the front line near Dallas, and on the 2d went into position on the extreme front. From the 2d until the morning of the 5th took part with the brigade in building works and the skirmishing which resulted from advancing our lines, which led to the abandonment by the enemy of their works. The nights of the 4th and 5th were spent in camp. The 6th we marched to a position near Acworth and went into camp, where we rested until the 10th, when we again moved out to engage the enemy, which we found in strong position about four miles from camp. The regiment took part with the brigade in the various marches, countermarches, advance moves from right to left and left to right, the digging of intrenchments, and the various skirmishes embracing the time from the 10th until the night of the 19th, when the enemy again fell back to a strong position, their flanks extending to the right and left of Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta being covered by their center. On the 19th moved up with the brigade in front of Kenesaw Mountain. The brigade was held in reserve the 20th, 21st, and 22d. On the 22d, it might not be improperly noticed, a rebel shell wounded 2 commissioned officers and 5 enlisted men, 2 of the enlisted men receiving mortal wounds. On the night of the 22d moved up on to the front line in front of the mountain, where we remained until the night of the 26th, when we moved to the right. On the 27th, with the division, supported Davis, of our corps, and his assault upon the enemy's works. Remained in position in rear of Davis until the night of the 30th, when we again moved to the right, relieving the division commanded by General Geary, of the Twentieth Corps. Moved into position behind works and there remained without change until the morning of the 3d, when it was found that the rebels had again beat an inglorious retreat. Took part in the pursuit of the 3d, camped in sight of the enemy for the night, and spent the anniversary of American Independence in front of the rebel intrenchments, the rebels being inclined to make another stand before falling back to their line of defenses on the north bank of the Chattahoochee. On the morning of the 5th, however, to our surprise, the enemy had disappeared from our front; moved in pursuit with brigade and went

into position near the railroad south of Vining's Station. From the 5th to the 8th took part in the various movements of the brigade, which developed the enemy's position and forced him to cross the river precipitately during the night of the 9th. The 10th we moved camp to the left and front of Vining's Station, where we remained until the 17th of July. During the time from July 10 to the 17th the regiment was supplied with clothing and had ample opportunities, which were not neglected, to clean up. The regiment also, to a very great extent, recovered from its fatigue which the hardships of the campaign had produced; especially were the recruits of the regiment, in a worn and exhausted condition, benefited by the rest. On the 17th of July crossed the Chattahoochee River with brigade, it being in rear of division and corps, and on the evening of the 19th advanced to a position on the south bank of Peach Tree Creek. From the 19th to the 22d took a prominent part in the movements of the brigade and army, which brought on the battle of the 20th and led to the advancement of the line to within easy range of the enemy's works, which they abandoned on the night of the 21st and fell back to their works in the immediate vicinity of Atlanta. Moved up on the 22d to a position in the direct front of Atlanta, where we built works and remained until the 2d instant, when, under orders, we moved with the brigade to the extreme right and went into position.

From the 3d to the 6th it is unnecessary to detail operations, for they are familiar to the commanding officer of the brigade. It might, however, be mentioned that we supported the skirmishers on the advancement of the line on the 5th instant, and in so doing met with quite serious loss, both in commissioned officers and enlisted men. It is presumed that this report is intended to be but a brief summary or memoranda of this regiment during the campaign, hence details have not been entered into, nor the operations mentioned enlarged upon. Copious extracts might be furnished from the journals of the regiment showing the character and diversity of country over which we had passed, and full and accurate descriptions given of the various skirmishes and battles in which this regiment has taken part, either directly or in the way of support; nor is it presumed that it is expected that distinctions will be made as between meritorious officers or enlisted men, all of whom, I am only too proud to say, behaved with great gallantry under all circumstances during this campaign and bore up under the exposures and hardships incident thereto with commendable fortitude. It is believed that the heroism displayed by our soldiers in this ever-to-be-memorable campaign is unequaled in the history of the world, and is of a higher type than has yet been displayed in our efforts to crush out this great rebellion, which seeks to overthrow the best Government the world ever saw. The losses of our regiment have been as follows, to wit: In front of Resaca, 1 killed, 2 wounded; near Dallas, 1 killed, 6 wounded; Kenesaw Mountain, 1 killed, 16 wounded; near Chattahoochee River, 6 wounded, 1 missing; south of Peach Tree Creek, 2 wounded; near railroad in front of Atlanta, 1 killed, 5 wounded; on right wing of army near Atlanta, 4 killed, 41 wounded, making an aggregate of 87, 8 of whom were killed and 78 wounded and 1 missing. Of the above 5 were commissioned officers wounded, among whom were Major Irving, severely, and Captain Gilbert and Lieutenant McQuillen, severely. The total loss of regiment to date has been 121 killed and wounded, but the losses

to 6th instant are as above stated. In closing this report I must be allowed to express my thanks to the colonel commanding the brigade and his staff for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which they have not only treated myself, but also the officers and men of my command, during the entire campaign, extending now over a period of 100 days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. CHOATE,
Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-eighth Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. W. F. SPOFFORD,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps

No. 168.

Report of Maj. Charles Houghtaling, First Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to transmit reports of operations during the campaign just closed from the several battery commanders of the Fourteenth Corps, together with my own report for the same period.

The positions of the batteries at the commencement of the campaign were as follows: Battery C, First Illinois, Capt. M. H. Prescott, and Battery I, First Ohio, Capt. H. Dilger, with the First Division, Capt. L. H. Drury, chief of artillery; Battery I, Second Illinois, Capt. C. M. Barnett, and the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, Capt. G. Q. Gardner, with the Second Division, Capt. C. M. Barnett, chief of artillery; Seventh Indiana Battery, Capt. O. H. Morgan, and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, Lieut. William P. Stackhouse, with Third Division, Capt. George Estep, chief of artillery.

The following table exhibits the effective force of the batteries of the Fourteenth Army Corps on the morning of the 5th day of May, at the commencement of the campaign, and on the 5th day of September, at its close:

Battery.	For duty May 5, 1864.			For duty September 5, 1864.		
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
1st Illinois, Battery C	4	134	138	4	112	116
1st Ohio, Battery I*a*	3	133	136	2	73	75
19th Indiana Battery	3	143	146	3	113	116
7th Indiana Battery	4	148	152	4	110	114
2d Illinois, Battery I	3	152	155	3	137	140
20th Indiana Battery*b*	3	140	143	2	110	112
5th Wisconsin Battery	5	141	146	4	147	151
Total	25	991	1,016	22	802	824

Loss—commissioned officers, 3; enlisted men, 160.

a Relieved August 14.

b Joined August 14.

The first gun of the campaign was fired near Tunnel Hill May 7, 11 a. m., by Battery I, Second Illinois. The batteries of the rps have, with two exceptions, been fought as the corps was ught previous to the 1st of September—that is, by detail, a bat- ry or a battalion at a time—and to give a history of their marches d engagements would be merely to duplicate the reports of the veral battery commanders herewith transmitted. The only occa- ons when the entire artillery force of the Fourteenth Corps was gaged at the same time were in front of Kenesaw Mountain, from e 20th of June to the 2d day of July, and in the bombardment of e enemy's works around Atlanta, from the 23d of July to the 26th August. On the 30th day of June two guns each from the venth Indiana, Nineteenth Indiana, and Battery I, First Ohio, ere turned over in obedience to orders from department headquar- rs, making the three batteries above named 4-gun batteries. On e 15th to 20th of July the Parrott guns of Batteries C, First linois; I, Second Illinois, and Seventh Indiana, were exchanged, obedience of orders from the Ordnance Department, for 3-inch gulation rifles. On the 24th of July, in obedience to orders from partment headquarters, the batteries of the Fourteenth Corps ere withdrawn from the divisions and made a separate command der the corps chief of artillery, subject to the direction of the rps commander and department chief of artillery. In pursuance another paragraph of the same order, Captain Drury reported to e for duty, and Captain Estep was appointed ordnance officer, as- ming charge of the corps artillery ammunition train.

On the 14th of August Battery I, First Ohio, was relieved from uty in this corps by the Twentieth Indiana Battery, Capt. Milton . Osborne. It is impossible therefore to obtain the report of Capt. ubert Dilger, commanding Battery I, First Ohio, to transmit with ose of the other battery commanders. I take pleasure in this con- ction in bearing testimony to the gallantry and spirit of Captain lger and to the uniform good conduct and efficiency of his com- nd. On the 27th of August the batteries of the corps were re- anized into three battalions by order of General J. C. Davis. The lowing is the present organization: First Battalion, Battery C, rst Illinois and Nineteenth Indiana, Capt. M. H. Prescott, chief of illery; Second Battalion, Fifth Wisconsin Battery and Battery Second Illinois, Capt. Charles M. Barnett, chief of artillery; Third ttalion, Seventh Indiana Battery and Twentieth Indiana Battery, pt. M. A. Osborne, chief of artillery. The last shot of the cam- gn was fired at 4 p. m. September 6, by Battery C, First Illinois. low find report of ammunition expended from May 7, 11 a. m., September 5, 4 p. m.:

st Illinois, Battery C	10,451
th Indiana Battery	2,187
d Illinois, Battery I	6,766
th Wisconsin Battery	4,242
th Indiana Battery	6,083
th Indiana Battery	814
st Ohio, Battery I	2,501
Total	32,544

The conduct of the officers and men of the several batteries of y command has been such as to meet my warmest approbation. either of the batteries has failed to silence the guns of the enemy hen confronting them at any distance within easy range, and they

have repeatedly dismounted guns and blown up limbers and caissons of rebel batteries during the campaign. The practice has been remarkable in every battery for accuracy, and I think I can safely say that no batteries in the service surpass those of the Fourteenth Corps in precision of firing or in rapidity of maneuvering. I cannot close my report without acknowledging the prompt and efficient assistance rendered me by the division chiefs of artillery, Captains Drury, Estep, and Barnett, during the campaign.*

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES HOUGHTALING,
Major and Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Corps.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 169.

Report of Capt. Mark H. Prescott, Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST ILLINOIS ARTILLERY,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders requiring a report of operations of my battery during this campaign, I have the honor herewith to transmit the following report:

In obedience to orders received at Graysville, Ga., May 3, 1864, I moved out toward Ringgold and encamped near the town, where I remained until May 6, when I moved out again passing Tunnel Hill under fire and encamped on the road to Buzzard Roost on the night of the 7th. On the 8th moved forward to Buzzard Roost. One section of my battery went into position in front of gap and opened on rebel works. 9th, remaining two sections moved up and battery was engaged all day; at noon three guns went through the valley to the left of Buzzard Roost Gap under a heavy musketry fire and took up position within 1,000 yards of the rebel batteries. On the 10th battery was engaged in front of gap again. 11th, engaged heavily three hours at the gap; one section was placed in a very exposed position, by order of Major-General Thomas, to draw the enemy's fire. May 12, marched to Snake Creek Gap and camped at the south end. 13th, moved out and took up a position in line in front of Resaca. 14th, advanced in the evening and took up position and threw up works within 800 yards of rebel works during the night. 15th, after being engaged a short time I was ordered to move farther to the left and take up position, which I did under heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and was heavily engaged here all day. 16th, the enemy having evacuated the night before, I moved into Resaca and camped. 17th, moved forward again, passing through Calhoun, and camped at the battle-ground five miles below. 18th, moved forward, passing through Adairsville, and

* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 17 men wounded in Battery C, First Illinois; 10 men wounded in Nineteenth Indiana Battery; 1 man killed, 10 men wounded, and 1 officer and 2 men captured or missing in Battery I, Second Illinois; 4 men wounded in Fifth Wisconsin Battery; 9 men wounded in Seventh Indiana Battery, and 1 officer and 4 men killed, 1 officer and 19 men wounded in Battery I, First Ohio; total, 79.

camped at a point five miles from Kingston. 19th, moved again to a position on the banks of the Coosa River. 20th, marched on toward Cassville and camped. 21st, crossed Etowah River at Island Ford, and camped on Euharlee Creek. 22d, remained in camp. 23d, remained in camp. 24th, crossed creek and camped on Allatoona Hills. 25th, marched at 2 a. m. toward Dallas, through Burnt Hickory, and camped on the mountain. 26th, moved forward and took up position in line on Pumpkin Vine Creek at 4 p. m., and threw up works during the night. 27th, engaged by rebel batteries all day. 28th, engaged in same position all day. 29th, engaged at same place all day. 30th, engaged all day. 31st, engaged all day.

June 1, engaged all day. June 2, engaged a part of the day; was relieved in the evening and moved two and a half miles to the left and went into camp, where we remained during the 3d, 4th, and 5th. June 6, moved again, passing through Big Shanty to Allatoona Creek, where we camped. 7th, camped in line and threw up works. 8th and 9th, remained in camp. 10th, marched again toward Kenesaw Mountain and camped. 11th, went into position three miles from Kenesaw Mountain. 12th and 13th, in position but not engaged. 14th, engaged a part of the day. 15th, moved out toward Kenesaw and camped. 16th and 17th, battery lightly engaged. 18th, went into camp. 19th, remained in camp all day. 20th, went into position under fire near east end of Kenesaw Mountain, relieving a battery of the Fourth Army Corps, and threw up works. 21st, battery engaged heavily all day. 22d, was engaged heavily all day; Private Daniel Shoneburgh was torn to pieces by a shell and First Sergt. J. Miller was wounded slightly in leg, Sergt. L. S. Warner slightly in finger, Private G. W. Blanchard slightly in head. 23d, engaged all day in same position. 24th, in same position but not engaged. 25th, engaged a part of the day; changed position after dark, going farther to the right. 26th, was engaged. 27th, engaged heavily by rebel batteries. 28th, was engaged at intervals. 29th, was engaged again. 30th, in same position but not engaged.

July 1, was engaged in same position. 2d, was engaged all day. 3d, the rebels having fallen back during the night, I moved out on the Marietta road, passed through the town and took up position with one section five miles south of Marietta on the skirmish line and was engaged until night, when I threw up works and put the whole battery into position; Corpl. Oscar D. Gray was wounded severely in left side. 4th, was engaged heavily all day in same position; Privates Jeremiah Swoyer was wounded severely in shoulder, George Otto in arm and side severely, F. G. Vallereux badly in right arm, D. W. Shearer in face and hand, John Shanon slightly in hand, George Harding slightly in hand, Cornelius Burns in head, Frank Hall in foot. 5th, moved forward again, the rebels having evacuated the night before, and took up position on the Chattahoochee River and opened on the rebels; threw up works during the night. 6th, went into camp near the works. Remained in camp 7th and 8th. 9th, was engaged in same works all day; Christopher Klassier wounded in the head.

In camp again on the 10th, where we remained until the 16th, when I exchanged two sections of my Parrott guns for 3-inch rifles. 17th, in obedience to orders, I moved out and crossed the Chattahoochee River, and camped about one mile from the river. 18th, moved out and took up position on skirmish line, and was engaged

a part of the day. 19th, marched about two miles and encamped. 20th, moved out, took up position, and built works. 21st, moved a short distance, took up position, and built works again; was engaged a short time; Private H. B. Tooley wounded severely in leg. 22d, moved forward; took up position in front of Atlanta; engaged heavily all day; Sergt. William McIntyre wounded slightly in leg, Corpl. T. A. Fitzsimmons severely in the face. 23d, engaged part of the day in same position; were relieved by Eleventh Indiana Battery and moved one mile to the rear and went into camp. 24th, moved out on the line in front at daylight and threw up works again. 25th, engaged in same position all day. 26th, engaged in same position. 27th, was engaged again lightly. 28th, engaged at intervals all day. 29th, engaged lightly. 30th, was engaged a part of the day. 31st, moved off to the left and front of a large rebel fort; took up position and threw up works during the night.

August 1, battery engaged all day with rebel fort. 2d, was engaged very heavily all day by 20-pounder guns in the fort; they dismounting one of my guns. 3d, fired five rounds at intervals during the day; was relieved in the evening, and moved a short tance to the rear and camped. 4th, moved at 6 o'clock in the morning and took up position on the right flank. 5th, remained in same position, but not engaged. 6th, moved a short distance to the left, took up position on front line; was engaged all day at intervals. 7th, engaged all day in same position. 8th, fired a few shots occasionally all day. 9th, engaged in same position. 10th, engaged again. 11th, engaged in same position at intervals. 12th, was engaged. 13th, was engaged lightly. 14th, engaged lightly. 15th, engaged heavily all day. 16th, fired a few rounds occasionally. 17th, was not engaged. 18th, fired a few rounds. 19th, fired a few rounds. 20th, fired a few rounds. 21st, fired occasionally during the day. 22d, fired a few rounds. 23d, engaged all day at intervals. 24th, engaged at intervals. 25th, fired a few rounds. 26th, fired a few rounds occasionally all day, and in the afternoon received marching orders; moved out after dark, going to the right about four miles, and camped. 27th, moved out one mile farther and encamped. 28th, moved out at sunrise about eight miles, and camped in the evening on the Montgomery and Atlanta Railroad and threw up works. 29th, remained in camp all day in the same place. 30th, marched again at 6 o'clock nearly due east, going about eight miles, and went into camp. 31st, moved out about four miles toward the front during the day, and returned to same camp in the evening.

September 1, moved out on the Jonesborough road, and about 11 o'clock took up position about three miles from Jonesborough; remained there a short time, when I took two sections out on the skirmish line and went into position and opened. After firing a few rounds I advanced my whole battery nearly a mile farther to the front and took up position in the edge of the timber, overlooking a broad space of open ground, from which position we were enabled to enfilade the rebel intrenchments and batteries. We silenced the rebel guns and drove the gunners to the cover of their works; was engaged until dark, when the rebel works were carried; Corpl. Anton Kreuger (detailed) wounded slightly in the back, and Private Louis Boffinger (detailed) severely in hand. After dark we took up a new position to the left and front, and threw up temporary works during the night. September 2, moved out toward Jonesborough, the rebels having evacuated during the night previous, and went

into camp on the railroad near the town, where we are at present encamped. During the entire campaign officers and men performed their duty well in every respect, and in all of the engagements exhibited perfect coolness and bravery without an exception.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. PRESCOTT,
Captain, Comdg. Battery C, First Illinois Artillery.

[Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING,
Chief of Artillery.]

No. 170.

Report of Capt. Charles M. Barnett, Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY I, SECOND ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTY.,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 6, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to tender the following report of the operations of this battery during the campaign in Georgia of 1864:

On the 2d of May, 1864, I marched from Rossville, Ga. (attached to the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. J. C. Davis commanding), to Ringgold, Ga. On the 5th marched for Cherokee Springs. 7th, marched at daylight for Tunnel Hill, arriving there at 11 a. m.; fired sixty rounds at a rebel battery, which retired. 9th, worked all night, placing three guns in position on a hill fronting Rocky Face Ridge, and relieved three guns on the left of the railroad with the other three. 10th, fired 196 rounds at the enemy; at night fell back, and took the harness off for the first time in thirty-six hours. 11th, placed three pieces in the gap on the railroad and fired forty rounds. 12th, marched at 6 a. m. for Snake [Creek] Gap, arriving in camp at 2 a. m. on the 13th. 13th, formed line of battle in front of Resaca, Ga. 15th, went into position and kept up a steady fire all day; at night the enemy opened with musketry in our front, when, supposing they were advancing, I fired a few rounds; in half an hour all was quiet. 16th, marched for Rome, Ga., under General Davis. 17th, arrived at 5 p. m. within two miles of Rome, where we had a sharp fight, and drove the enemy across the river into the town. 18th, in position to shell the city, when a rebel battery opened on us; returned their fire and silenced them. At noon our division had the town. 21st, moved into Rome. 24th and 25th, marched in a southeasterly direction twenty-five miles. 26th, arrived at Dallas, Ga., at 5 p. m. 27th to 31st, in position fronting west. June 1, moved to our left. 4th, in position on a hill named Stoneman's. 6th, marched and camped close to Acworth, Ga. 11th, marched toward Kenesaw Mountain, enemy holding strong position around the base of the mountain. 15th, moved into some bastions I built the night before, and shelled the enemy all day. 16th, continued shelling; 2 horses wounded by the enemy's musketry. 18th, moved forward about a quarter of a mile and built works. 19th, at 8 a. m. enemy falling back; brought up a section and shelled them on the crest of Kenesaw Mountain; 9 a. m. placed the whole battery in position; fired 600 rounds. 20th, moved within 1,400 yards of Kenesaw Mountain, and expended 702 rounds ammunition. 22d, enemy opened from crest of the mountain with

11th, enemy evacuated and retreated across the river; followed t
up with a section, shelling them. In camp up to the 17th; t
marched, crossing the Chattahoochee River about five miles al
the railroad bridge; constant skirmishing. 19th, in position in f
of Peach Tree Creek and fired a few rounds. 22d, marched al
five miles and found the enemy strongly intrenched around Atla
went into position on the west of the town and threw a few sl
into it. 23d, built works for my guns. 30th, moved to our ri
August 7, built works for the guns, about eight miles southwes
Atlanta, and was engaged every day up to the 26th, having 2
killed, 8 wounded, and 1 horse killed. 27th, at 2 a. m. moved
ward East Point some three miles and camped. September 1, a
marching and countermarching from August 27, found the en
in front of Jonesborough, Ga., covering the Macon railroad
fronting west; placed my battery in position and fired a few rou
when the First and Second Divisions, Fourteenth Army Co
charged, driving the enemy from their works and capturing 8 g
2d, marched for Jonesborough, Ga., where we are now encam
All through the campaign my officers and men have done their
willingly.

I am your obedient servant,

CHAS. M. BARNETT,
Captain, Commanding Batter

[Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING,
Chief of Artillery.]

No. 171.

Report of Capt. Otho H. Morgan, Seventh Indiana Battery.

line in front of the regular brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Two guns had an enfilading fire on the enemy, to the left, and one section aided in silencing two guns in front. Lieutenant Pound and section was sent per order of Captain Estep, division chief artillery, half a mile to the left, and took position on a commanding ridge, directing his fire mainly at a rebel battery in his front. During the night of the 14th the enemy was heard erecting works, but, expecting orders to change position, no preparations were made for defense until just before daylight. No orders coming, I moved Lieutenant Repp's section 400 yards to the left, and placed Lieutenant Fislar's section behind a little crest, and employed what little time we had before day in putting up a protection to shield the gunners. It was found almost impossible to work the guns on account of the nearness to the enemy's sharpshooters, but a random fire was kept up until we were relieved. Late in the forenoon Captain Estep ordered me to withdraw, which was done as speedily as possible. For seventy-five yards Lieutenant Fislar's section was exposed to a flank fire of musketry, but the move was so unexpected that most of the men were under cover before the heaviest fire was opened. Sergeant Hoffman was severely wounded, and 2 horses shot in this operation. Lieutenants Repp and Pound came out with their sections and the battery moved with the division several miles to the right, and one section relieved two guns of some Iowa battery, and fired several shots at the rebel works, but elicited no reply. On the 16th marched and crossed the Coosa River at Resaca at midnight, and parked for the men to breakfast while the division was coming up; passed through Calhoun and camped for the night three miles south. On the 19th camped near Cassville, where we remained until the 23d, when we took up the route of march, fording the Etowah at Island Ford, and after ten miles' march, camped on Island Creek; two days passed without a move. Marched to Burnt Hickory Valley on the 26th. At noon on the 28th moved four miles to the front, returning the next day to Burnt Hickory. June 1, reporting Lieutenant Repp's section to General Turchin, who remained as train guard, marched ten miles to the front. June 3, advanced the battery to the line of Colonel Este's brigade, and during this and the succeeding day kept up a desultory fire on the rebel skirmishers, driving them from houses, and in conjunction with the Nineteenth Indiana Battery repelled several attempted advances of the enemy. Marched on the 6th and camped near Acworth. Rested three days and moved on the 10th, and finding the enemy on Pine Mountain one section was put in position per order of General Baird, and during this and the following day shelled the mountain. June 11, withdrew from this position and remained quiet until the 15th, when we advanced several miles, and that night built works on our division line and put the battery in position. Early in the morning of the 16th General Palmer ordered the woods and valley in my front to be shelled, and on the afternoon of that day General Thomas sent orders to open a vigorous fire on a nest of sharpshooters that prevented an advance, which was accordingly done; during the night of the 16th threw up an advanced work, and the next day occupying it, assisted our troops to advance by dislodging their skirmishers. Late in the afternoon of the 18th I got two guns into position on the right of Battery I, First Ohio Artillery, and opened fire on a rebel fort 1,300 yards distant, which was feebly replied to. Moved forward on the

19th, and in the afternoon took position in front of Kenesaw Mountain, by order of General Palmer. The side of the mountain occupied by sharpshooters was shelled, and late in the day I directed the fire on a battery off to our right. During the next two days fired occasional shots, and in the afternoon of the 23d moved into position on the line occupied by the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in front of Little Kenesaw Mountain. I immediately commenced strengthening the works, and while so occupied was much annoyed by an enfilade fire from a rebel battery. Early in the forenoon of the next day the enemy's batteries on the mountain and along the line concentrated a terrific fire on the batteries in front of the Third Division, and for an hour the cannonade was very heavy. My bugler, Asa D. Brood[illegible] was here severely wounded in the head by a piece of shell, and Privates Gibbens and Boyd slightly hurt by bullets. Our division was relieved on the night of the 25th by the Fifteenth Corps, and on the morning of the 26th General McPherson directed me to open a heavy fire on the batteries in range previous to a charge his corps would make at 8 o'clock. His order was obeyed until the advance of his line made it unsafe to fire. Remained in this position, firing more or less every day, until I was relieved on the night of July 1, by one of General Osterhaus' batteries, when I reported back to my division and was put in position at daylight by Captain Estep. Exchanged a number of shots during the day with the enemy. Marched on the 3d and camped two miles south of Marietta. July 5, moved again, and toward noon General Baird ordered my battery up the mountain overlooking Vining's Station, and here we shelled the rear guard of the enemy just crossing the Chattahoochee. Before dark withdrew and went into camp, where we remained four days. Built works on the night of the 9th, but the enemy evacuating, moved into position commanding the ford. July 18, crossed the Chattahoochee and camped four miles south. Moved at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and after two miles' march found the enemy posted just across Peach Tree Creek. In accordance with your order, took position on a ridge near the skirmish line, and kept up a fire until dark. Private Ramp was very severely wounded by a musket-ball. Marched July 22 and took position within two miles of Atlanta, where we remained twelve days. Fired at intervals during this period, directing most of our shots at the city and the rebel works in front. August 4, moved three miles to the right, and, by your order, took position in front of General Baird's division, from which point we did not open until the 6th. Made several demonstrations at times by order of General Baird. Sergeant Kitzmiller, Corpl. McPheeters, and Privates Watson and Mann were wounded in this position on the 7th, 2 of them by shells and 2 by musketry. Remained here until the night of the 26th, when we withdrew under the fire of the rebel batteries, and marched several miles to the right. From the 27th to the evening of the 30th short marches were made, and nothing of interest occurred. On the morning of the 31st moved out to the line with Colonel Walker's brigade, Third Division, and threw a number of shells at a large rebel wagon train, which soon changed its course, and passed out of view. September 1, moved forward with General Baird's division, and, nearing the battle-field, was halted by Major Lowrie, assistant adjutant-general, Third Division, and held ourselves in readiness to move until after

dark, when we went into camp for the night, by order of Major Lowrie. September 2, moved into Jonesborough, where we are now located.

I take pleasure in according to the officers and men of my command much credit for their excellent conduct during this arduous and memorable campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. MORGAN,
Captain, Commanding Seventh Indiana Battery.

Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING,
Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 172.

Report of Lieut. William P. Stackhouse, Nineteenth Indiana Battery, of operations May 7–August 31.

In compliance with orders, the battery moved from Ringgold, Ga., on the 7th day of May, and marched in the direction of Dalton, Ga.; encamped one mile south of Tunnel Hill, Ga. 8th, marched two miles south and encamped. 9th, moved the battery one and a half miles, and opposite to Buzzard Roost. 10th and 11th, in camp. 12th, marched south to Snake [Creek] Gap, thence east through the gap, and went into camp; distance marched, fifteen miles. 13th, battery marched nine miles, and encamped two and a half miles west of Resaca, Ga.; participated in the action near Resaca, Ga. On the 14th and 15th Corp. David M. Connell and Private Ulysses Eaton wounded seriously. 16th, marched to Resaca, and went into camp at 4 p. m.; at 11 p. m. battery marched six miles south of Resaca, Ga., and halted in the road until morning. 17th, marched in the direction of Calhoun, Ga., and encamped two miles south of the town. 18th, marched in the direction of Adairsville, Ga., passed through the town, and encamped two miles north of Kingston, Ga.; distance marched, sixteen miles. 19th, marched through Kingston and encamped two miles west of Cassville, Ga.; distance marched, six miles. 20th, 21st, and 22d, in camp. 23d, marched south, fording the Etowah River; encamped at dark; distance marched, thirteen miles. 24th and 25th, in camp. 26th, the battery moved in the direction of Burnt Hickory; distance marched, ten miles. 27th, in camp. 28th, marched two miles and encamped on the banks of Pumpkin Vine Creek. 29th, moved back to Burnt Hickory and encamped. 30th, in camp. 31st, marched nine miles and encamped two miles north of Dallas, Ga.

Rounds of ammunition expended during the month—case-shot. 26; common shell, 8; solid shot, 7; total, 41.

June 1, engaged in building works for the guns. 2d, four of the guns in position. 3d, 4th, and 5th, all of the battery in position and participated in driving the enemy from their works. 6th, the battery moved six miles in the direction of Marietta, Ga. 7th, 8th, and 9th, in camp. 10th, marched four miles and encamped one and a half miles west of Big Shanty, Ga. 11th, moved one mile southwest of Big Shanty, Ga., and went into camp. 12th, 13th, and 14th, in camp. 15th, marched two miles and encamped. 16th and 17th, the battery was in position, shelling the enemy at intervals. 18th, moved the battery to within three miles of Kenesaw Mountain.

19th, marched five miles and encamped near the railroad three and a half miles north of Marietta, Ga. 20th, built works for the battery and moved the guns in position. 21st and 22d, in camp. 23d, moved the battery in position at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain. 24th, General Baird's division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, moved to the right, and General Osterhaus' division, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, moved in as the support of the battery. 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, in same position; engaged with the enemy at intervals during the time.

Rounds of ammunition expended during the month—case-shot, 615; common shell, 172; solid shot, 385; total, 1,172.

July 1, at 4 p. m. the battery moved from its position at Kenesaw Mountain and marched to the right four miles and joined General Baird's division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and encamped. 2d, at 5 p. m. the battery went into position. 3d, the battery moved south on the Marietta road; passed through the town at 2 p. m.; encamped at dusk four miles south of Marietta; distance marched, seven miles. 4th, built works for the battery. 5th, at 7 a. m. the battery moved south on the Atlanta road and encamped one mile north of the Chattahoochee River; distance marched, seven miles. 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, in camp. 10th, the battery moved in position near the river. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, in position. 17th, the battery moved a half mile and encamped on the banks of the river. 18th, the battery crossed the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry and marched south two and a half miles and went into camp. 19th, at 8 a. m. the battery moved south two miles, built works, and put one section in position. 20th, at 10 a. m. the section was relieved, and at 4 p. m. the battery was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Johnson, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; engaged with the enemy three hours; threw up works during the night. 21st, in position. 22d, marched southwest three miles and to within two miles of Atlanta and put the battery in position. 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, in position and engaged with the enemy at intervals during the time.

Rounds of ammunition expended during the month—case-shot, 288; common shell, 13; solid shot, 113; canister, 2; total, 416.

August 1 and 2, battery in position near Atlanta. 3d, in compliance with orders, battery moved one and a half miles to the right and encamped. 4th, at 7 a. m. battery moved two miles to the right and went into camp. 5th, 6th, and 7th, in camp. 8th, battery moved three miles to the right and built works, and put the battery in position. 9th to 25th, remained in position and engaged with the enemy at intervals during the time. 26th, at 10 p. m. the battery withdrew from its position and moved to the right two miles and encamped. 27th, moved the battery two miles to the right and encamped. 28th, moved the battery to the right six miles and encamped on the Montgomery railroad. 29th, in camp. 30th, at 7 a. m. moved the battery in the direction of Jonesborough, Ga.; distance marched, eight miles. 31st, moved out on the Jonesborough road and halted at dark; returned to camp occupied the previous night.

Rounds of ammunition expended during the month—case-shot, 310; common shell, 167; solid shot, 81; total, 558.

WILLIAM P. STACKHOUSE,
First Lieutenant, Comdg. Nineteenth Indiana Battery.

[Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING.
Chief of Artillery.]

No. 173.

Report of Capt. Milton A. Osborne, Twentieth Indiana Battery, of operations August 14–September 2.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH INDIANA BATTERY,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Twentieth Indiana Battery during this campaign:

On the 14th day of August, in obedience to your order, the battery was placed in a position in the works before Atlanta, which had just been vacated by Battery I, First Ohio Artillery, on the right of the First Brigade and the left of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. We found in our front and in the enemy's works the remnant of a battery which had been dismounted previously by Battery I, First Ohio Artillery, and which the enemy were endeavoring to remount and place in position near their former one bearing upon us. I directed fire to be kept up on all working parties of the enemy in our front, which was done effectually until the night of the 25th, when the enemy, under cover of night, placed a battery obliquely to our right in a new position, bearing upon the Twentieth Battery, and on the morning of the 26th of August directed a sharp fire on our works, when I directed a concentrated fire of the whole battery on the enemy's battery, and, with the firing from the Seventh Indiana Battery, soon silenced the enemy's guns and damaged their works so seriously that their artillery abandoned the position. During the firing I expended the following ammunition: 63 spherical case, 129 shell, and 122 solid shot. On the evening of the 26th of August, in obedience to your orders, the battery took up the march with the corps in the general movement on this point, and moved under your direction until the 28th of August, when the Twentieth Indiana Battery and the Seventh Indiana Battery were organized into the Third Battalion of Artillery, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, by order of the major-general commanding the corps, and in obedience to your order reported to Brigadier-General Baird, commanding the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, to move with and be maneuvered with that division. On the morning of the 29th of August Brigadier-General Baird assigned the battalion a position in his column, and we marched with his command during the day without any firing by the Twentieth Indiana Battery, the Seventh Indiana Battery under your direction having fired six rounds from a position on the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad. The battery moved with the Third Division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, under the direction of Brigadier-General Baird, commanding, up to the battle-ground on the afternoon of the 1st instant, when the infantry became engaged, and the Twentieth Indiana Battery, with the Seventh Indiana Battery, was, by order of Brigadier-General Baird, commanding the division, placed in a position in reserve, with orders to await orders in readiness. The battery was not engaged, and consequently met with no losses. On the 2d instant the battery arrived at Jonesborough, Ga., its present position, with the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. When the battery moved from its position on the night of the 26th of August I was necessarily compelled to leave some property for the reason that all my transportation wagons, with a detail of one sergeant and ten men, were by your order out after forage, and I had no means of trans-

porting them, the wagons having failed to reach me until noon next day, after the enemy occupied our old position. The following is a list of the stores lost: 2 mules, unserviceable; 3 sets mule harness; 300 feet picket rope; 1 wall tent.

I take pleasure in reporting the good conduct of officers and men in my command during the campaign.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILTON A. OSBORNE,
Captain Twentieth Indiana Battery, Commanding.

Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING,
Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 174.

Report of Lieut. Joseph McKnight, Fifth Wisconsin Battery.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH WISCONSIN BATTERY,
Jonesborough, September 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit a report of the operations of the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, Veteran Volunteers, during the late Northern Georgia campaign.

The battery, commanded by Capt. George Q. Gardner, broke camp at Rossville, Ga., May 2, 1864, and advanced to Ringgold, Ga., where it remained May 5, when it marched to Cherokee Springs. On May 7 it marched with the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, to Tunnel Hill, and on the 9th went into position in front of Rocky Face Ridge, where it remained until the 12th, when it marched to the right, passing through Snake Creek Gap during the night, and on the afternoon of the 13th marched with the Second Division to re-enforce General Johnson, commanding First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, six miles distant. At the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, at 3 p. m. the battery, by direction of Major Houghtaling, chief of artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps, took a position 500 yards from, and partially enfilading, the enemy's main works; fired rapidly until night-fall, when it withdrew and replenished with ammunition. On the 15th relieved Battery I, First Ohio Artillery, one-half mile to the right of our former position, and kept up a slow fire on the enemy's works during the day. Marched with the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, May 16 and 17 until 4 p. m., when it engaged the enemy with the division at Rome, Ga., where it remained until the 24th of May, when it took up the line of march toward Dallas, Ga., arriving on the 27th, and was in position in different sections of the lines for the most part, yet firing but a few rounds, until the enemy evacuated, June 5, 1864. After resting until the 10th of June the battery moved with the division and took up a position. June 15, in line in front of the enemy's first line at Kenesaw Mountain, where it remained until the 19th, when the enemy fell back to the mountain. On the evening of the 22d of June earth-works were constructed for the battery in the new line in front of Kenesaw, and went into position at daylight on the 23d, dismounting ammunition chests and sending limbers, caissons, and horses to the rear, in which position it remained, firing more or less every day at the enemy's batteries on the top and rifle-pits on the slope of the mountain, with an accuracy rarely equaled by smooth-bore guns, until the

evening of July 2, when it moved to the right during the night, when the enemy evacuated the very strong position. The battery marched with the division in pursuit of the enemy four miles south of Marietta, Ga., July 3, and on the 4th constructed earth-works, and kept up a slow fire on the enemy's rifle-pits and main works during the afternoon, and at night the enemy fell back to the Chattahoochee River. Followed up the enemy on the 5th, and went into position in front of his works on the north side of the Chattahoochee River, where it remained constructing earth-works and keeping up a slow fire on the enemy's works until the evening of the 9th, when the enemy fell back across the river. It crossed the Chattahoochee July 17, and on the 20th crossed Peach Tree Creek and went into position on a commanding hill, and shelled the enemy out of their pits in front of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. On the 22d of July the battery advanced with the Second Division, then on the right, to within two miles of Atlanta, Ga., and constructed earth-works, where it remained in line, without change of position or becoming engaged until the 28th. The battery, on July 28, 1864, Lieut J. McKnight commanding, changed position into the lines of the First Division, Fourteeenth Army Corps, by direction of Major Houghtaling, and fired a few rounds at the enemy's rifle-pits, where it remained until the evening of August 3, 1864, when it moved four miles to the right, and was held in reserve until the 6th. On the 6th of August the battery relieved a 12-pounder battery of the Twenty-third Army Corps and fired a few rounds during the day, and on the 7th took a position to the left and front on a hill within 200 yards of the enemy's skirmish line, and fired rapidly at the enemy's batteries, covering our infantry, which took two lines of rifle-pits and many prisoners. At night erected earth-works, in which position it remained, firing more or less each day, and silencing the enemy's batteries in our immediate front, thus enabling our infantry to maneuver or fortify at pleasure, until the 26th of August, 1864.

On the evening of the 26th of August the battery withdrew from the line and advanced with the other batteries of the Fourteenth Army Corps to the rear of Atlanta, crossing the Montgomery railroad on the 28th, and encamping on the 30th four miles north of Jonesborough, situated on the Macon railroad and eighteen miles south of Atlanta, where it remained on the 31st until 4 p. m., when it marched one mile east, then countermarched and advanced two miles south and went into camp for the night. September 1, the battery marched at 7 a. m., with the Second Division, to the left of the Army of the Tennessee, and went into position by direction of Capt. Charles M. Barnett, commanding Second Battalion Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps, when it fired vigorously at the enemy's batteries for two hours, then changed position to the left and front and again opened on the enemy's lines and batteries, and ceased when our lines, charging, were but a few yards of their works. On the 2d marched into Jonesborough, Ga., where it is at this date in a serviceable condition in all its parts, the men hale and hearty and in the best of spirits.

The casualties of the command, after firing 4,232 rounds, being but 4 slightly wounded and perhaps a dozen others struck with spent balls or pieces of shell, and none prisoners of war, would not meet the ideal brilliancy of some minds, considering the long and arduous campaign, yet it is such a record that we can best afford,

with the consciousness of having done the enemy as great damage as we could have done and had the result otherwise. Commanding officers of the battery have, without an exception, had the hearty co-operation of the subordinate officers, who merit equal honor with themselves for the fortitude and endurance of the command during the longest and most arduous campaign of the war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH McKNIGHT,
Senior First Lieut., Comdg. Fifth Wisconsin Battery.

Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING,
Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps.

APPENDIX.

*Journal of the Atlanta Campaign, kept at headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps, by Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Fullerton, Assistant Adjutant General.**

May 3.—Major-General Schofield, with three divisions of the Twenty-third Army Corps, arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., from Charleston at 10.30 a. m.; the head of his column arrived at 10 a. m. He passed through Cleveland, and camped for the night in the vicinity of Blue Springs. Being ordered to start from Cleveland upon the arrival of General Schofield, the Third Division, Fourth Corps, left Widow Tucker's at 12 m., the Second Division left Cleveland, and the First left Blue Springs at the same hour. General Cruft's brigade (First Brigade, First Division), being posted at Ooltewah, marched at 12 m. to join the Third Division and to march with it to Catoosa Springs, where it would join General Stanley's command. It camped this evening with General Wood. The Third Division marched to the intersection of the old Alabama road with the road that runs from Red Clay to Ooltewah, and there camped for the night. Made headquarters of the corps with this division. Along this route the roads in very good condition, country well wooded, and plenty of water. The First Division (Stanley's), with the Second (Newton's) following, marched to Red Clay and encamped for the night. Colonel McCook, with one brigade of cavalry, marched with this column. The day was bright and warm; nothing of importance occurred during the march.

May 4.—Broke up camp and marched at 5 a. m. Headquarters moved with General Wood's column on the road to Catoosa Springs via Salem Church. Arrived at this point at 9.30 a. m. The surrounding country was reconnoitered, and General Wood's division was placed in column on the right of the road on which he marched, his pickets extending so as to connect with those of our forces at Ringgold. Major-General Stanley's division and General Newton's broke camp at 5 a. m., moving from Red Clay down the road to Catoosa Springs via Ellidge's Mill, Colonel McCook's brigade of cavalry moving on a road to the right of the column, and arriving there at 10.30 a. m. Major-General Stanley's division was encamped on the left of the Salem Church and Catoosa Springs road, his right joining with General Wood's left, and one brigade of General Newton's division joining on General Stanley's left; the remaining two brigades of General Newton in reserve on our left. General McCook's brigade of cavalry encamped on the left and in advance of

*Original received and filed in the War Department August 31, 1891, too late for insertion in its proper order. This journal, together with a journal of the Franklin and Nashville Campaign (to appear in Vol. XLV), was sealed up immediately after the battle of Nashville and was not opened until it was received at the War Department. The officer who compiled it had not, therefore, an opportunity to revise or read it over. It is published just as written during the daily progress of the campaign.

General Newton. The line faces southeast and is along a ridge which covers Catoosa Springs, the left is about one-half mile in a direct line west from Burke's Mill. McCook's cavalry is in that vicinity picketing the road toward Varnell's Station and Parker's Gap. The wagon train is at Salem Church; this is about two and a half miles from Parker's Gap. Such wagons as contained baggage, &c., necessary for present use, were brought forward to-day to the three divisions. The train will remain in park at the church until further orders. The road over which General Wood's column marched to-day was good and dry; but little water until Salem Church was reached; from that point to Catoosa Springs it is bad, and without being "worked" would be almost impassable in some places with heavy trains when muddy; it is also very narrow, small undergrowth of pine, &c., growing very close to it; with the exception of a few isolated places trains could not pass on this part of the road; it runs through a depression in the hills, and a small rill that courses along it would badly wash it after heavy rains. Opened communication from Catoosa Springs to Ringgold by signal. An aide-de-camp, staff of Major-General Thomas, reported from Ringgold at 3 p. m. Nothing of importance occurred during the day. The rebel outpost in one place, where it was observed, was watching our movements. Major Mohrhardt, chief topographical engineer of the corps, arrived this p. m. from Cleveland and reported for duty. · Day clear and warm.

May 5.—Remained in camp. General Howard rode to Salem Church and vicinity to reconnoiter the country and examine the roads. Major-General Thomas arrived from Ringgold at 10 a. m. General Howard returned about 11 a. m. General Thomas gave instructions to be ready for orders to march toward the enemy with as little transportation as possible. Ordered corps, division, and brigade headquarters to move, when orders came, with one wagon each; divisions to take only enough wagons to carry two days' rations and forage; to take ammunition wagons and wagons with tools. General Stanley, under this order, reports that he will require seventy-eight wagons. General Newton that he will require seventy, General Wood that he will require eighty-five. The rest of the train parked at Salem Church to proceed at the same time to Ringgold via Parker's Gap, fill up with rations and forage, and then wait for orders. One or two small squads of the enemy (scouts) have been seen in front of our left during the day. All quiet; nothing new. The day clear and very warm.

May 6.—Remained in camp at Catoosa Springs. Major-General Howard started over to Ringgold at 8 a. m. to see Major-General Thomas, but on the way there he met Major-General Sherman coming to Catoosa Springs, and returned with him. Major-General Sherman arrived at headquarters Fourth Corps at about 9 a. m. Division commanders called to see him. He gave General Howard orders and instructions in reference to our movements—general orders and general instructions. At 12.30 p. m. received orders from Major-General Thomas, directing this corps to march to-morrow (7th) at daybreak on Tunnel Hill by the road from Lee's to that point, co-operating with Major-General Palmer, who would march direct on Tunnel Hill, the object being to drive the enemy from there should he be in force, this corps to take him in flank, while General Palmer would attack in front. Major-General Schofield has been ordered to march on Varnell's Station and to feel toward our left. Colonel McCook, commanding First Division Cavalry,

was also ordered to move under directions of Major-General Howard. At 2.30 p. m. Major-General Howard and staff rode to Doctor Lee's house and vicinity to reconnoiter the roads thereabouts, and to take a view of the Tunnel Hill range. Part of the staff returned at 4 p. m., and the general and the rest of the staff rode to Ringgold, he to consult with Major-General Thomas at 5 p. m.; this in accordance with instructions received. At 5 p. m. orders were given to division commanders to march the next morning as follows: The First Division to lead, moving via the Alabama, or the old Federal, road and the first road to the right after leaving Ben. Clark's house; the Third Division to follow; the Second Division to move via Burke's Mill to Doctor Lee's house; General (or Colonel) McCook's cavalry to move in conjunction with General Newton, and he to consult with General N[ewton.] It is the intention to ascertain first whether the enemy occupies Tunnel Hill range in force; if not, the hill to be taken possession of, the First Division forming a junction with Major-General Palmer's corps (Fourteenth), which has been ordered to move directly on the tunnel from Ringgold, and the Third Division forming on the left of the First; the Second Division to be massed in reserve opposite our left, as a strong cover to our left, and to await the arrival of Major-General Schofield's corps (Twenty-third), which, since the order was given to go to Varnell's Station, has been ordered to move and take position, with its right resting at Doctor Lee's and its left at Ellidge's. If the enemy are found in force, it will be necessary to take the ridge at the most accessible points, and then change front toward the tunnel. The First and Second Divisions are to draw out at 4.30 a. m. to-morrow, and the Third at 5 a. m. The wagon train that accompanies the troops will leave Salem Church at 5 a. m., pass Catoosa Springs, and camp at some point on the Alabama road near the Springs, to be indicated by a staff officer. The rest of the corps train will leave Salem Church at daylight for Ringgold via Parker's Gap. Major-General Howard returned from Ringgold at 7.15 p. m. Nothing new in our front to-day. The pickets of the enemy have been seen, but they are very quiet and not disposed to show themselves. Day very warm and clear.

May 7.—Movements were made at 4.30 and 5 a. m. as directed. Our cavalry skirmishers met the enemy's cavalry skirmishers at Doctor Lee's house and Widow Gillilan's at 6 a.m., and skirmished all the way to Tunnel Hill. At 6 a. m. General Newton reported that he had arrived at Doctor Lee's house and was taking position as directed. At 6.15 verbal orders were sent to division commanders to consolidate their trains in the vicinity of Clark's house, under direction of Captain Schoeninger, acting assistant quartermaster. General Howard, after visiting General Stanley's division, and then General Newton's, at Doctor Lee's house, at 6.45 a. m. joined General Wood's division. After waiting at Gillilan's house for General Stanley's division to pass at 7.30, soon rode forward and joined General Stanley's column, which was obliged to move slowly on account of the skirmishing in front and on account of the road from Gillilan's to Tunnel Hill being blockaded by timber that was felled across the same by the enemy. Before being able to reach the head of the column which was advancing, General Stanley sent a messenger back, stating that there was nothing but cavalry at Tunnel Hill, but that a division of rebel infantry was reported to be beyond it. Reached the front on the ridge opposite Tunnel Hill at 8.45 a. m. Cruft's brigade, of First Division, was there, General

Cruft having communicated with Davis' division, of Palmer's corps, with the Second and Third brigades of his division, General Stanley swinging around to Tunnel Hill range, and gained possession of the northern extremity of it and then advanced toward the tunnel. At 9.20, while at Cruft's headquarters, we caught a rebel signal message stating that—

Fighting on Tunnel Hill; skirmishing on right of the tunnel. No news from Cleveland. Can't see station.

BAINE.

Skirmishing continued in front of Cruft's division. The enemy opened artillery fire on Davis; did not amount to much. At 10 went to join General Stanley, ascending the north end of Tunnel Hill. General Stanley met no opposition, except from skirmishers, the enemy's cavalry having fled upon his approach. Joined General Stanley just as he took the hill, at the tunnel. It was taken at 11 a. m. Sent General Thomas a note informing him of this fact. Fine view of Buzzard Roost and Rocky Face Ridge from here. Rebel infantry, about a brigade, was seen over at the gap in Rocky Face Ridge, probably there as a post of observation. Formed as though for reconnaissance and started toward our position, but upon firing a few artillery shots at them they retired. At 11.05 a. m. received a note from Major-General Schofield, stating that his command was at Doctor Lee's house and his cavalry at Varnell's Station. This note was sent by him at 9.30 a. m., and at 11.20 a reply was sent to him, informing him of our position. At 1 a. m. received note from General McCook, dated Tunnel Hill road, giving his position, one brigade at Varnell's Station, the other on the left of General Newton, and asking whether he should unite his brigades. As General Thomas and General Elliott, chief of cavalry, were present, they replied, sending him instructions. As soon as Tunnel Hill was gained General Stanley was placed in position, his line extending along the summit of the hill, the right resting on the road that crosses the same, running from Ringgold to Dalton, and joining with the left of Palmer's corps. Next in line was Wood's division, his right joining Stanley's left, and also extending along the summit of the ridge. Newton's division was massed in reserve in the valley at the foot of the ridge, in the rear of General Wood's left, and in such position as to re-enforce the First or Second Division or General Schofield at Doctor Lee's house. At 3.30 General Cruft reported rebel infantry column passing his front toward his right. At 4.45 two or three of our guns on the right opened on some rebel cavalry that were seen moving about in the valley between Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face Ridge. About 12 m. Generals Sherman and Thomas arrived on Tunnel Hill, and Major-General Howard reported to them. Nothing further of interest occurred during the day. There is no water on Tunnel Hill, but it is quite convenient and in sufficient quantities at the base thereof on the side toward Ringgold. The road from Doctor Lee's to Ringgold is very good, but was full of felled timber, placed there by the enemy. The day has been very warm, and several men have been sunstruck. About 4 or 5 killed and wounded in the Fourth Corps during the day. The troops bivouac on Tunnel Hill and at General Newton's position to-night. Orders were received from Major-General Thomas at 9 p. m. Ordered the Fourth Corps to threaten Buzzard Roost Pass, to occupy, together with other forces, Tunnel Hill, and to get if possible a force on Rocky Face Ridge. The threats on Buzzard Roost not to lead to battle unless

the enemy comes out of their works. If the enemy leaves Buzzard Roost Gap, to follow them. At 9.30 p. m. orders were sent to Major-General Stanley and Brigadier-General Wood to strengthen their picket-lines and push them forward as skirmishers at 6 the next morning, and at the same time to make a show of their force for the purpose above mentioned. At the same time General Newton was ordered to move a brigade to the north end of Rocky Face Ridge and to send a regiment to the summit of it, moving along so as to try and capture the rebel signal station, the rest of the brigade to support the regiment.

May 8.—Brigadier-General Newton moved at 6 a. m., as directed. At 6.30 received a dispatch from General Stanley, stating that the valley between Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face was covered with dense fog and that even the top of Rocky Face could not be seen, and wished to know whether he should go ahead. He was informed verbally by General Howard that he should wait until after the fog lifted. Stanley and Wood started at 8.30 a. m. Left headquarters for front at 7.45 a. m. At 8 a. m. sent a note to General Thomas, stating that General Stanley would fire a few shots at the enemy near Buzzard Roost, which was done at 8.30 a. m. Before starting our skirmish line at 8.30, sent word to General Davis that we would do so, and requested him to see that the enemy did not get between us. 8.50 a. m., aide-de-camp of Major-General Sherman reported that during the absence of General S[herman] at General Schofield's and General Thomas at Hooker's, General Howard would command the forces operating in the center. Immediately afterward sent a note to General Palmer, informing him of this fact, and asked him to put his troops under arms and advance them a little so that the enemy might see them. 9.30, firing on the left, Newton skirmishing. Skirmishing also opposite right of Stanley, and left and center of Wood. 9.30, sent Captain Stinson to see General Schofield to let him know what we are doing. 9.50, messenger returned from Stanley. Stated that he was waiting for Palmer to form. Then sent word to General Davis (commanding division, Palmer's corps), that Palmer had been directed to get under arms and advance skirmish line, and requested him to do so without further orders. At 10 a. m. signaled message to Palmer, requesting him to get under arms and advance his line of skirmishers slowly in conjunction with our line; object, to direct attention from Newton and Schofield. General Wood reports rebels on Rocky Face Ridge opposite him. 10.40, Lieutenant Freeman reported from General Newton, one regiment from Harker's brigade was one mile in advance of the signal station. Signaled this information to Stanley and Wood, also to General Whipple, chief of staff, at 10.45 a. m., telling him also about the skirmishing. 10 50, sent an aide-de-camp to General Newton, telling him to push up the rest of Harker's brigade to the support of the regiment on the ridge, and to face his division so as to prevent the brigade from being turned; this to be done if he thought it practicable. 11.20, General Stanley reported the rebels still in possession of the signal station on the ridge; that his skirmishers were talking with them. It appearing that the messenger was mistaken as to what signal station one of Harker's regiments had passed, the dispatch to General Whipple of 10.45, informing we had taken the station, was corrected; this in a dispatch at 11.45 a. m. 11.30 a. m., a staff officer was sent to General Newton to inform him that the rebels were marching along the summit of Rocky Face Ridge, from our right to the left, and for him to instruct Harker to be ready to defend himself. At 11.35

Major Howard returned from General Newton and informed the general that Harker had only reached half way from the north end of the ridge to the rebel signal station, where he met the enemy in force. At that point the ridge was very narrow; not a company could march abreast on it, and cliffs on either side. At 12.30 a. m. instructions were sent to Generals Stanley and Wood to press forward as soon as Harker could take the signal station. 12.30, General Sherman arrived; had conversation with General Howard, and left. 12.45, by direction of General Sherman, General Palmer was directed to move Baird's division, with the leading brigade in column, down the road on which his left rested, so that the enemy might see it. 12.50, instructed General Stanley to prepare his batteries to act in immediate front if necessary. 1.10, directed General Wood to press forward his skirmishers, taking care to keep up communication with Stanley. 1.20, signaled to General Sherman that the rebels appeared to be moving in force along the summit of Rocky Face Ridge toward Harker. 1.25, sent word to Stanley to keep the two pieces of artillery below with him, and that the rest had better be kept on the hill. At 1.40 General Howard went to General Sherman; then went to General Stanley; then to General Davis (of Fourteenth Corps), and found that he was just ready to push out a force to take Round Top Hill, directly in front of his division, and nearly at the head of the valley, on the west of the ridge, and almost in front of Buzzard Roost Gap. At 2.40 sent word to General Wood that Newton had been ordered to push Harker's brigade along the summit of the ridge until he could take the signal station, if possible, and that General Howard had gone to conduct a reconnaissance with Stanley's troops. At 3.30 sent word to Stanley to send forward skirmishers in conjunction with General Davis and to be ready to support the movement if necessary. At 3.40 sent word to Wood that Davis was just about to make reconnaissance and drive the enemy from hill in his front, and that he must press back the enemy's skirmishers from his front. 4 p. m., Stanley's artillery opened upon the rebel pickets in their rifle-pits, and the skirmishers went forward. The rebels were driven from the hill, which Davis took possession of, and their rifle-pits, which Stanley's skirmishers took possession of. At 4.15 Major Howard, who had taken orders to General Newton to take the signal station on Rocky Face Ridge, returned and reported that the position held by the enemy was such that Harker did not wish to attack him without further orders, and that General Newton wished directions in this matter. General Howard sent back word for General Newton to examine the ground in person, and not to attack this evening if he deemed it inexpedient. The attack was not made. Rebel soldier captured by Stanley's skirmishers says glad he was captured. Was an intelligent man, and gave a story that is partly corroborated by what is known. Further, he says, considerable artillery in the valley east of Rocky Face Ridge, northeast of Dalton; nearly the whole of Johnston's army there; Stewart's division on Rocky Face Ridge. The rebels are going to fight, and in good spirits. Hood's and Hardee's corps in the valley. Loring's division has come from Rome; seven divisions besides Polk's; estimates divisions at about 6,000. They have dammed up Mill Creek so that we will have to swim it. They have been fortifying for several days on Rocky Face Ridge, &c. 6.05 p. m., General Newton directed to go into camp in the position he was occupying, and to

connect pickets with General Wood if possible. 7.30, received orders from General Thomas to send re-enforcements to General Wood, and to instruct him to continue his reconnaissance as far as practicable. Immediately sent a note to him, asking what re-enforcements he needed, and where he needed them; also, to re-enforce his skirmish line, if it was too far advanced, and to connect it with Harker's. At 9 p. m. General Wood replied that he did not need re-enforcements; that he had told General Barry, of Sherman's staff, that he had pushed out his skirmish line to a great distance without being followed by solid lines, and out of this remark grew the supposition that he needed re-enforcements. His line united with Harker's. At 9.15 p. m. (based upon verbal instructions received from Major-General Thomas) sent note to General Newton stating that General Thomas desired to take possession of Rocky Face Ridge in the morning, and that he would make a demonstration down the valley, and try to ascend the eastern slope of the ridge, taking the enemy in flank and reverse; the movement to commence at 6 a. m. At 10.50 p. m. sent word to Schofield, telling him that Newton would try to carry the ridge as stated, and asking him to cover his (Newton's) left. At 11 p. m. received note from General Stanley stating that he held all the ground that his skirmishers had gained through the day, and if necessary he would send out two brigades to support it in the morning. At once replied, "All right," and stated that General Palmer would make a reconnaissance up to the enemy's works at 6 in the morning, and that he would support Palmer's line with his right brigade. At 11.15 p. m. sent General Wood word of the work laid out for Newton in the morning, and directed him to keep connection with Newton's skirmish line, and to feel his way carefully up the heights, and not to engage his main line if he could avoid it. At 12 p. m. sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Remick, commissary of subsistence, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, quartermaster, to bring up three days' rations and forage in the morning from Ringgold. We lost about 15 men killed and wounded in Newton's division during the skirmish on Rocky Face Ridge, and but 3 or 4 in other two divisions. The day was very clear and warm. Troops in good spirits. While on skirmish line this p. m. General Howard's clothes were pierced by a rebel bullet.

May 9.—Left headquarters for the front at 6.05 a. m. 7.15, went up on Rocky Face Ridge, and the general ordered skirmish line to advance up the side of the ridge in front, and to keep the attention of the enemy. Went to General Stanley's headquarters at 7.45 a. m., and at that time received note from General Palmer, dated 7.20, stating that he saw a column of troops moving along the crest of Rocky Face north; seemed to be large. Replied that a demonstration in our front had been ordered, and that Newton would carry the ridge if possible. General Schofield's corps has formed with its right resting on Newton's left, being just in the gorge at the end of the ridge. Skirmishing commenced this morning at 6.30. 9.05 a. m., General Newton reports that the rebels in Harker's front are falling back to a stronger position, and that he thinks Harker has taken the signal station. This information at once sent to Generals Stanley and Wood, and Wood was instructed to send word along his skirmish line of this fact, and to tell them to be cautious and not fire into Harker's line; to keep up connection with it. Received a dispatch from General Newton, dated 8 a. m., at 9.10, inclosing dispatch to him from Harker, dated 7.15

a. m., stating that the enemy was falling back, and that he had taken two strong positions. His artillery was working well. He also sent report of a deserter, who stated that two rebel brigades, Pettus' and Brown's, eight regiments each, were on the line in front of Harker; that Loring's, Walker's, and Cheatham's divisions were on summit of ridge, extending from the signal station to the Buzzard Roost; rifle-pits run down the ridge into the valley. Sent this information to General Sherman. 9.15, General Howard went to General Wood's headquarters. 9.30, sent word to General Stanley of Harker's progress, and asked him whether he could push a column up the side of the ridge covered by skirmishers. At 10 he reported in person at headquarters, saying that it could not be done without great loss, perhaps not then. His skirmishers were a short distance from the top—100 yards from the top, and they had arrived at a place where there were almost perpendicular cliffs. At 10.15 General Howard went to join Colonel Harker on ridge. At 10.20 ordered the artillery that had been firing since 8.40 at the enemy on summit of ridge in front of Harker to cease firing. At 11.10 a. m. received dispatch from General Newton stating that he was up against the rebel signal station, and could not make headway as the rebel works were very strong. Sent copy of same to General Thomas. Skirmishing still continues in Harker's front and between Wood's and Stanley's skirmishers and the enemy. At 12.45 General Howard returned from General Newton. At same time General Stanley reported that his skirmish line had gone up on west side of the ridge as far as they could climb—up to the palisades. General Newton's entire division on the ridge; ascended at the north end of it. At 12.05 p. m. General Howard sent dispatch to General Thomas, stating that with the exception of at a few points it was impossible to ascend or descend Rocky Face; that Harker could not progress on account of the narrow pass and the obstructions in his front previously put there. 1 p. m., General Howard received a dispatch from Newton, stating that Schofield was advancing in the valley east of him, and had engaged the enemy's skirmishers, and that all signs were that the enemy was retreating. This was sent to General Thomas. At 1.05 p. m. notified division commanders that three days' forage and rations had been received for them at Tunnel Station. 1.15 p. m., General Howard went over to see General Sherman in reference to movements and orders, wishing to be ordered to join Schofield in case the enemy was retreating. At 2 p. m. received a dispatch from General Sherman, saying: "Press at all points and occupy the enemy, taking advantage of any success. General McPherson is through Snake Creek Gap." 2 p. m., Newton signaled that Schofield was advancing, but had not reached the enemy's works. 2.10 p. m., General Howard returned from General Thomas' headquarters and reported that he (General Thomas) said that General Davis had been waiting for this command to support him before he moved on Buzzard Roost to reconnoiter, but no notification of this fact had been given, or of the fact that these troops were needed for said purpose. General Thomas directed General Howard to reconnoiter and feel the enemy at the head of the valley at Buzzard Roost Gap, to develop what is there, and General Stanley's and General Wood's divisions were ordered out for this purpose. General Morgan's brigade, of General Davis' division, was to lead. Orders to advance were given at 2.30 p. m. At 3 p. m. General Howard and staff went forward

n advance to reconnoiter, select points for batteries, &c. On the ray to the front received note from General Stanley, who said that leneral Davis said that all he said about support from Stanley was arly in the morning, and that he had more troops than he could se. On the way to the front the general and staff were fired at, n passing several different points, by rebel sharpshooters. An or- erly badly wounded; none others hurt. Went out on the skirmish ine in Buzzard Roost Gap. Remained out there the rest of the day. The lines did not get ready to advance until 6 p. m., when they narched out Buzzard Roost Pass, or the gorge, moving over a small idge running perpendicular to Mill Creek, and coming then in lain view of the Rocky Face Ridge at the point where it dips down o the valley, and of the ridge lying opposite to Buzzard Roost, vhich was strongly fortified; very heavy skirmishing here. The line vas formed, Morgan's brigade, of Davis' division, on the right, esting at about the foot and on the left at the bend of the gorge. On Morgan's left was Whitaker's brigade, of Stanley's division, he rest of said division and Wood's division held as support; a art of Morgan's brigade also held as support. This threat de- eloped not only the force of the enemy and his guns, but the trength of his position. It would be impossible to drive the enemy ut of his works by a direct attack. At 6.20 the enemy opened hree guns from his works on the ridge in front of Buzzard Roost Gap; hard skirmishing until after dark. We advanced some, and ained position on part of that part of Rocky Face Ridge just at Buzzard Roost; also advanced some distance in front of the gorge rom which the reconnaissance was made. 8.30 p. m., received or- lers from Major-General Thomas to hold corps where it now is for o-night, leaving one division in reserve at Tunnel Hill to hold all round we have gained and strengthen our position. These instruc- ions given to division commanders. In Stanley's and Wood's fronts he skirmishers advanced up the west side of Rocky Face Ridge s far as it was possible on account of the nature of the ground— arge cliffs. General Newton tried to push the rebels; drove them ifty yards; could move no farther on account of the formation of he summit of the ridge. The losses of the day about 200 in Fourth Corps. From what was seen it is supposed that the enemy are n force in our front—that is, from what was developed by the econnaissance this evening. But few troops and but little artillery ere shown, but such were shown in such a manner as to lead to he belief that the enemy was hiding his strength. 10.45 p. m., rders were given to General Newton to move Sherman's brigade rom its present position to the vicinity of the north end of Rocky 'ace at daylight to-morrow morning. Day very bright and warm. leneral Howard and staff spent the latter part of the day on the kirmish line; remained on the field all day.

May 10.—Breakfast at 5 a. m.; went to the front at 5.30 a. m.; ut little skirmishing or picket-firing this a. m.; General Stanley ompelled to bring in his lines in front a very little on account of he enemy's sharpshooters firing down from the trees on Rocky Face idge into the rifle-pits he dug last night; his position strengthned again this a. m.; the head of the corps in Buzzard Roost Gap. .45 a. m., signaled Harker on the ridge, asking the news and the ondition of the enemy in front of General Schofield. 9 a. m., this ispatch replied to by General Wagner, stating the enemy's works n the east of the ridge all have troops in them; artillery seen in

several places; think they are in strong force. 9.30 a. m., signaled Colonel Harker to give us the first intimation he had of the enemy's pushing General Schofield or attempting to turn his left. 9.45, began to rain; at this time opened artillery fire from one of Wood's batteries on the enemy on the summit of the ridge; rained until about 2 p. m. At 1 p. m. the enemy opened fire from two guns on the summit of Rocky Face Ridge, throwing shot and shell in Stanley's camp; no casualties reported resulting from their fire. 3.10, received instructions from department headquarters to prepare the corps for movement to-night, with three days' rations and as much more as we can carry; this order not to imply that the troops now in front are to be withdrawn until the order to move is given. Upon inquiry at department headquarters it was ascertained that it was the intention that we should take all of our wagons with us also. The foregoing instructions were at once given to division commanders, and they commenced preparations in accordance therewith. 4 p. m., received dispatch from Harker stating that Schofield had fallen back to his old position undisturbed; all quiet in his front; the enemy appeared in our front in force to-day; none of his troops or guns appear to have been withdrawn. General Howard visited department headquarters at 8 p. m., and was told by General Thomas that it was the intention to keep the Fourth Corps in front to threaten the enemy and to resist if attacked while the rest of the army moved to a certain point. Lost but few men to-day. Rained very hard from 8.30 p. m. till midnight. Remained on the field all day.

May 11.—Breakfasted at 5.30 a. m. Went to the front at 7. a. m. At 5.40 a. m. received a letter of instructions from Major-General Thomas, stating that it had been decided to leave the Fourth Corps, with Stoneman's and McCook's cavalry, to keep up the feint of a direct attack on Dalton through Buzzard Roost Gap, while the rest of the army moved through Snake Creek Gap to attack the enemy in force from that quarter. Stating, further, that we would strip light and send all spare wagons to Ringgold; to instruct the cavalry to watch well the passes at the north of Tunnel Hill and at Ray's [Dug] Gap, where Geary is, and where he will remain until relieved by McCook's cavalry; in case the enemy should attack us to fall back to Ringgold, and hold that place at all costs. The chief engineer of the railroad will keep a locomotive and construction train to tear up the road so that the enemy may not follow in case we retire on Ringgold; the depot of supplies to be at Ringgold, but the cars to bring us daily rations and forage. Morning cool and cloudy. Visited the right at 9 a. m. At same hour sent dispatch to Major-General Thomas informing him of the condition of affairs in our front. Early in the morning the enemy in Wood's front, on that side of Rocky Face Ridge, opened musketry fire by volley on his camp. He moved his camp a little to the rear, under cover. Appears to be a force along the entire summit of Rocky Face, in front of Harker. 12.30, received a message from Rocky Face Ridge signal station, stating that a heavy column of infantry was moving through to Dalton, the enemy's advanced lines well massed, some horses harnessed, and one little camp being struck. 12.30, Major-Generals Sherman and Schofield called at headquarters of General H[oward], on Rocky Face Ridge. They stopped but a few minutes. At 1 p. m. received note from Major-General Palmer, stating that he was to move in the morning, and, as his troops wished a night's rest, asked that they might be relieved at 8 p. m.

A reply was at once returned, saying that they would be relieved. At 1.30 p. m. received note from General Newton, dated 9.15 a. m., stating that General Wagner had been reconnoitering the enemy in his front, and finds things the same as the day before, and that during the night the enemy advanced his pickets in the valley, on the east side of the Rocky Face Ridge, and that the picket officer reports that the enemy were busy chopping during the night opposite Colonel Harker. 1.40, too much firing along the picket-line in front of General Wood; sent Captain Stinson to see what it was. Reported all right; the enemy firing. 2.10, sent word to General Wood to strengthen the left of his picket-line at the point where it joins General Newton's right, and to keep a good reserve for it. He reported that he had an extra reserve of one regiment at that point. This corps did not march this a. m., in consequence of orders received from department headquarters directing it to remain at this point, and to hold Buzzard Roost Gap and Tunnel Hill while the rest of the troops went to join McPherson via Snake Creek Gap. General Stoneman's cavalry to be and remain on our left and McCook on our right. At 3.30 p. m. ordered division commanders to send back to Ringgold, at daylight to-morrow a. m., all of their trains but one wagon to a regiment, division and brigade headquarters wagon, ammunition wagons, and hospital wagons and ambulances. Ordered General Stanley to occupy the position now held by General Davis, of Fourteenth Corps, at Buzzard Roost at 8 p. m., relieving Davis, and to place one brigade on the right of the railroad and the other on the left; to place his remaining brigade and artillery in position near signal hill, moving to these positions under cover from the enemy's fire and hiding them from his view. Ordered General Newton (at same hour) to take position before morning in such manner as to defend, as long as practicable, the gap at the north end of Rocky Face Ridge, reserving one brigade. Ordered General Wood (at same hour) to leave one brigade in the valley at the base of western side of Rocky Face Ridge; to hold his picket-line in his present position, keeping up connection with Stanley on the right and Newton on the left, and to place his remaining two brigades in the best defensible position on Tunnel Hill, near the crossing of the Tunnel Station and Dalton road. In accordance with instructions from Major-General Sherman, ordered Major-General Stanley to make a reconnaissance through Buzzard Roost Gap, to find out whether the enemy was yet in his works and had not retreated. Reconnaissance was made at 5 p. m. to dusk, with Cruft's brigade, conducted by General Howard. Developed the enemy in front in considerable force. Drew fire from seven guns in different positions, but the most of them behind the same line of works, directly in our front. The fire of the enemy's sharpshooters very accurate (as it has been for the past few days) and severe. Reported this fact to Major-General Sherman. At 7 p. m. received report from a rebel deserter, through Brigadier-General Wagner, stating that only three divisions of the enemy now in front of Dalton; rest gone to Resaca; some went this afternoon. Received a dispatch from General Wagner, on Rocky Face Ridge, stating that the enemy's regiments were leaving the valley on the west side of the ridge, and moving toward Dalton, but that their front line across the valley was still kept up. General Stanley yet holds the advanced position beyond the head of Buzzard Roost gorge that he had gained by reconnais-

sance of 9th. But little picket-firing along the line during the da
The enemy did not open his artillery from the summit of Roc
Face to-day. Day cloudy and cool, with little rain occasionall
Spent the latter part of the day on the picket-line. About 40 m
killed and wounded to-day in the corps.

May 12.—On the field at 8 a. m. General H[oward] went to Ne
ton's headquarters. Saw General Stoneman, examined Gener
Wagner's position, and returned to field headquarters. 10.30 a. m
received note from General Stoneman, stating that brisk skirmis
ing along his front up to Varnell's Station, and that a force of ca
alry and footmen went up this a. m. from Dalton in direction
Cleveland. At once sent an officer to inquire when this force pass
up. He reported at 9 a. m. All the rest of the troops gone or sta
ing to Resaca or Snake Creek Gap, leaving the Fourth Corps he
alone. 12 m., Colonel Sherman signaled from Rocky Face Rid
that the enemy was moving to our left in two columns: "Infant
and artillery, heavy force; has been passing for two hours." Repli
to dispatch, "Watch carefully and report often." 12.15, Gener
Newton says Colonel Sherman reports from Rocky Face Ridge th
the enemy was passing to his left in masses, double-quick, and h
asked for re-enforcements. 12.20, Colonel Sherman reports fro
Rocky Face Ridge only small force in enemy's works. Heavy
masses of troops passing to our left, with large wagon train in rear of
column; he can see skirmishing toward Varnell's Station. At same
time General Wood was ordered to move up the two brigades on
Tunnel Hill to the support of General Newton, and to leave his other
brigade in its present position in the valley, and General Stanley
was ordered to open up fire at Buzzard Roost, making a noise by
way of diversion. 12.20 p. m., sent to General Sherman (or McPher-
son) a report of movements of the enemy; also word to General New-
ton that Wood was to move at once to his support. 12.45 p. m.,
sent word to General Geary, on the march, of movements of the
enemy, and asked him to delay his march southward. At same time
sent word of enemy's movements to General Schofield. 1.10 p. m.,
sent word to General Hazen to put one regiment on the signal knoll
near our field headquarters to make a show. 1.20, Remington, topo-
graphical engineer, signaled from Rocky Face Ridge that enemy's
ambulances had stopped in rear of the enemy's column, which was
still moving. 2.30, signal officer at signal hill on our right tele-
graphed that a line of rebel infantry was moving left toward Buz-
zard Roost Gap from John's Mountain. Sent this information to
General Newton. At same hour Remington, topographical engineer,
signaled from Rocky Face Ridge that heavy column of rebel cavalry
advancing on our left on east side of Rocky Face Ridge. 3.10 p. m.,
sent word to General Geary that as soon as the enemy's intentions
were discovered, if he did not intend to attack, would send him word
to move on. 3.20 p. m., signaled to Colonel Sherman, asking, accord-
ing to his judgment, how many of the enemy had passed to our left.
3.30, Sherman replied, "I believe not more than one division. Rebels
are advancing in line on Harker's and Wagner's positions." 3.40,
Captain Pearson was sent to General Geary to tell him not to stop
longer; he did not know he was so far away on the march, or he
would not have stopped him; stated that it was only a raiding party
passing around our left. 3.50, telegraphed to commanding officer at
Ringgold to know what force he had; that small raiding party was

approaching R[inggold], and to hold gap there at all hazards. 3.50, Colonel Sherman signaled, "The enemy are withdrawing infantry and cavalry from our front; their wagons have been sent back." He thinks enemy had 10,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry. 4 p. m., signaled General Sherman that the movement of the enemy was a diversion, and that he (the enemy) would be taken care of; that he was already falling back. 4.15, General Newton sent word that he thought the rebels were going to Ringgold via Catoosa Springs or Alabama road, and that he would try to send Stoneman to push to Ringgold as fast as he could. 5.30, in accordance with instructions from General Stoneman, Colonel Butler, with Fifth Indiana Cavalry, reported to General Howard for instructions. He, together with two guns of Captain Bradley's battery, were ordered to move to Ringgold at once by the direct road, to assist in the defense of that place. 5.30, sent word to General Stoneman that Colonel Butler had been sent to Ringgold, and that the large columns of the enemy have returned to Dalton. 5.45, sent word to General Wood to retain his present position to-night. At same hour sent a dispatch by Lieutenant Freeman to General Sherman, stating the movements of the enemy during the day, and telling him that the raiding party that passed around our left at 9 a. m. may be moving toward Cleveland or Ringgold, and that had taken precautions to head them off, and that General Geary was stopped through mistake, as it was supposed, by information received, that he was just leaving camp for the march. 6.15, Colonel Sherman signaled that as the enemy, who advanced toward our left, returned to Dalton he counted twenty regiments. 6.45, received dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Milward, at Ringgold, stating that he had only 300 men, and that he had notified the commanding officer at Parker's Gap of the approach of the raiding party. Replied at once that a regiment of cavalry and section of artillery had been sent to his assistance. At 7 p. m. telegraphed to Colonel Butler to return in the morning from Ringgold, and to bring the section of artillery as soon as he could find his horses. At same time sent word to General Stoneman that Colonel B[utler] had been ordered back. 7.10, received note from General Stoneman, dated 6 p. m., stating that after driving the enemy off from his front he was led to believe he (the enemy) was making for Ringgold; he therefore sent a portion of his command to Tunnel Gap to hold it, if possible, and to push for Ringgold, if the enemy went there; that part of his force at Varnell's Station also ordered to push for Ringgold, if the enemy went there. 9.30, General Stoneman reported all quiet on his left. 9.40, Colonel Sherman reports at 7 p. m. the enemy in force as usual in his front on Rocky Face Ridge. Day clear and warm; dusty.

May 13.—2.30 a. m., received a dispatch from General Sherman at Villanow, saying, "Feel the enemy's lines to-night with infantry and cavalry, and, if possible, follow him if he is returning south;" also stating that he was at Villanow and would start for McPherson; asking to signal to him the appearances from all points in our possession. Villanow will be held by Garrard until he gets through. 3 a. m., signaled General Sherman that we felt the enemy at dark; found him in force, about 20,000. 3.30 a. m, sent written order to General McCook; also verbal order by Captain Kirlin to Generals Stanley, Stoneman, and Newton, to satisfy themselves at daylight whether the enemy was yet in their front, and to inform

the major-general commanding of the fact. 6.15 a. m., received report from General Stanley stating that the enemy had gone, and he possessed his works at 5 a. m. 6 30, received report from General Hazen that Rocky Face Ridge was evacuated. General Stoneman arrived at headquarters at 6. 6.30 a. m., sent Lieutenant Gilbreth to Snake Creek Gap to inform Major-General Sherman of the evacuation of the enemy in our front. As soon as the news of the enemy's retreat was heard Generals Stoneman, Stanley, Newton, and Wood (Wood's division, all save Hazen's brigade) were ordered to push after the enemy at once. General H[oward] left headquarters at 7 a. m. for Dalton. At 1.30 this a. m. the enemy retreated, going to Resaca, where they intended to fight, so they say. General Howard reached Dalton at 9 a. m. At once signaled Major-General Sherman that we were in Dalton. Stanley [started] at this time and met the rear of the enemy's column, and had a slight skirmish. Doctor Heard sent back to order Hazen's brigade up to join Wood's division. 10.40 a. m., General Stanley ordered to push his division forward beyond Dalton toward enemy, and keep General H[oward] fully advised of his position and condition, and was informed that McCook's cavalry would protect his right flank. 10.50, received dispatch from Stanley, wishing to know which road to take beyond Dalton; replied at once he would push forward slowly until the cavalry would come up on the Sugar Valley road, watching his right. 11 a. m., General Newton arrived at Dalton; head of his column just coming into town. 11.20 a. m., General Wood arrived; head of his column just coming into town. 12 m., Generals Newton's and Wood's columns passed through town; at same time directed General Newton to leave a regiment to hold the town and protect the depot. 3.45 p. m., General Sherman signaled, "Press the retreat of the enemy with cavalry, supported by infantry, and open signal communication." The command moved from Dalton toward Resaca, on the Sugar Valley road, Stanley leading, then Newton, then Wood. About four miles from Dalton the rear guard of the enemy opened fire with artillery and musketry on the head of our column. He was soon driven back. On this account column was delayed one hour. Marched four miles more, and was met by McCook's cavalry, which had been moving on road to our right; here halted. Stoneman's cavalry moved from Dalton on direct road to Resaca, so as to cover our left. At last halt, eight miles from Dalton, received intelligence that the enemy were in strong line of battle about one mile to our left. Put our forces in line, and sent out skirmishers to develop this fact. Also ordered Stoneman and McCook to feel the enemy. About dusk McCook came up with the enemy; skirmished until an hour after dark, and reported that the force was cavalry, supported by infantry; said to be Bate's division; went into camp for the night at the place we halted, as just mentioned. 7 p. m., Major-General Stoneman reported his position. He came up with the enemy, one brigade of infantry, with artillery, and about 500 cavalry, in too strong position to attack. 8.15 p. m., sent General Sherman word of our position. 10 p. m., ordered division commanders to be ready to move at sunrise to-morrow. Sent word to General Stoneman, at 11 p. m., that McCook would cover our front and left as far as Tilton and Resaca road, leaving to him the Tilton and Resaca road and the country to the left of it. 11.15, General Stoneman reports the enemy's rear guard quite strong, of all arms, and that if a night march could be made to Tilton this

rear guard could be cut off. 12 midnight, received note from Major-General Sherman, asking to have the railroad repaired to Dalton:

Move cavalry force forward carefully, supported by infantry; select on south front of Dalton for forts, in case the enemy should turn; have not discovered whether he is at Resaca or not; think he is about Swamp Creek; keep your troops light and feel to the right. Have a good force at the gap of Snake Creek. Tell McCook and Stoneman to strike the retiring wagons of the enemy.

McCook's cavalry opened communication with General Sherman at about 7 p. m. to-day. Schofield's left about one mile from our right. Took about 100 prisoners. Day clear and warm. Lost very few men in wounded in skirmish of to-day. Roads good, but very narrow. Dense woods on either side the latter half of to-day's march Plenty of water.

May 14.—2.30 a. m., instructed General Stanley to move directly on enemy's rear guard at sunrise in the morning, marching across Swamp Creek, toward Tilton. 2 a. m., instructed Colonel McCook to move toward Tilton, covering General Stanley's right. Informed General Stoneman, at 2 a. m., of this contemplated movement, and instructed him to press hard when he heard our guns. At 2.45 instructed Generals Newton and Wood to be ready at sunrise in the morning to move to the support of General Stanley or to fight in position. 5 a. m., received dispatch from General Sherman directing General Howard to effect junction with General Schofield and to report to Major-General Thomas for orders. General Schofield will inform him of the instructions that have been given. 5.15 a. m., received dispatch from Major-General Thomas to move our troops down the main roads toward Resaca until a junction is formed with the rest of the army, when further orders will be given. At once gave orders for the corps to march, in accordance with General Thomas' orders. Marched command at 6 a. m., General Stanley's division leading, then Newton, then Wood. Left headquarters at 6.30 for front. Stanley commenced march at 5.30 a. m. for the direct Dalton and Resaca road. General Newton and General Wood following, marched at sunrise on the road parallel and about two miles to the right of General Stanley. All wagons but the ammunition wagons ordered to move on Sugar Valley road; ammunition wagons to follow divisions. 7.30 a. m., the head of Newton's column reached Widow Swift's house. 8.45 a. m., came up with General Schofield on the left of the line of battle, as it was then formed, fronting Resaca. Received verbal instructions from General Thomas, through General Schofield, to form on his left in line of battle, in the prolongation of the line as it then was formed. At once sent word to General Stanley to cross over and form on General Wood's left. At 9.30 commenced to form line of battle. Some little confusion, caused by General Cox (who was on Schofield's left) being lost with two brigades; formed though, on his left regiment, which was isolated. A gap was then between this regiment and Schofield, and Newton temporarily filled it until Cox came up. 12.30, sent note to General Thomas or Sherman, stating that Stanley was passing down the road just below Tilton, telling about the gap in our line, and saying would push slowly and concentrate as we advanced. Our line was coming into position about 1 p. m., center of line about four miles from Resaca. At 1 p. m. sent word to Wood to advance, pushing out his skirmishers well. Stanley, who reported his command near by, was at the same time instructed to advance as General Wood advanced. Newton was now advanc-

ing on left of Schofield, and Wood was instructed to move to right oblique and close up on him. 1.10, General Cox, of Twenty-third Corps, got into line. 1.15, Stanley joined on Wood and Wood on Newton. Lines now advanced and heavy skirmishing with the enemy commenced. The line of battle was formed in rolling country, with occasional cleared fields, but we had not advanced more than 300 yards when we came into a wilderness, through which it was almost impossible to pass. Added to the dense forest and undergrowth were steep, narrow ridges, running perpendicular to Resaca. It was almost impossible to move the troops in line through this country. Our advance was very slow, owing to the natural obstacles the country offered and the heavy fire of the enemy. General Schofield drove the enemy out of the first line of rifle-pits in his front. Colonel Harker's brigade, of Newton's division, occupied the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits in his front and he still holds them. General Hazen drove the enemy out of two lines of rifle-pits in his front and occupied them, still holding them, and General Stanley drove the enemy in his front. These rifle-pits were occupied by Harker at — p. m. and Hazen at — p. m. Harker's brigade was relieved by part of Colonel Sherman's. Our lines now became so contracted that Newton could only operate part of one brigade at a time in front, the rest being in reserve, and Hazen's, Wood's and Willich's brigades, Beatty's being in reserve, and Stanley's, Whitaker's, and Grose's, Cruft's being in reserve. Stanley's left, the left of our line and the extreme left of this army, now rested on the direct road from Dalton to Resaca. There was much danger of its being turned by the enemy, and a battery was placed in position, supported by part of Cruft's brigade, to repel a flank attack which might be made at this point. At about 5 p. m. General Stanley reported a heavy column of the enemy moving around to his left. Support was asked for, and General Thomas at once sent to this point General Williams' division, of Hooker's corps. This division arrived just in time to drive the enemy back, as he was already driving away the support to the battery. He was handsomely repulsed. This was about sundown. Afterward Hooker's corps was moved into position on our left, having been transferred from a position on the right of our army. Thus matters stood at dark. We had gained considerable advantage, and were now pressing the enemy on all sides. At 10 p. m. sent General Thomas a report of our situation and the result of the day's work. In accordance with instructions, breast-works were thrown up along our front, on the ridges we occupied at dark, before morning. Three hundred and fifty-two wounded; about 50 killed. The day was clear and warm.

May 15.—5 a. m., received orders from Major-General Thomas, dated 1.30 a. m., stating that this corps and Hooker's would attack the enemy "in the morning directly down upon Resaca;" Schofield, when he became crowded out of his present position in line, to move around to his proper position on the extreme left (this was done before the attack of the a. m. commenced), and General Palmer's corps would remain in a defensive position, holding his strong position on the right (General McPherson to operate on the extreme right against the enemy's communications). As soon as this order was received it was sent to division commanders, with instructions to examine the enemy's most vulnerable points in their fronts with a view to attack, and informing them that this corps would conform its movements with General Hooker's. At 7 a. m. went to General

ooker's headquarters. Generals Howard and Hooker had consulta-
on about the attack. At 9.40 a. m. sent word to General Stanley
iat General Hooker would make an attack on the right of the Dal-
n and Resaca road, and instructed him as Hooker advanced to
serve one brigade and to follow up the movement with the other
wo brigades of his division. At same time sent word to Wood of
he order of attack, &c., and instructed him to select vulnerable
oints in the enemy's lines of works in his front, and, as soon as he
aw him wavering from General Hooker's attack, to seize the points
y columns, and to follow up any advantage he might gain. At
ame time sent word to General Newton of the order of attack, &c.,
nd that he was to make a demonstration in his front at the time of
he advance of General Hooker, to hold the enemy in his front, and
iat he would follow up any movement of General Wood. The
iemy hold a very strong position in our front, ravines and open
lds between us, and he is posted on a strong series of ridges, with
ll-constructed breast-works and artillery; with direct and enfilad-
g fires. General Hooker's advance did not commence until after
n. During the mean time fire of sharpshooters, skirmishers, and
artillery was kept up all along our line. 1 p. m., sent word to
jor-General Hooker, by Colonel Asmussen, his assistant inspector-
neral, and also by Captain Stevens, of General Stanley's staff, to
l on this corps for re-enforcements whenever he wished them.
) p. m., sent word by a staff officer to division commanders that
oker was ascending the hill he was to storm on our left, and that
y must now push ahead and press the enemy. 2.20, Colonel
nussen reported that General Hooker had secured a lodgment on
ridge, and that he wished the Fourth Corps to make a demon-
ation and he would advance along it. A demonstration was made
ng our entire line. Generals Hazen and Willich, of Wood's divis-
n stormed the enemy's works in their front, but the force of the
emy was so strong, and the direct and enfilading fire of artillery
evented them from holding the enemy's lines which they took.
e demonstration had the effect to hold the enemy in our front, and
prevent him from massing in front of General Hooker. At this
ne General Whitaker's brigade, of Stanley's division, was in the
ar of Hooker, waiting orders to advance, while Schofield's com-
and was acting as an immediate support. 2.50 p. m., General
ooker sent word that he did not wish us to do anything more than
open artillery on the enemy. At same time sent word to General
ooker, by Lieutenant Gilbreth, that it would be done, and offered
afford any assistance General H[ooker] might call for. 4.40 p. m.,
accordance with orders received from General Thomas, Generals
tanley, Newton, and Wood were ordered to press their skirmishers.
his was done, and fire continued along our line until dark. There
as scarcely any cessation of fire along our whole line, in fact, from
aylight until dark. General Hooker secured a good lodgment on
ie ridge opposite our left, but was unable to pursue, on account of
eavy works and masses of the enemy's troops. The enemy's sharp-
ooters' fire very accurate and severe, and many men were killed
id wounded along our lines by them. We kept up a fire of artil-
ry all night and also of skirmishers. About 11 p. m. General
ewton's skirmishers pressed up to the enemy's works to find out
hether the forces in our front were retreating. Found them there
force, and they fell back under a very heavy fire. The enemy
so charged our lines in Newton's front during the night and were

repulsed. Our losses during the day about ——. Day clear and warm.

May 16.—5.15 and 5.20, reports came from division commanders, stating that the enemy had abandoned their works on their fronts, and that our men were entering them. 6 a. m., sent orders to division commanders to move forward to the town of Resaca at once. 7.30 a. m., established corps headquarters in Resaca. Our troops commenced to arrive in Resaca at 8 a. m. 9 a. m., received orders from Major-General Thomas, saying that we would pursue the enemy beyond Etowah River, and that we would move "substantially" along the railroad to Kingston, together with the rest of General Thomas' command. At same time orders were sent to General Stanley to leave one regiment behind as guard at Resaca, and to bring down the two regiments he left at Ooltewah to relieve the one so left behind. Also, at same time, instructed General Wood to bring up the three regiments he left behind, the one at Parker's Gap, the two at Cleveland, and at this time sent orders by Captain Kaldenbaugh to the division commanders to pass over the river at R[esaca], moving to the left of General McPherson's troops. The enemy had burned the railroad bridge and some of the main stringers of the wagon bridge. We had to repair the latter, so that the command could not commence to cross until about 11 a. m. 11 a. m., ordered wagons of corps to park at Resaca until ordered up, and ammunition wagons to be filled upon the arrival of the railroad train from Dalton. 2 p. m., ordered five ammunition wagons for Wood, five for Stanley, and four for Newton, to accompany the troops. The crossing of the Oostenaula slow on account of bad condition of bridge. General Newton had the advance, then Wood, then Stanley. About one-half mile from Resaca heavy skirmishing with the enemy commenced, and our progress was therefore much impeded. We moved on the direct road from Resaca to Calhoun. Reached a point two miles from R[esaca] at 4.25 p. m., when we met a deserter, who informed us that the enemy was drawn up in line of battle, three brigades of infantry, one mile and a half from our left front. Instructed division commanders to watch well their left flank, to move part of their force as flankers along the railroad, and to move all of their artillery on the dirt road. Deserter further reported that the enemy evacuated their works in our front at from midnight to daylight; that Polk's corps moved on the road upon which we are marching, Hardee's on the road to our right, and Hood's on the road to our left. 4.30, heard heavy firing off to our right, and in advance on our left, in the direction of McPherson's troops. 6.45 p. m., arrived at point within one-half mile of Calhoun. After heavy skirmish here, driving off regiment of infantry and rear guard of cavalry, went into camp to bivouac for the night. Newton lost 2 men killed and 5 or 6 wounded in skirmishing. The day was bright and warm; roads very dusty. Not much water on the road of to-day's march. Country rolling, covered with dense woods and undergrowth; occasional clearing; many ridges, but not high; very good road. 7 p. m., sent dispatch to Major-General Thomas, informing him of our arrival at this point, &c. 10 p. m., Colonel Hayes ordered to send up all of our loaded wagons from Resaca to-morrow a. m., to follow the command; to start if possible before Palmer's corps; if not, immediately afterward, but not to interfere with the movements of said corps. Losses up to date, from time of leaving Catoosa Springs, killed, 189; wounded, 1,078.

May 17.—Received no instructions in reference to to-day's march. Therefore started on the direct road to Kingston at 5.30 a. m., General Newton's division leading, then Wood's, then Stanley's. Wood's division moved on the railroad. 6.20, orderly returned from Resaca; said he could not find Colonel Hayes. At once sent staff officer to deliver to him the same instructions in reference to trains as contained in last night's note. Commenced to skirmish with the enemy as soon as we reached Calhoun. 7.30 a. m., the enemy opened fire upon our advance from two pieces of artillery. 7.30, sent word to General Wood to send two regiments to our left as far as advisable, as flankers, which was done. 7.45, sent a staff officer over to the Rome road to open communication with General McPherson. At 8.20 he returned, and reported that General McP[herson] was moving down said road about two miles to our right. Owing to continued skirmishing with the enemy and occasional artillery firing, our advance was very slow. From 5.30 a. m. to 4 p. m. we only marched about eight miles, arriving at that time two and a half miles from Adairsville, with Newton's division moving on the direct road. At about the same time the head of General Wood's column arrived three-fourths of a mile from Newton, on our right, on the railroad. Here and at this time the enemy stubbornly resisted our advance, having now opposed to us infantry, cavalry, and artillery. 4.20, General Wood reported that citizens from Adairsville had just informed him that there was a large force of the enemy's infantry in Adairsville. Commenced, after heavy skirmishing, to form a line of battle to drive the enemy from our front or to repulse any attack that he might make. His line was formed running across and at right angles to the road leading to the town. On the right of the dirt road, running parallel to it and ending very nearly on the line of battle, was a low wooded ridge. On this rested the right of Newton's formation, which was a column by regiments, prepared for an assault. On the left of the road, extending through a wheatfield and to the woods, rested his left, in two lines of battle. 4.30, word was sent to General Wood to move upon the enemy at once from the position he occupied. This he could not do until he bridged a creek in his front, which could not be done before dark. At same time General Stanley was ordered up to cover Newton's left flank, as the enemy was moving around it. During all of this time we had heavy skirmishing, and the enemy firing artillery on Newton. 5.30, Stanley got into position, two brigades on the left of Newton, extending into the woods and holding a small hill therein, and the other brigade massed in the rear of Newton's left. 6 p. m., assault was ordered to be made by General Newton, and was just about to be made, when Major-General Thomas, who had come up with Major-General Sherman, stopped the movement, saying that it was too late in the evening to make it. The enemy kept up a steady fire along our line until dark, when it ceased. 7 p. m., General Wood reported his bridge finished, and, if General H[oward] would advise it, he would cross some troops over and assault the enemy, who, he said, was intrenched and was at Adairsville in force. General H[oward] replied, telling him to cross over and throw out strong line of skirmishers to feel the enemy's position, but he would not advise a night attack. Wood's left was now not far from Newton's right. The road we marched on was very good. The country along the road was rolling, and covered with dense woods and undergrowth, with occasional cultivated fields. It was admirably

suited for the movements of the enemy's rear guard, he being able to make a stand, as he did, every few hundred yards. During the day we lost about 25 killed and 170 wounded. The first part of the day very warm; heavy storm from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. The next day we found out that the greater part of Johnston's army had been in our front and that the enemy had well-constructed rifle-pits.

May 18.—5.30, General Newton reports that the enemy have left their rifle-pits and positions in his front. Instructions were at once given to division commanders to march, following the enemy, and to press him closely; General Wood leading, then Newton following, then Stanley. We marched at 6 a. m. 8.40, Colonel Hayes, who was with the column in advance, was ordered back to Resaca to bring up all of our trains, and was instructed to take any regiment of this corps at R[esaca], or that might arrive there in time, or on the way here from there, as a guard. 8.45, ordered by General Sherman to halt our column on the other side of town until McPherson could come up, and to form with strong head of column, so that if Johnston offered battle we would be prepared for him. 8.50, ordered General Wood, when he moved forward, to take the road that hugs the railroad. 9.45, division commanders ordered to instruct their ordnance officers to send to Resaca for all needed ammunition. 11.15 a. m., division commanders ordered to draw out their commands and to start on the march at 1 p. m. 12 m., instructions given division commanders in reference to trains as follows: Each five ammunition wagons to follow divisions; after the corps, thirty wagons; then the rest of the train to follow the Fourteenth Corps, which follows this corps on the march. The order of march was, Wood to send two brigades on the dirt road and one on the railroad running parallel, while Newton was to send one on dirt road and two on railroad; Stanley to follow Newton. Were ordered by General Sherman to camp six miles from Adairsville. Reached the point designated at 6 p. m., on Connasene Creek; camped. No force of enemy sufficiently large to impede our march met in our immediate front. Very little skirmishing. Roads fine; country rolling generally; many well-cultivated fields. Deserters report this evening that the enemy has retreated beyond Kingston.

May 19.—Head of column moved forward at 5 a. m., marching on the direct road to Kingston, Major-General Stanley's division leading, Wood's following, then Newton's. Very little skirmishing on the road as far as Kingston. 8 a. m., one-half of a mile beyond the town met a force of the enemy posted on a ridge running at right angles with the road; appeared to be cavalry and infantry. Citizens report Cheatham's division to be there. They opened six guns upon us and a brisk skirmish fire. Stanley's division went into line of battle. 8.30, advance of the line was ordered, and at same time Wood was ordered up as a support. The line was advanced and the enemy retired. 9 a. m., was ordered by General Sherman to advance down the road leading to Etowah, four miles to a point near an old mill, where the road and railroad crosses, then to go into camp. 12 m., arrived at a point within one-half mile of said mill, where we met the enemy drawn up in line of battle. At least one division could be seen, with breast-works of rails. At once commenced to form in line of battle on some ridges that run at right angles to the road. In our front, extending about one mile from the base of the ridge, were broad, open fields; on the other side of these were the enemy's lines. One-fourth of a mile from the road, on our left, the

ridge runs down to the railroad and a creek that runs perpendicular to it. On this creek our left rested. On the right of the road the ridge extended a little in front of our left, and then swept off to our right, and, in a short distance, turned to our rear. Stanley's division was on the left; then Wood's. Newton's division followed the railroad, and went into position on our left. 12.45, an aide-de-camp reported from Major-General Thomas (who had been informed of our situation) that Palmer's corps was coming up, and he would take care of our right. 1.10 p. m., General Newton was directed to relieve General Wood's brigade on his extreme left, and to supply its place by a brigade from his own division. 1.30, opened artillery on the enemy. 2 p. m., advanced a strong reserve line for the support of the skirmish line. The enemy at once commenced to retreat, and at same hour (2 p. m.) Stanley and Wood were ordered to advance. They had not proceeded more than one-fourth of a mile when Major-General Thomas ordered them to halt until Newton could mass on our left, on the opposite side of the creek, and drive out the forces that could be seen in the woods that appeared to be turning our left flank. 2.45, orders were given to Newton for said movement, and it was consummated. 3.50, advance commenced. The enemy was driven by us. We again took up the march in column, and again met the enemy one mile beyond his first position at 5.30 p. m. Halted and formed line of battle. 5.40 p. m., General Sherman ordered General H[oward] to put thirty or forty pieces of artillery in position; form two or three brigades in line of battle; then to shell the woods in our front vigorously; afterward feel the enemy. 4.50, artillery fire commenced. 6.30, firing ordered to cease and skirmishers ordered forward, followed by main lines, Wood on right and connecting with Baird's division, Fourteenth Corps; Stanley on Wood's left, and Newton yet on the left, connecting with Stanley; Newton connecting with General Geary's division, of Hooker's corps, having formed such connection at about 5.30 p. m. The line advanced, trying to move to Cassville. Skirmishing very heavy and progress quite slow. 7 p. m., a halt was ordered by Major-General Thomas, and he instructed General H[oward] to adjust his lines and remain in present position for the night. Were then within one mile of Cassville. Passed through fine rolling country to-day. Many cultivated fields. Heavy timber and undergrowth skirted the road the greater part of the way. Day warm and clear, and roads dusty. Eight or 10 men killed and 35 wounded to-day. The whole of Johnston's force was before us at Cassville. Hooker advanced down a road that came in on our left, and was to connect with us there. The enemy thought to strike him before we got up. The enemy had strong rifle-pits and works, and Johnston had published an order to his troops saying that he would make his fight there; this the night before we arrived.

May 20.—6 a. m., Captain Kellogg, aide-de-camp, brought instructions from Major-General Thomas to have this corps rest in its present position to-day, and to supply ourselves with ten days' rations (three in haversacks and seven in wagons) from to-morrow. Orders were at once given to division commanders to readjust their lines, if necessary, and to place their artillery in position, then to rest their troops; also to send back their empty wagons to Kingston to reload, and to park the rest of their trains, and to see that the troops have three days' rations in their haversacks, commencing to-morrow. Orders were also given to Lieutenant-

Colonel Remick, commissary of subsistence, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, quartermaster, to have the trains loaded with seven days' forage and rations from to-morrow morning. 3 p. m., received Special Field Orders, No. 9, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, May 20, 1864, stating that General Thomas will group his army (of which this corps is a part) around Cassville; Major-General Schofield, his army at or near Pettit's Creek, or along Nancy's Creek, and Major-General McPherson, his at Kingston and the fords and bridges across the Etowah in that vicinity; also stating that the sick and wounded and the worthless men and idlers be sent to the rear; that army commanders will make provision to subsist their troops independent of the railroad for twenty days; that the whole army must be ready to march by May 23, stripped for battle, but equipped and provided for twenty days; at the same time the wagon trains must be diminished rather than increased, as we can safely rely on much meat, forage, and vegetables in the country to which we propose to go; further stating that the rations for troops will be one pound of bread, flour, or meal, beef on the hoof, two days' allowance of bacon per week, and sugar, coffee, and salt; four pounds of grain will be allowed each animal per day, and no more; all else must be gathered in the country. In accordance with this order instructions were at once given to division commanders and to the chief quartermaster and commissary of subsistence of this corps. The troops remained in camp to-day resting; all quiet; the day very warm.

May 21.—Remained in camp all day; the soldiers resting and being equipped for a long march. A telegram sent to General Sherman from the Secretary of War, congratulating his army for its success thus far, was read to the troops. Orders were issued to division commanders to send all of their surplus baggage as soon as practicable to the Cassville Depot, for the purpose of having the same sent to the rear. They were also ordered to organize foraging parties for each brigade for the purpose of collecting supplies from the country, the parties to be under the control of brigade commissaries of subsistence and quartermasters, and that they must take stringent measures to prevent theft and pillaging. There are 600 wagons in the corps; 1 wagon allowed corps, division, and brigade headquarters; 150 wagons for ammunition, 3 hospital wagons to a brigade, 6 wagons to accompany the ambulance train, 6 wagons for intrenching tools; the rest of the wagons to have forage and commissary stores for twenty days. Telegrams were sent to Chattanooga for 5,000 shoes to supply the deficiency of the command. 10 p. m., shoes and commissary stores not yet arrived from Chattanooga. Day very warm, dry, and dusty.

May 22.—Remained in camp all day receiving and loading supplies in our wagons and getting ready for the march. All sick and wounded and worthless men being sent to the rear. 4 p. m., received orders from Major-General Thomas to march at 8 a. m. to-morrow, following the Twentieth Army Corps, moving on the road from Cassville to Gillem's Bridge, to cross the Etowah River at that place, and to encamp at night on the Euharlee Creek above the Twentieth Corps. 5 p. m., orders were sent, in accordance with the above-mentioned order, for division commanders to march to-morrow, but upon verbal instructions from Major-General Thomas not to move until 12 m.; General Wood's division to lead, to be followed by Major-General Stanley, both following the Twentieth

Army Corps, and General Newton's division moving to Gillem's Bridge via Saltpeter Cave; the ambulance train to follow each division, with one medicine wagon each, and the rest of the train to follow General Newton's division, he (General Newton) to place one strong regiment in rear of the train as a guard. 9 p. m., commissary stores not all arrived yet; train only partially loaded. Day very warm, hot, and dusty.

May 23.—Started at 12 m., Wood leading, then Stanley, then Newton, in the order indicated. Crossed the Etowah at Gillem's Bridge. Head of column arrived at Euharlee Creek at 7 p. m., and, the rest of the command following, went into camp at about 11 p. m. two miles beyond. 11.30 p. m., received a note from Colonel Remick stating that all of the train that had been loaded had started for Kingston to join the command, and that the sugar had not yet arrived, and that as soon as it did the rest of the train would load and start. Roads good. Day hot. Road very dusty.

May 24.—Orders of march to-day are: Start at 6 a. m.; cross the Euharlee Creek at Barrett's Mill; thence to Stilesborough, and follow the Twentieth Corps and encamp on the road to Dallas, connecting with the right of the Twentieth Corps. 6 a. m., commenced the march; Wood's division leading, then Newton's, then Stanley's. One of General Newton's regiments acting as train guard relieved, and Stanley ordered to substitute one for it. 8.15, arrived at Stilesborough, and halted for General Williams' division, Twentieth Corps, to move forward out of the way; halted and massed Third and Second Divisions. 9.45 a. m., General Williams' division and ammunition train passed, and column commenced to draw out and march forward. Received instructions from Major-General Thomas to move as much as possible through the woods alongside of road, so as not to interfere with trains. 5.30 p. m., head of column arrived at a point within one mile from Huntsville, or Burnt Hickory; went into camp, Wood's and Newton's divisions on right of road and Stanley's division on left of road; rear of column got into camp at about 9 p. m.; the wagon train all crossed Euharlee Creek, and, with its head at Raccoon Creek and extending back to Stilesborough, remained for the night; it was impossible to cross Raccoon Creek with it. 11 p. m., sent word by Captain Schoeninger to Colonel Mackay, chief quartermaster Fourteenth Corps, that his train must not pass ours, and to Stanley, that if said train does get in ahead of ours to guard it with a brigade. 12 p. m., received orders from Major-General Thomas to march the corps at 9 a. m. to-morrow for Dallas, following General Geary's and Williams' divisions, or on a road to the right, which may be pointed out in the morning; orders were sent at once to division commanders to march the next a. m.—Newton at 9 o'clock, Stanley at 9.30, and Wood at 10. Roads very dusty. Day pleasant. The country for the first three miles of our march to-day was very open and well cultivated, then we reached the hills, quite rough and covered with pine woods.

May 25.—Troops moved as indicated in the order of march for the day. Took the road to the right and parallel to the Burnt Hickory and Dallas road. 8 a. m., sent orders to Colonel Hayes, at Raccoon Creek, in the rear, to move his train over to the road on which we were marching, and Lieutenant-Colonel Howard was sent to find a way and conduct it over to said road. When the head of our column reached said road, at about 10 a. m., met the head of our train

just arriving on the same. Let the baggage wagons proceed, and then the corps moved, leaving the rest of the train to follow. Major-General Thomas' headquarters train also crossed over to said road and moved in front of our baggage train, which preceded our troops. 1.30 p. m., halted at Harding's house, said to be from six to seven miles from Dallas; head of column one-half of mile in our rear. 1.50 p. m., Lieutenant-Colonel Mendenhall, of Major-General Thomas' staff, reported, and said that General T[homas] was now within two miles of Dallas, and that he wished us to join him (he was with part of Hooker's corps) at that place at 2.30 p. m., stating that the enemy was in his front. 2 p. m., Captain Schoeninger, who went forward with that part of the train in advance, returned and reported that eleven rebel cavalrymen had fired on General Thomas' headquarters train. General Newton was at once ordered to send forward a regiment to guard that part of our train ahead of us. Instructions were at this time sent to General Wood to guard the wagon train following us and to watch on the right flank. As soon as Colonel Mendenhall reported, orders were sent to division commanders, instructing them to close up their columns and hurry forward. After proceeding a few hundred yards from Harding's house, we crossed over on a country road to the direct road leading from Burnt Hickory to Dallas, for the purpose of joining General Thomas. 2.20 p. m., Captain Stone, of Major-General Thomas' staff, met us three miles from General Thomas' headquarters, and said that the general wished us to hurry along; sent back word that we were pushing forward as fast as possible. 4.15, General Howard reported to Major-General Thomas, in front on the skirmish line. Head of column one mile back. 4.20, sent an officer to conduct that part of the wagon train which went off to the right, on the road via Lee's and Holland's house to Dallas, back, and to bring it up to us; danger of being captured in the position in which it was. 5 p. m., Major-General Hooker's troops, in the extreme front, nearly ready to advance in line of battle. 5.10 p. m., ordered General Newton, whose column had arrived, to go into position in the rear of General Hooker on the right of the road. He threw lines of battalions one-half distance, so as to be prepared to move to the front or right. 5.30, ordered Stanley in position, same formation as Newton, in Newton's rear, on right of road, and to be prepared to front either way; and at same time ordered Wood into position, same formation as Newton, on the left of the road near Turkey Creek. General Stanley was also ordered to keep closed up to General Newton, and to move forward when he moved. 5.30, General Hooker advanced. 6.20, General Hooker sent word to General Howard to close up his brigades in mass on his (Hooker's) right. He had met the enemy, had been fighting him, and although he held his ground he was hard pressed. He had driven the enemy behind his breast-works. 6.30, General Newton ordered to advance in line of battle. Had gone but a short distance when he found he could proceed in line no farther, owing to the formation of the ground, and he was ordered to move into the road by the left flank and advance in column until he came near to General Hooker, and then deploy in line of battle. The same orders were sent to General Stanley, but as he could not at first be found, it was after 7 p. m. when he commenced to move. Orders were also sent to General Wood to draw out in the road, advance to within supporting distance, and to go into line of battle on the left of the road. The troops moved slowly on account of the

crowded condition of the road, full of stragglers and wounded men retiring to the rear; but one road, very narrow, and dense woods on either side. 7.30, commenced to rain very hard and continued until about 10 p. m. General Newton got into position at about 8.30 p. m., and General Stanley 9.30 p. m. General Wood, who was moving along the road, was, at 9.40, ordered to halt and bivouac along side of the road, on the left, for the night. No part of the corps became engaged to-day. 11 p. m., our train reported in park, on Raccoon Creek, about seven miles back. At this hour thirty ammunition wagons were ordered up, to come up at once. Very pleasant day for marching; warm, but no dust. Hard to find safe roads through the country; full of heavy woods, cross-roads, &c., and could procure no suitable guides. All intelligent persons had left the country, or had been driven out by the enemy. Roads good, but narrow.

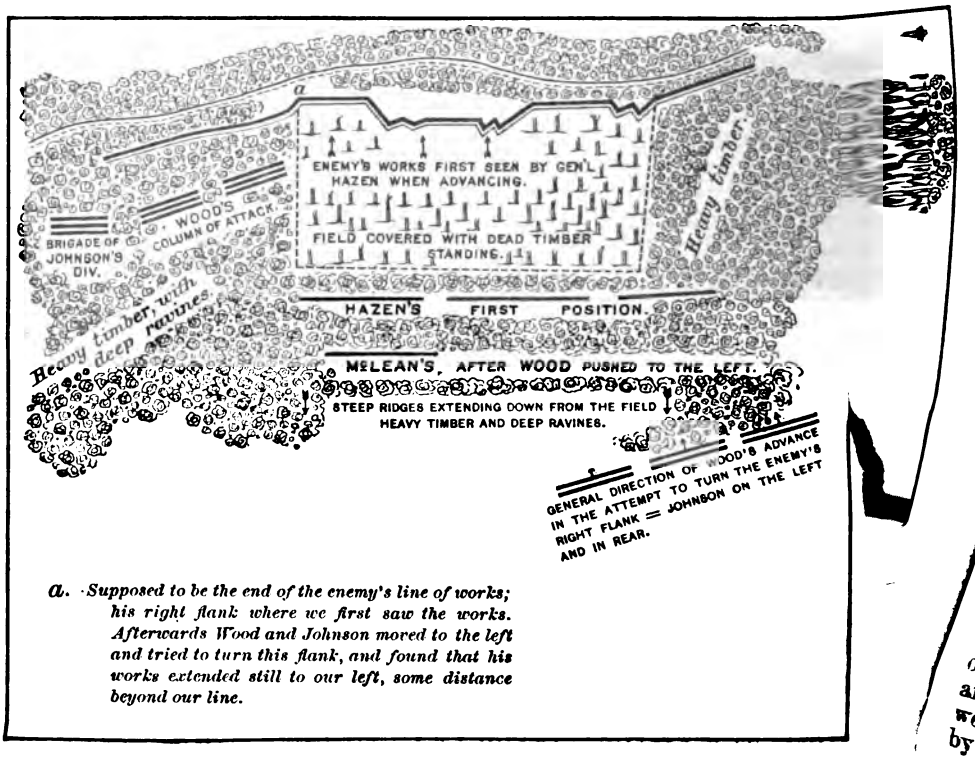
May 26.—Took breakfast at 3.30 a. m., and went to the extreme front. 5 a. m., received instructions from Major-General Sherman to place the troops of this corps in the front on the left of the road and connecting with General Hooker on the right. Placed them in position, Newton on the right and his right resting on the road, his First Brigade in two lines and his Second and Third Brigades in three lines; General Wood on Newton's left, with one brigade in reserve, until General Schofield's corps comes up (which will be on our extreme left), and Stanley's division massed in reserve in rear of Newton. 8 a. m., Newton ordered to move forward until he connects with General Geary's left, General Wood to swing around, advancing, and to keep connection with Newton, while Stanley to advance and take position vacated by Generals Newton and Wood. Newton and Wood ordered to push out their skirmishers well. 11.15, General Wood was ordered to swing around his left and thus give a direct line of the troops of this corps running east and west. The left of Wood's skirmish line was here advanced about one mile, and the rebel skirmishers were driven before them. From our extreme left we now have a view of the Dallas and Marietta road and open fields, interspersed with small growth of timber. Found a valley below the ridge on which we are stationed. 11.30, instructions were sent to General Newton to swing around his skirmish line, advancing it, and keeping up connection with General Wood's. 11.30, received note from Colonel Remick, stating that he could not get up our small supply train, with four days' rations, on account of parts of Hooker's and Palmer's trains blocking the road. A request was at once sent to General Hooker to allow it to pass, and General Thomas sent an order to General Palmer to allow it to pass his train also. 1.40, General Wood crossed Brown's Mill creek with his main line, in front of our left, through the open fields, and getting at right angles to and in sight of the right of the enemy's line. Bridged the creek and took over a battery of artillery, which fired on the enemy's works for several hours, and was responded to by a battery of the enemy in front and on our left. 2 p. m., Colonel Harker directed to place two of his regiments on the front line of his left, relieving two of Colonel Gibson's. 5 p. m., all of the artillery of the corps, which is on the other side of Turkey Creek, sent for, and ordered to join the divisions to which they are attached. 5.20, received instructions from Major-General Sherman to put all of our artillery in position this evening, to be opened to-morrow. 8 p. m., division commanders were ordered to furnish each man with sixty rounds of ammunition

during the night, and were instructed that the three days' rations issued this evening must last four days. Quite heavy skirmishing along our whole line during the day. In front of the position gained by General Wood, when he swung his division to the right this afternoon, for one mile and a half and extending to the line of the enemy's works, were open fields, while from his left, and extending directly in front and to the left of the open, were woods again. Late in the day General Schofield's command (General Cox in temporary command) joined our command on the left, but it did not extend in a line in the same direction as General Wood's division, his whole line being refused, being almost at right angles. Very pleasant day for operations. Cloudy most of the morning; the rest of the day clear and not very warm. The Army of the Tennessee for the most part has been operating in the woods.

May 27.—2.30 a. m., received orders from Major-General Sherman, through General Thomas, to open all of our artillery that could be got in position early in the morning; to keep up a persistent fire until 9 a. m., and then cease firing, unless there was something that would warrant firing at; at 10 a. m. for this corps to swing around to the right, advancing our left to the south and east of the cleared valley in front of our left, and gain possession of the commanding promontory which commands the Marietta road; at the same hour an assault to be made by the whole army. 4.30 a. m., gave orders to division commanders that General Newton form in two lines, his right resting on the road, and extending as far as he could to the left, to the creek if possible, relieving General Stanley's troops; that General Stanley relieve General Wood on his line; that General Wood, as soon as relieved by General Stanley, form a column of attack with four-regiment front, and attack at 10 a. m., moving through the woods to the left of his front. This order was reported to General Thomas, and he reported it satisfactory. An officer was sent to General Thomas at this hour to ask when the firing of our artillery should commence, and he replied, at once. The artillery firing commenced along our line at 5.30 a. m., and enemy opened artillery on his right, enfilading our batteries. It was discovered that to advance on the enemy at the point mentioned, with Wood's division, would expose the troops to a murderous direct and cross fire of artillery from different points as they passed over open ground, and therefore it was decided to form in mass for the assault on the extreme left of Schofield's (Cox's) line, thus avoiding entering a cul-de-sac, and turning the enemy's right flank. At 8.20 the troops commenced to move and take position, preparatory to advancing at 10 a. m. This was told to Major-General Thomas, and he approved of it, and said that Johnson's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, would come up to our support. A brigade of Cox's command was also to form on the left of our troops, to keep the left flank from being turned. 8.40, sent word to General Stanley to watch the enemy's works in his front, and when General Wood arrived opposite to help him to secure the position he may gain. 9.05, instructions sent to General Newton to make a strong demonstration at 10 a. m. exactly, and General Stanley also to make a strong demonstration at the same hour, skirmishing strongly on both sides of Raper's Creek. Wood commenced to move at 10.55 a. m., General Howard and staff accompanying him. Division was formed in column of six lines. 11.15, sent word to Schofield stating that we had moved and that our first line had advanced half a mile, and

to be ready to assist us in holding any position or advantage that we might gain, Johnson's division, Fourteenth Corps, following us and covering our right with skirmishers. 11.15, also sent word by Captain Stinson that we were advancing, and had gone half a mile without meeting the enemy. 12 m., Major-General Stoneman reported that some of the enemy was in rear of our left, supposed to be cavalry. General Wood was informed of this fact. He is half a mile from us. 12 m., halted to reform Wood's line to swing his left around so that the line might move almost due south. Sent word to General McLean, commanding brigade of Schofield's corps, on our right, to keep up connection with us. 12.30, Wood moving forward. 12.40, saw General Johnson, and instructed him to move up, working to our left; that Wood had swung around, and to keep up connection with him. 1 p. m., have advanced about one mile and a half, and country rolling and covered with timber and undergrowth; can see nothing fifty yards in front. 1.30, General Wood has been moving to the left by flank to get around the enemy's line, and General McLean reports that he was disconnecting with him. Orders were sent to McLean to keep up connection and to Wood to move not so far to the left. 1.45, first line of Wood's division came in sight of the rebel works over an open field; halted in the edge of the woods to make preparations to move again to our left for the purpose of getting around the enemy's works. General Howard at this time went to see General Johnson to inform him of the situation and to tell him how to go into position on our left. 2.10, Wood commenced to move again. 3 p. m., sent request for General Schofield to swing his line around to the right so that his line would face east and west and connect with our right and close up the gap between us. Captain Stinson wounded. 3.35 p. m., sent note to General Thomas stating where we now are and telling of the difficulty of moving over the ground, and stating that it was supposed that we were getting around the enemy's right flank. 3.45, General McLean reported that he was following General Johnson, according to orders from Major-General Howard, delivered by Colonel Howard, and that he was in advance of his corps (Twenty-third), leaving a gap of about three-quarters of a mile. 4 p. m., Colonel Morgan returned from Major-General Thomas, stating that General Thomas says that Major-General Sherman wishes us to get on the enemy's right flank and rear as soon as possible. 3.50, a staff officer from General McCook stated that McCook's cavalry was on our left, and that he was trying to connect with our left. 4 p. m., General Wood has halted and is now forming on the ridge for the attack on the enemy's right flank; told him not to attack the enemy if they had works. 4.55, the advance sounded. 5 p. m., skirmishing commences; Hazen's brigade in front. Officers (Colonels Howard and Morgan) were sent to Johnson, requesting him to order up his lines to the assistance of Hazen. 5.15 p. m., again sent word to General Johnson to press up a brigade to Hazen's left; he answered that he was sending one up, and that it would soon be abreast with H[azen]; Hazen now becoming heavily engaged, found the enemy in his front in force and covered by breast-works, which extended to our left farther than we could see—beyond the reach of General Johnson's troops also. General Wood found it necessary to support his skirmish line with his main lines of troops. 6 p. m., received a dispatch from Major-General Thomas, dated 5.15 p. m., stating that General Howard must connect his right with General Schofield's left, and to take up a strong

position which he could hold until he can be re-enforced, and if n[ec]essary to do this our left must be refused; that he must not pla[ce] his troops in such a position as to risk being turned, and to say to General Johnson that he must place his troops so as to secure o[ur] left flank. General Thomas hopes to have Davis' division in t[he] a. m., and then Palmer will re-enforce our left. General Wo[od] endeavored to carry the enemy's works in his front, but could n[ot] do so as the enemy not only opened a murderous fire from th[eir] front line of works but also terrible cross-fires from both flanks. H[e] planted his colors, though, within twelve feet of the breast-work[s]. The enemy's artillery firing was very accurate and effective. 6.[30] p. m., General Wood (in accordance with General Thomas' instru[c]tions) commenced to withdraw from the front, General Johnson[']s troops relieving him, and to move over to our right and little in th[e] rear, taking the position held by McLean's brigade, of Schofield[']s corps, and pushing McLean over to the right, thus endeavoring [to] close the gap between McL[ean] and the rest of troops of the Twent[y]-third Corps, and make our connection with the same. A request wa[s] also sent to General Schofield to connect with McLean. Gener[al] Wood was instructed to strengthen his position during the nigh[t]. The loss in killed and wounded in the corps to-day was about 1,50[0], mostly in the Third Division. Day very hot. The enemy made a[n] attack on Stanley's and Newton's divisions at 4 p. m.; he was quickl[y] driven back. Hazen reported this evening that he would have take[n] the works in his front but Johnson did not properly support him[, n]ot coming within half a mile of his line; that there were no work[s] in front of Johnson, even two regiments of Hazen's brigade extende[d] beyond them on the left.



a. Supposed to be the end of the enemy's line of works; his right flank where we first saw the works. Afterwards Wood and Johnson moved to the left and tried to turn this flank, and found that his works extended still to our left, some distance beyond our line.

After General Hazen's skirmishers became engaged so closely to the enemy's works it was necessary to support them with main lines and drive the enemy into their works, and, if possible, out of them. Without demonstrating on their works we could not have told whether they were held in very strong force. The position we secured to-day will enable General Sherman to pass troops around our left for the purpose of turning the enemy's right flank.

May 28.—Day opened with skirmishing and artillery firing by both armies. No orders for attack given. The general and staff visited Wood's lines at 6.30 a. m., and Wood was then instructed to reform his lines, his right too much refused, and to send out his skirmishers to his right, endeavoring to connect with Schofield. 11 a. m., orders received to make a general move of troops to the left, but at 12 m. they were verbally countermanded by Major-General Thomas. 12 m., a staff officer from General Ed. McCook, whose cavalry is on General Johnson's left, reported that a brigade of the enemy's cavalry had pushed around McCook's left, and just coming into our rear. There being indications that the enemy was intending to turn our left, General Stanley was directed to send a brigade of his division, to be posted as a reserve on the Acworth road, between Brown's and Pickett's Mills, as soon as possible. At 12.15 he reported that he would send Cruft's brigade. 12.15, a report comes to corps headquarters that the enemy is sending a large force of infantry (about one division) toward our right, supposed to be a blind to cover a movement to our left. 4 p. m., the enemy made an attack on McPherson, on our extreme right. McPherson repulsed him. 4.30, the enemy felt our lines in front of Stanley and Newton with strong skirmish lines, and found it not wise to attack us. His skirmishers were repulsed. The enemy's lines now extend from the vicinity of Dallas to vicinity of Acworth, on the railroad. 7 p. m., General Wood reported that he made a connection with General Schofield at 3 p. m. Skirmishing all along our front to-day. Day bright and warm. Lost but a few men killed and wounded to-day.

May 29.—2 a. m., received orders from department headquarters, dated May 28 (copy of orders from Military Division of the Mississippi of same date), stating that there would be a general move of the army to the left, and that General Thomas would connect with General McPherson, whose left would rest on the creek above the saw-mill, form a line facing nearly south across both branches of Pettit's Creek, and covering all of the roads from Dallas to Allatoona and Acworth. The Fourth Corps will be the right wing of Thomas' line. 6 a. m., the general started out to ride along our front to establish the line for this new formation. 7 a. m., General Stanley was instructed to have his division ready to move as soon as McPherson arrived to relieve him, and then to take position, his right resting on the creek, and his division, in two lines, to extend as far as he could to the left, with two brigades facing nearly south. Orders for Newton to be given hereafter. Wood now in about proper position for this new formation. 10 a. m., received orders from department headquarters to send all of the wagons of this corps, except division ordnance trains and a few wagons loaded with subsistence, to the rear of Pumpkin Vine Creek, on the Burnt Hickory road. Also to park all of our empty wagons at the same place, and to send them to Kingston on Tuesday next for such supplies as we may need. The train to go to Kingston at that time to be guarded by a brigade from this corps. 11.30 a. m., sent an order to General

Stanley to furnish a brigade from his division for the train that is to go to Kingston on Tuesday. 5 p. m., received instructions from department headquarters to direct the officer in charge of the train guard which goes to Kingston on Tuesday to look out for the enemy in the direction of Richland Creek as the train approaches Stilesborough, and to keep the train at Kingston until the arrival of General Blair's command there, and follow it back as far as he marches on the return route. 6 p. m., directed General Stanley to give the above-mentioned instructions to the commanding officer of the train guard. 6 p. m., directed Generals Stanley and Newton that if Major-General McPherson arrived to-night to allow him to relieve their troops on that part of their lines he is to occupy, and to bivouac said troops for the night in McPherson's rear. 11 p. m., the enemy attacked General Newton in force, and he was handsomely repulsed, losing quite heavily. Continued skirmishing along our lines until and after daylight. 11.30, received instructions from Major-General Thomas to open all of our artillery upon the enemy, and to make a strong demonstration with infantry if we heard heavy firing in the direction of McPherson's position. 2.30 p. m., heard very heavy firing on the extreme right of our lines, the enemy evidently attacking McPherson. At once ordered Stanley and Newton to open their artillery and to make a demonstration. They could fire but a few rounds before the attack on the right (which was on McPherson) ceased. It lasted about half an hour from the time when it commenced until we could get our artillery to working. Irregular firing was kept up by Stanley and Newton until after daylight from a few guns. From 11 p. m. till daylight the enemy made several attempts on our lines, but made but one attack. Shells and musket-balls have been flying rather freely around our headquarters to-day and to-night, as has been the case for several days. Two or 3 of our provost-guard and orderlies wounded. Lost but a few killed and wounded to-day. Day hot and bright.

May 30.—(Incidents of the morning until daylight noticed in yesterday's record.) 4 a. m., headquarters were moved to the rear of what will be the center of our lines when McPherson arrives. 5 a. m., visited General Sherman's headquarters. 6 a. m., received note from department headquarters stating that Palmer needed more troops to prevent the enemy from gaining possession of the road leading to Burnt Hickory from our left, and that General Cruft's brigade, of Stanley's division, was ordered to report to him. 12 m., McPherson not yet arrived. 2 p. m., instructed General Wood to wheel his line so as to bring it in the same direction as his picket-line, endeavoring to make a connection with the Twenty-third Corps. This would make his line parallel to the blazed line; also to bring his line up as near as possible to the open field; to barricade his front and select positions for artillery; also to effect this this p. m. Skirmishing through the entire day, but not so heavy as yesterday. 9 p. m., General Stanley said that he would send Cruft's brigade as the train guard in the a. m. to Kingston. No night attack. Day very warm, dry, and dusty. Loss to-day, slight.

May 31.—3 a. m., received from department headquarters copy of Special Field Orders, No. 14, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, stating that our lines would not be changed to-day, but that a general activity must be kept up along our whole front, and that to-morrow, June 1, General McPherson's army and General

Davis' division will move over to the left, McPherson to occupy the place now held by Hooker, Davis to join Palmer's corps; that General Thomas' command will hold from Hooker's present left around to the hill near Pickett's Mills, overlooking the Acworth road near Leverett's house; that Stoneman's cavalry will move rapidly by any road east of Pumpkin Vine Creek and secure possession of the east end of Allatoona Pass and the bridge over Allatoona Creek, while General Garrard's cavalry will move via Burnt Hickory and Richland Creek to the west end of Allatoona Pass, communicating with General Stoneman. 6 a. m., instructed division commanders that there would be no change of our lines to-day and to keep up a show of activity. 8.15 a. m., enemy felt part of our front by a bold attack with a very heavy skirmish line. The attack commenced on Johnson's division, Fourteenth Corps, on our left; then rolled along Wood's division, passing to Schofield's corps (part of which now separates Wood's division from Stanley's and Newton's, of this corps) and stopping there. General Wood's skirmishers fell back. Our main (front) line was then attacked, and the enemy was quickly driven back with considerable loss to him. 10 a. m., received Special Field Orders, current series, No. 148, Department of the Cumberland, stating that upon the arrival of General McPherson's troops General Howard will move such portions of Stanley's and Newton's divisions as can be spared from the trenches, with Wood's division, to occupy the interval which will be left in the line by the withdrawal of General Schofield's command; that at same time Davis' division, Fourteenth Corps, will occupy the position now held by General Wood's division, and that General Hooker will at same time move his corps to the left and mass it behind Johnson's left, and east of what is known as Pickett's Mills creek; these movements to be made with as little delay as possible. 10.15, staff officer reports that General Wood swung his line around last night to the position indicated in instructions from these headquarters, connecting with Schofield, and that he had thrown up breast-works, &c. 4 p. m., Major-General Thomas has consented to leave General Wood's division in the present position it occupies, and to relieve the Twenty-third Corps by Generals Stanley's and Davis' divisions upon the arrival of Major-General McPherson. General Wood instructed to leave a thin line of troops in his rifle-pits, and to let the rest of them rest in the rear until there is an immediate prospect of an engagement. 8 p. m., General Newton instructed to relieve the four right regiments of Grose's brigade to-morrow a. m., two in the front line and two in the rear, and that those in the front line had better be relieved at break of day. Stanley at same time instructed to shove over his command to the left the distance that he is to be relieved on the right by General Newton and as much farther as possible, and to connect with General Davis' division when he goes into position, he and Davis thus relieving Schofield. Skirmishing kept up in our front until dark. Day hot and dry. Loss not heavy to-day.

June 1.—Before daylight the four regiments of Grose's brigade, relieved by Newton, were moved to Stanley's extreme left, two regiments crossing Brown's Mill creek. 7 a. m., General Stanley opened a battery on the enemy in his front, silencing a battery that had been firing upon us for several days. McPherson and Davis not yet arrived. 10 a. m., McPherson's troops commenced to arrive, followed by Davis' division. But little skirmishing through the day.

The enemy tried our lines in General Wood's front this a. m., and to-night tried Stanley's front. Day very warm and dry. Lost a few men killed and wounded to-day.

June 2.—6 a. m., unusually quiet in our front. General Davis going into position between Stanley's and Wood's divisions, relieving Twenty-third Corps troops, Schofield moving to the extreme left of the army. The enemy tried our lines to-night, but did not succeed in driving our skirmishers back. About the usual loss in skirmishing to-day. Remained quiet, awaiting developments, &c. Heavy rainstorm from 11 a. m. until 4 p. m.

June 3.—9 a. m., General Wood hid his pickets and skirmishers and struck tents to deceive the enemy and to try and induce him to attack us. The ruse did not succeed, although every appearance was that General Wood had withdrawn from his position. The same ruse was practiced by General Stanley at 9 a. m., with the same effect. But little picket and skirmish firing to-day. Nothing of special importance occurred in our front. 8 p. m., received verbal instructions from Major-General Thomas to relieve General Davis' division (between Wood and Stanley), in the morning by parts of Wood's and Stanley's divisions. 8.15 p. m., sent note to General Cruft at Kingston to start back with train at daylight in the a. m. or as soon as he got the note. 9 p. m., sent instructions to Wood to relieve the left half and to Stanley to relieve the right half of Davis' division at sunrise to-morrow, and to thin out their forces to one line in those parts of their positions which they deemed the strongest. At same hour sent instructions to General Newton to relieve Stanley's division as far as the creek, on his (Newton's) left, at sunrise in the a. m., and to thin out his line in that place where he was the strongest; also informed him that General McPherson had been instructed to re-enforce him in case he was attacked. Wood's, Stanley's and Newton's divisions to hold their present lines. 9.30 p. m., received written instructions from headquarters Department of the Cumberland to withdraw Stanley's or Newton' division from its present position, leaving the other to cover the entire line of both as now posted, and relieve General Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps. This could not be done. It will be necessary to relieve Davis from the two divisions, Wood's and Stanley's, one on either side. 11 p. m., received note from General Newton stating that if he relieved any men from his present line that he could not give them any rest, and that they would suffer from exhaustion, but that he would obey the order. Sent a reply at once to General N[ewton], stating that our lines had to be extended so as to embrace General Davis, that all of the troops would be relieved as soon as General Blair arrived at Allatoona, in two days perhaps, and that McPherson would help him in case of need, and that General Thomas had, in fact, ordered him to hold his own and all of General Stanley's line, but that this order had been changed for his benefit. Dark, cloudy, damp day. A few men killed and wounded on the skirmish line.

June 4.—6 a. m., General Stanley reported that he had relieved a little more than the right half of Davis' division. No report yet from General Wood. 7 a. m., sent General Newton's note of last night, stating that it would exhaust his men to thin out his lines, to Major-General Thomas, with the statement that our position would be much strengthened if McPherson would relieve Stanley's right brigade. 7.30 a. m., received note from General Stanley stating

that he could not straighten his line as he supposed he could (on Davis' right front) as a hill in front of his left that he expected to get was occupied by the enemy when Schofield established his line (before being relieved by Davis); that this point was in front of his present left and was covered by General Wood; that the enemy was in strength there and could at that point best attack us, and suggesting that our line be doubled there. This note was at 8 a. m. referred to General Wood. 8.30, General McPherson called at corps headquarters and said that he would relieve General Newton's right brigade with one of his. A staff officer was at once sent over to conduct General McP[herson]'s brigade to the position designated. This disposition was effected. The enemy felt our lines to-day and found us in force. 7 p. m., another order was sent to General Cruft to return to this place from Kingston as soon as possible. Raining nearly all day. The usual skirmishing and picket firing and loss to-day.

June 5.—6.15 a. m., General Stanley reports that the enemy has evacuated the rifle-pits in Colonel Grose's front. This report sent to department headquarters. Grose's men in enemy's first line of pits. 7.10 a. m., General Newton reports that the enemy has evacuated his first and second line of rifle-pits and that he has some force in his third line; supposed to be dismounted cavalry. He reports that a deserter says that Johnston has retreated beyond the Chattahoochee River. This report sent to department headquarters. 8 a. m., the enemy gone from our entire front. 9 a. m., General Wood called at headquarters and said that the enemy had retreated and that he had examined the place of his fight of the 27th, and that he now saw that he had been with his advance troops within eight paces of the rebel works. Our skirmishers now out a mile beyond the enemy's works. 11 a. m., General McPherson's troops passing along our rear, moving to the left. 11 a. m., received instructions from department headquarters, which were received from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, dated June 4, stating that to-day, if the enemy did not "display more activity than now," that General McPherson would send his wagons to Burnt Church by a road to the rear of General Thomas' road, and move his command by both roads to a point north of and near Burnt Church, ready to move next day to Acworth, leaving his wagons behind Allatoona Creek; that "General Thomas will refuse his right behind the creek on which Brown's Mill is located, and will prepare to move across Allatoona Creek to a point of the railroad in front of Acworth, say Big Shanty; General Schofield to strengthen his position and so distribute his wagons as to follow General Thomas and with his troops cover his movement." Allatoona to be the point of supply as soon as the railroad bridge can be completed, and all trains now at Kingston and Burnt Hickory to return via Allatoona, where General Thomas will lay a pontoon bridge. At the same time instructions were received from department headquarters stating that preparatory to this movement all of our wagons and hospitals must be moved at once to the east of Brown's Mill creek and Little Pumpkin Vine Creek. General Thomas verbally informed General Howard that as the enemy had gone he need not move his troops to-day, but to let them rest, and that the foregoing orders would be changed. Doctor Heard was directed to bring up all of his sick and wounded from our old hospital (on the road that we marched on when we crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek) to the rear of our present headquarters, preparatory to moving them to-morrow. 12 m., Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes,

chief quartermaster, was instructed to move his train at once to the vicinity of Burnt Church, if it could be done without interfering with the movements of General McPherson's troops or trains. 1 p. m., sent instructions to General Stanley to detail one regiment from his command as a guard for corps train until it moves to and arrives at its new position (will move to-morrow). 8.30 p. m., received from department headquarters order of march for June 6. The Twentieth corps to move at daybreak, across Mason's Bridge, over the Allatoona Creek, and take up a position on the ridges in the angle between the road to Big Shanty and the one leading south to the east of Lost Mountain, right resting on Allatoona Creek. The Fourteenth Corps to follow the Twentieth, and to take up a position across the Sandtown and Marietta road and the road leading from Maloney's to Moore's Station. The Fourth Corps to follow the Fourteenth, turn to the left after crossing Mason's Bridge upon the road leading to Acworth, distant four miles (supposed to be from Acworth; the order ambiguous), and take up a position holding that road and the Sandtown and Marietta road. The First Cavalry Division to remain in its present position, and Colonel McCook to send out pickets upon the roads converging to the front of the army, &c. 9 p. m., sent to division commanders the order of march for Fourth Army Corps, for June 6, as follows: The corps to move at sunrise, the Third Division leading, followed by the First Division, then the Second. The troops to move on the most direct road from Dallas to Mason's Bridge, and thence to camp near Maloney's house, which is on the Acworth road. The Twentieth and Fourteenth Army Corps to have the right of way if they are found moving on the same road. The troops to move through the fields and by-ways, leaving the roads for the artillery and trains. The main corps train to move via Burnt Church across Allatoona Creek, under direction of Colonel Hayes, chief quartermaster. Ammunition trains and the artillery to move on the road near the troops. The hospitals will be moved to the vicinity of Acworth, under the direction of Surgeon Heard, and all empty wagons not in park to be sent to division hospital at daybreak for the purpose of transporting the sick. At same hour instructions sent to General Newton to leave his smallest brigade to cover our hospital at this place until the wounded can be transported to the railroad. Day cloudy and raining.

June 6.—Troops moved at sunrise, as indicated in the order of march for to-day. The country through which we moved covered with dense woods, with small cultivated fields interpersed. The main roads in a very bad condition; deep mud. After moving a short distance on the Allatoona road, and after crossing Allatoona Creek, General Wood's division crossed through the fields to the left, and moved on neighborhood road (to the left of Acworth road) almost direct to Maloney's house, where his head of column arrived at about 10 a. m. General Stanley moved on the direct Acworth road, arriving at Maloney's house at about 10.45 a. m., Palmer's corps (Fourteenth) following him. 10.45, staff officer sent back to guide General Newton on the same route that General Wood's division took. At same time sent a courier to Colonel Hayes, who had run into McPherson's army on the Allatoona road about a mile beyond Burnt Church, to turn him off of said road and to direct him to park the train at Palmer's house, about a mile from the place selected for our headquarters. 11 a. m., head-quarters established at Peters' house, on the Sandtown and Marietta road,

about one-quarter of a mile from Maloney's house, and about three and a half miles from Big Shanty. General Wood commenced to put his troops in camp at 10.40, about 200 or 300 yards beyond our headquarters, on the Big Shanty road, his left resting on the road, his right a little refused, and his division in two lines. General Stanley's command was put in camp on the left of said road, his right resting on the road, his division in two lines and abreast with General Wood's command. 1 a. m., received note from General Cruft, dated Burnt Hickory, June 6, 10.40 a. m., stating that the train which he was guarding was passing through Burnt Hickory, and that he expected to park on Pumpkin Vine Creek to-night. This information was sent to Major-General Thomas, and he said that Cruft must not move to our old camp, via Owen's Bridge, over Pumpkin Vine Creek, but must move directly to this point via Burnt Church. This information was sent to General Cruft at 1.15 p. m. by Captain Kirlin, aide-de-camp, who was sent to conduct him and the train here. 2 p. m., General Newton's head of column arrived at his camp about three-quarters of a mile in our rear near the Marietta road, having been conducted by a staff officer over the same road that General Wood's division marched on. 9 p. m., sent instructions to division commanders to gather up all of their empty wagons and as many regimental wagons as possible, for a corps train to be sent in the morning to Etowah for supplies, General Wood to detail a regiment as a guard, and the commanding officer of the same to guard the train. The early part of the day cloudy; rest bright; day very warm. Roads very muddy. Country heavily wooded, well interspersed with cultivated fields. No casualties to-day.

June 7.—12 m., sent the train to Etowah, or to Cartersville depot if no supplies at Etowah. 4 p. m., General Cruft arrived with that part of our train which had been sent to Kingston for supplies. 1 p. m., received Special Field Orders, No. 20, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, June 7, stating that General Blair's command is at Kingston, and a good pontoon bridge at the railroad crossing; that the general commanding believed the enemy had gone across the Chattahoochee River, yet we must be prepared for battle near Kenesaw Mountain, and the following disposition to be completed, and the army be ready to move on lines to be hereafter designated, on Thursday, June 9, at 6 a. m.:* Nothing of importance occurred to-day. Troops resting. Day very warm.

June 8.—Nothing of importance occurred to-day; all quiet in our front; rumors of enemy being in line of battle at Kenesaw Mountain; troops remaining in camp resting, &c.; train not yet returned from Etowah and Cartersville Station; all of the sick and wounded have been transported to the new hospitals at Acworth. General Kimball's brigade reported to General Newton at 4 p. m. Day warm and clear.

June 9.—12 m., received note from Lieutenant-Colonel Remick, chief commissary of subsistence of the corps, at Cartersville Station, stating that only part of the forage and commissary stores necessary to load his train had arrived, and that as soon as it did he would finish loading and send all of the train that had not started; would start, probably, to-morrow morning. That part of the train which has started is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Foy,

* For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part IV.

Twenty-third Kentucky, who proposed to come through Allatoona Pass and then park it on this side for the night, but orders were sent to him at 12.15 p. m. to come here without delay. At same time instructions were sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Remick to move the rest of train, as soon as loaded, by the road upon which the troops march. 1 p. m., received orders from headquarters Army of the Cumberland stating that said army would march to-morrow on the main road to Marietta:

The Fourteenth Army Corps will leave, starting at 5 a. m.; the Fourth Corps will follow the Fourteenth, and the Twentieth will follow the Fourth. Only sufficient transportation will be taken to carry ten days' forage and provisions. Colonel McCook, commanding First Cavalry Division, will keep a small portion of his force in front and on the right flank. The remainder will move in rear of the infantry. Should no opposition be met with during the march to Kenesaw Station, the head of the column will halt there until the arrival of the head of the column of the Army of the Tennessee, unless it should have already arrived.

Copies of this order were sent to division commanders. 5 p. m., the following order for march for the corps for June 10 was issued:

This corps will march on the main road to Marietta, which crosses the railroad at Kenesaw Station and passes on to Marietta, east of the Kenesaw Mountain, moving as follows: First, Major-General Stanley's division, then General Newton's, then General Wood's. General Stanley's division and Newton's division will march at 7 a. m., and General Wood's at 8 a. m. The ambulance trains will move in the rear of the respective divisions to which they are attached, and the ammunition train, having been massed, will follow immediately after the corps. The corps train will be drawn out on the same road upon which the troops march, and following them it will move at 10 a. m.

That part of the supply train which Colonel Foy was guarding arrived near this point late to-night; portion of it at Allatoona. 10 p. m., instructions were given to Colonel Hayes, chief quartermaster, to follow the corps with his train to Adams' house, about two miles from here, and park it there; but if we meet with no opposition from the enemy to continue following the troops. Nothing of importance occurred to-day. The cavalry, which was reconnoitering to-day, reports the enemy in strength, with strong earth-works, just in front of our vedettes. Day clear and warm.

June 10.—4 a. m., received from department headquarters Special Field Orders, No. 21, Military Division of the Mississippi, June 9, stating that the army would move in the morning (June 10).* The corps moved this morning, Stanley starting at the hour indicated, other divisions following immediately after. 10.30 a. m., head of General Stanley's column arrived within one-quarter of a mile from the road coming into the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road, which is three and a half miles from our headquarters of last night, and upon which Palmer was marching. As Palmer's corps had not yet reached the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road, and as he was to precede us, we halted to wait for him; head of his column said to be over half a mile from said road. At this point we threw out skirmishers to our front and on our right flank; enemy said to be moving around our right flank; a regiment of cavalry just in our front skirmishing with the enemy, but a very short distance off; enemy's works on Cedar Top Knob plainly seen, about a mile off. 11 a. m., advanced section of artillery to our skirmish line and opened fire upon the enemy. 11.30, sent an officer to General Palmer, who returned and reported that General P[almer] was waiting for more of his troops to come up before he

*For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part IV.

advanced; he only had one-half of a division in front. 1.30, sent Captain Bridges to see General Thomas, who was with General Palmer, and find out whether General P[almer] was to advance, and whether there were any orders, &c. 2 p. m., Captain B[ridges] returned from General Thomas, who sent word that General Davis' division, of Palmer's corps, was deployed and would advance, supported by the rest of the corps, and that he wanted the brigade of Stanley's, now deployed in front, to advance at the same time, and the rest of this corps, following in column, to be ready to support it. 2.30 p. m., General Howard went over to see General Thomas. General T[homas] directed him not to proceed any farther, but to go into camp and hold our position. 3.30 p. m., directed General Stanley to connect with Palmer on the left—are very near together—and to go into position with one brigade front, his other two brigades massed and prepared to front to the left, and at the same time directed General Newton to place his command in position on the right of the road, in echelon, in column of two regiments front, uniting with Stanley, and prepared to face to the right if necessary, and directed Wood to go into position on the right of the road and in the rear of Newton, in column two regiments front, prepared to face to the right, and to fill the gap between Newton and Hooker's corps on our right. Our line now faces southeast, and fronts Pine Top Knob. Prisoners report the enemy in strength and well fortified, their works extending from Kenesaw Mountain to Lost Mountain. 5.30 p. m., General Wood's division covers Geary's (of Hooker's corps) entirely, and is in advance of it, and connects with the left of Butterfield's division, of same corps, Geary's division being refused on the left and Butterfield's division on his right facing east. Country covered with dense woods; few fields. Three or four very hard rain-storms during the day.

June 11.—1 a. m., received orders for June 11, 1864, from headquarters Department of the Cumberland.* 5 a. m., the orders of the day were read to General Stanley, and instructions given in accordance therewith. They were also read to General Newton and General Wood soon afterward. 9 a. m., Palmer's troops commenced to move to the left, and after the movement was completed the gap left was filled by Grose's brigade and a few more troops of Stanley's division. Stanley goes into position in two lines, reserving two regiments. In accordance with orders given at 5 a. m., Newton's division moved in the rear of Stanley, and the small gap that he left was filled by Wood's division passing to the left. 7.10 p. m., received information that Baird's division, Palmer's corps, had been ordered to move to the left one mile, and was then moving, and was ordered to fill the gap which he would leave (Baird connected with Stanley's left). At once ordered Newton to fill the gap with his division. 10 p. m., Newton reported that he could not fill all of the gap. At once orders were given to General Wood to move his division to Newton's left at sunrise in the morning, and fill up all of the gap left between Newton and Palmer (Baird's division), and to keep all of his division not necessary to fill up the gap in reserve. Little skirmishing along our lines today. The enemy opened artillery fire from four guns on Stanley's left. He fired from a battery in his works on Pine Top Knob. Very heavy rain-storms through the day; rained nearly the entire day; mud deep. Country thickly wooded; very blind.

* For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part IV.

June 12.—7.40, reported that General Wood has not yet moved over to fill the gap on our left. 8 a. m., wrote a note to General Wood, wishing to know why the order was not obeyed; why he did not move at sunrise; that his assistant adjutant-general receipted for the order before midnight. 10 a. m., General Wood replied that he did not get the order before sunrise, through the fault of his assistant adjutant-general, and that he moved as soon afterward as possible. The gap was not as large as reported; was filled by one of Wood's regiments at about 9 a. m., the rest of his division going in reserve. 12.30, set 200 pioneers to work on the road leading from camp to Big Shanty road. They repaired the road before dark. 1 p. m., sent word to division commanders that the supply train was parked near Big Shanty, and to repair old roads or to cut new ones from their present positions to that place. 1.30 p. m., General Stanley reports that Colonel Champion, who is on the picket-line, reports that the enemy is moving in large force to our right; they have been passing for one hour and are now passing. At once sent this information to General Thomas at Big Shanty. 1.40, sent staff officer to Generals Newton and Stanley to tell them to order up their ammunition trains nearer to their divisions. 8.50 p. m., received note from General Thomas, dated 6 p. m., asking for further information of movements of the enemy (Lieutenant Gilman has been sent to General Thomas with such information, &c.), stating that it is reported that the enemy is retreating, that General Stanley's report confirms this report, and ordering our advance guard to be vigilant to-night and report all movements of the enemy which they are certain of. 9 p. m., sent substance of General Thomas' report to division commanders, and directed them to report to these headquarters any movements of the enemy which their pickets may observe and be certain of. 11.50 p. m., General Stanley reports that the officer in command of pickets reports the enemy moving his column, seeming from rebel right to left, and about Pine Top Knob; "their commands can be plainly heard, such as 'bring your column this way,' &c.;" that the enemy has built large fires on Pine Top, &c.; their picket-line remains unchanged. This report was sent at 12 midnight to General Thomas. Rained hard all day; deep mud. Trains can move only with great difficulty.

June 13.—6 a. m., received note from General Whipple, chief of staff, dated Big Shanty, June 13, 3.40 a. m., stating note had been received:

> Should the enemy menace—might attack you—all that can be done is to hold yourself in readiness. Should he move to attack McPherson's left and get around his left flank at our wagon train, which is probably his other object, you will hold yourself in readiness to move to the left to Moon's Station. At the same time, at the first signal of activity in the rebel lines, yourself and General Hooker will open heavy with artillery on the enemy and push for Pine Hill. Major-General Sherman informs us that the enemy has had his cavalry feeling well in the space between McPherson's (Blair's) left and Garrard's.

7 a. m., Generals Stanley and Newton report no change in their front. Enemy keeps up same show as yesterday. Rained all day. No change of importance in our lines. Nothing new. Only little picket-firing.

June 14.—5.30, general and staff started out to ride the lines. 9 a. m., ordered Generals Newton and Wood, through Colonel Sherman, to wheel the line to the right, conforming to the movement of General Baird, of Palmer's corps, who was to move forward the east

of Pine Top. The whole of Palmer's corps was to move forward; Baird's was the right division. The movement commenced on the left of Palmer's corps and worked to the right. Movement reached our lines, and they commenced to go forward at about 9.30 a. m. 11 a. m., orders were given to all of our batteries to open on some of the enemy (infantry), who could be seen on Pine Top Mountain. 11 a. m., all of the division commanders were directed to move to the left, keeping closed on General Palmer. The orders were promptly executed. Brisk skirmishing commenced with the movement, and Baird was checked, and a battery was put in on Wood's left, by General Thomas' order, which opened fire on the enemy; this at 2 p. m. At 2 p. m. the movement of the corps was completed, except one brigade of Wood's division, which was moved out still farther to the left at 6 p. m. During the day the corps moved about 300 paces, and the left swung up three-fourths of a mile toward Pine Top Mountain. Had heavy skirmishing during the day. Day clear and cool.

June 15.—3 a. m., received Special Field Orders, No. 25, for movements to-morrow (to-day, June 15), dated June 14, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi.* 6.20 a. m., word was received from General Newton that the enemy had evacuated his front and that his skirmishers had advanced half a mile. Within five minutes similar messages were received from Generals Wood and Stanley. 6.30, reports received from division commanders that they had possession of Pine Top Knob. 6.40, general and staff rode to Pine Top. 7 a. m., General Newton reported that Pine Top Knob was occupied by Hipsley, adjutant Forty-second Illinois, with a squad of men at 3 a. m. 11 a. m., received instructions from Major-General Thomas to form a column of attack and move southward to the left of Pine Top. 11.20, sent note to General Newton, informing him of General Thomas' instructions, stating that his division would lead, Stanley's would follow, and then Wood's; to bring up his reserve brigade and artillery immediately; to choose his formation, and to have all of his troops ready at 2 p. m. on the Marietta road; also stating that it was the wish of the general commanding to develop the point or points of attack by a strong skirmish line. At the same time verbal instructions were given to General Stanley to follow immediately after Newton and support him, and word was sent to General Wood, directing him to be ready to follow General Stanley at 2.30 p. m. 1 p. m., staff officer from General Thomas reported, stating that General McPherson, on the left, and Schofield, on the right, were pressing or driving the enemy, and that he (General T[homas]) wished General H[oward] to move out promptly and strongly at 2 p. m. The column of attack was formed, five regiments front, column doubled on the center, for Newton's division. General Stanley followed in deployed lines, four regiments front, and Wood marching on the road by flank, Hooker's corps supporting on the right, and Palmer's on the left. 2.50, instructions sent to Newton, telling him how the other divisions were forming, and to move his skirmishers forward at once to develop or find out what force and position the enemy are in, and for him not to make the attack unless he thought he could do so with success; this sent by Lieutenant Carrington, of Newton's staff. 3.20, column was ready to move, in position about half a mile or more from Pine Top Knob, but

*For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part IV.

could not advance then on account of serious opposition by the enemy's skirmishers. There was no connection between Generals Newton's and Baird's (on left of Palmer's corps) skirmish lines; Newton's line working slowly forward and exposed to flank fires. 3.40, sent word to Baird to push up rapidly and connect with Newton. This connection was made at 4.10. 4.20, skirmishers ordered forward to take a hill in their front, which was held strongly by the enemy's skirmishers. 4.30, the hill taken in a gallant manner. The enemy was under cover of works of logs and rails. It was high and clear, but nothing could be seen on it on account of dense woods beyond. 4.45, sent word to General Thomas that we had taken this hill, which was about one mile from the point where we started, and that the main lines would now move forward to said hill, but not to expect anything remarkable, as the woods were so thick that we could hardly move through them. 4.50, column commenced to advance. 5. occupied the hill that the skirmishers had taken by Wagner's brigade of Newton's division. 5.45, Captain Willard, from General Thomas, said that the general wished us to go as far as we could and then strengthen our position. 6 p. m., our skirmishers have found a second ridge, and are in sight of and within twenty-five yards of the enemy's main works. 6.15, enemy sends his main line out of works and drives back our skirmishers to the first ridge from their works, the one beyond the hill. 6.30, order sent to General Stanley to move one brigade abreast of Newton's advance brigade on the right of the hill, and request sent to General Palmer to advance a brigade on Newton's left and abreast with Wagner's (the advance brigade); Stanley sent Grose's brigade. 6.40, order sent to Wood to advance his column in rear of Newton's left, prepared to face to the left. 6.50, sent note to General Thomas, dated 6.30 p. m., stating that our skirmishers had developed the enemy and were within seventy-five yards of their works, and that they were pushed back by the enemy coming out of the same, drove them back a little way, but being re-enforced, they now held their ground on the crest in advance of the hill upon which Captain Willard, of his staff, found the general, and that on the hill from which we drove the enemy is our main line. 7 p. m., one of Baird's brigades, Palmer's corps, came up abreast of Newton, on his left, and commenced to strengthen the position. 7.10, General Wood's direction having been changed, he came up in the left rear of Stanley's division, prepared to face to the right or to act as a reserve. Our lines as follows: Newton—one brigade front, one brigade in echelon (on left), one brigade massed in rear; Stanley's left joining Newton's right, with two brigades front, one brigade massed in rear of his right, and Wood's division in rear of Stanley's right. Newton connects with the Fourteenth Army Corps (Palmer's) on the left. Our front covered by a strong line of skirmishers, five regiments, which connects with Baird's skirmishers on the left and Hooker's (Twentieth Army Corps) on the right. 8 p. m., received note from General Thomas, dated 6.30 p. m., stating if we could get no farther to fortify where we are, &c. The hill that our main line is now on is on the line of ridges that connects Lost Mountain and Kenesaw, and from which the waters flow toward the Chattahoochee. The country through which we moved and skirmished was rough and rolling, and was covered with dense woods and underbrush. Day bright and cool. About 45 killed and wounded to-day in the corps; nearly all in Newton's division.

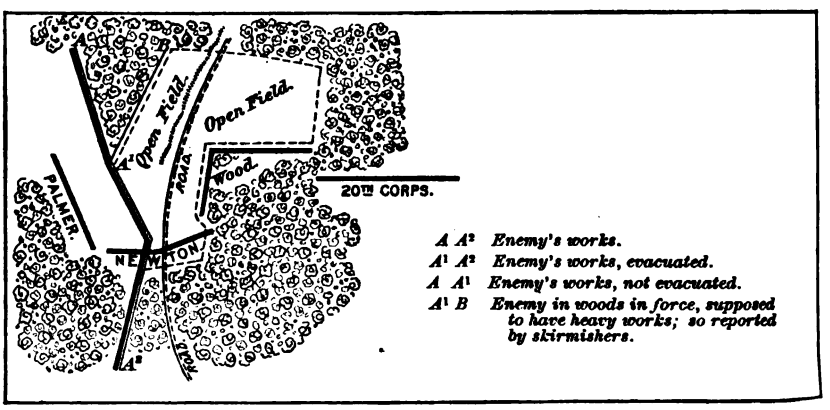
June 16.—1 a. m., received order from department headquarters as follows:

Early to-morrow morning you will find as many positions as possible for batteries to bear upon the enemy's breast-works, and endeavor to destroy them or at least render them untenable.

Opened artillery fire at 7 a. m. along our line. 11.45, received instructions from Major-General Sherman to push out our forces and occupy the ridge in our front, about 500 yards from our present position. 12 m., ordered Newton to put a battery on said ridge and support it with a brigade, and Grose to move out a brigade and gradually occupy it; after this, our forces to occupy it in strength, making it our main line. 6 p. m., General Stanley has taken possession of the knoll intermediate between General Hooker and himself, and has intrenched a battery and brigade; General Newton has advanced a brigade and battery to his skirmish line on the left side, and is already intrenched. Generals Stanley and Newton have been ordered to connect their two points by their first line to-night; some portion of the proposed line is yet in dispute. Our skirmishers occupy only part of the ridge. Captain Simonson killed while establishing General Stanley's battery on this line; he was Stanley's chief of artillery, and a superior officer. 8.30 p. m., sent General Thomas a statement of the position we held, &c. Our advance lines now about 200 paces from the enemy's works. Not many casualties to-day. Day clear and warm.

June 17.—4.20 a. m., received reports from Generals Stanley and Newton that the enemy had left their front and abandoned their works. Orders were at once sent to division commanders to push after them. 6 a. m., our skirmishers came up with the enemy about two and a half miles from our position. It appears that he has only swung around his left, taking up new lines. His lines now face nearly west. His left appears not to be changed. 7.30, received orders from Major-General Thomas to get the troops ready to follow the enemy as soon as we could get orders from him as to the direction of march, and sent word back at same time that the troops were ready, and informing him of the enemy's position. 9 p. m., General Thomas requests (by Captain Pearson, who has been to him with a message) General Howard to attack the enemy as soon as he can, if his works are not too strong. 10.15 a. m., orders were given, and Wood formed in line of battle, moving eastward (to develop the enemy), working to the south, which would make his head of column point that way; Newton to work in on his left and Stanley in reserve; if the enemy is abandoning his position, then to move south by column, Wood leading, then Newton, then Stanley, the column covered by strong line of skirmishers. 1 p. m., heavy skirmishing in Wood's front, and it is reported that there is no connection with the skirmishers of the Fourteenth Corps on our left. At once sent word to General Thomas that we would have to advance without such connection if it was not kept up. 1.30, General Thomas sent word that he thought we were moving too much to the south. Sent reply that our line of battle was facing southeast, about. 1.50, General Wood's skirmishers report that the enemy has breast-works about 150 yards in their front. 3.45, General Wood commenced to move his main lines. Heavy skirmishing. 4.20, very heavy firing heard on our extreme left; supposed to be McPherson. 4.40, sent order to General Stanley to advance in line and form on the ridge in the rear of General Wood, which position he will hold until further orders, and

give Wood any assistance he may need. 4.40, General Newton trying to get over the open field on General Wood's left, the same field that General Wood is trying to get over. 4.50, sent Wood word that Newton was working up on his left, and Stanley was ordered up in supporting distance in his rear. Wood and Newton could not advance their skirmish lines. The enemy had not abandoned their works on the left (in front of part of Palmer's corps), and at this time the lines were as in diagram below.



6 p. m., General Thomas ordered artillery to be put in position along our front and to endeavor by fire from same to drive the enemy from the woods beyond the open field in front of Newton. 6.30 p. m., artillery in position, several guns bearing on the salient *A*, and opened, firing by volley. A terrific fire was kept up for more than half an hour, and then the strong skirmish lines of Wood's and Newton's divisions charged across the open field, drove the enemy from his rifle-pits, and held the edge of the woods beyond. General Newton at once pushed up a line as a support to his skirmish line, and General Wood pushed up his troops to the edge of the woods on this side of the open field, in easy supporting distance. At 7.15 a circular was sent to division commanders, directing to push forward strong skirmish lines at daybreak to-morrow morning—the most reliable skirmish regiments, and they must be designated to-night so as to avoid delay. 11 p. m., the enemy made an assault upon our intrenched line of skirmishers and were repulsed. Our losses for the day not heavy for the work done. Day cool and rainy.

June 18.—1 a. m., the enemy made another attack upon our lines and was repulsed. 4 a. m., skirmish line advanced, and the position gained was strengthened. 6 a. m., received note from General Thomas, stating that he wished us to shelter our skirmishers as much as possible and hold the position we gained last night, and see if we cannot get batteries in position to fire with as much success as yesterday, and drive the enemy again from our front. 6.30 a. m., sent note to General Thomas, informing him that the skirmishers of Hazen's and Knefler's brigades, of Wood's division, crossed the open field last evening at dark and made a lodgment in the woods beyond. At 11 p. m. and 1 a. m. the enemy made attempts on our lines, and were repulsed, and that the skirmishers again advanced at 4 a. m., and found the enemy in force. 6.45, one of General

Wood's staff officers reports the enemy moving to our right, as if toward General Schofield's position. 6.50, directed General Newton to advance a strong line of skirmishers, and General Wood to follow up this movement with a similar line, to find out whether the enemy was leaving. This was done at once, with a yell and a rush. The skirmish line was so strengthened that it amounted to a line of battle. The enemy, after a strong resistance, was driven from his breast-works, that part of the old breast-works not evacuated by him yesterday in front of Newton's and Palmer's right, and the works in front of Hazen's brigade, of Wood's division. After the works were taken, the skirmish line remained in the enemy's works and was strongly re-enforced by Newton and Wood. 9 a. m., ordered Newton and Wood to advance their main lines and take possession of the ridge just this side and very near the rebel works that our skirmishers occupy. The movement was commenced at once. At same time General Baird, of Palmer's corps, was requested to move up on the prolongation of Newton's division, and he replied that he had positive orders from General Palmer not to advance. However, he moved up at 10 a. m. 10.15, Newton and Wood in position. One of Stanley's brigades has been placed in position on Newton's left, where Baird came up in reserve in rear of left, and one on Wood's right. This not to be done until after the fighting was over. 10.50 a. m., sent dispatch to Major-General Thomas, giving him information of our position, and telling what we had done. 12.15 p. m., the enemy have made vigorous attacks on our troops in their works, trying to drive them out, but have not succeeded. 12.20 p. m., received dispatch from General Thomas, stating that General McCook has turned the rebel left with his cavalry, taking a hospital, with prisoners, &c., and that we must take every opportunity to annoy the enemy now, that he must not be allowed to rest, but this not to be construed into an order to attack, unless an attack promises good results. 12.45 p. m., directed General Wood to relieve General Stanley's troops on his left, between his left and Newton's right, by two regiments, and, when relieved, for General Stanley to move these troops to the right of Wood's division, and to relieve the four right regiments of Hazen's brigade, Wood's division. 1.30 p. m., received note from General Thomas, stating report of 10.50 a. m. received, and was perfectly satisfactory; saying, do not lose connections with Palmer and Hooker unless flanks protected by bad ground or the enemy is retreating. In latter case to notify Hooker and Palmer, and press the enemy with infantry, and give him as many shells as our artillery can throw. He also stated that "General Sherman is at last very much pleased; our consciences approve of our work, and I hope all will go right." 5 p. m., received note from General Thomas, with diagram of our lines, requesting General H[oward] to put a battery in front of Kimball's right, so as to enfilade the enemy's works in front of Baird, so that Baird may gain possession of the same, and plant a battery so as to enfilade the enemy's new line of works in front of Wood's division. 6.30 p. m., directed General Newton to have barricades made during the night in front of the line of skirmishers that connect the right of his main line and the left of Wood's skirmish line. 6.45, General H[oward] replies to General Thomas' note, received at 5 p. m., stating that he was already establishing a battery at the point indicated; that General Baird has batteries and works ar-

ranged very handsomely in the open field, and that the right of Baird's division is as good a point as any from which to move suddenly upon the enemy's works. Very heavy skirmishing all day; long and considerable fighting. Our artillery fire was very brisk all day long. The enemy replied with artillery, but did not fire from many guns. Our loss during the day in killed and wounded about 240. Rained hard all day long, and Mud Creek, which runs between Newton's and Wood's divisions, was very much swollen—swim a horse; it had to be bridged in several places.

June 19.—4.40, General Newton reports that the enemy has evacuated his last line of works in his front, and that his skirmish line now occupies the same. 5 a. m., General Wood reports the enemy gone from his front. 5 a. m., sent word to General Thomas that the enemy had gone. 6 a. m., ordered division commanders to march for Marietta, General Stanley's division to lead, and to march at once, Wood's division to follow, and then Newton's. 6.30, directed General Stanley to order a pioneer company from one of his regiments to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, chief quartermaster of the corps, for duty for a few days. 6.40 a. m., sent Captain Pearson to headquarters Army of the Cumberland to inform General Thomas that the corps was on the way, marching to Marietta. 7 a. m., our skirmishers came upon the enemy. He is posted on a line of ridges just west of Marietta. Stanley forming in line of battle. Word was sent to Newton to form one brigade on Stanley's left in line of battle, and to Wood to move up to Stanley's support. 7.30, word sent to Generals Hooker and Palmer that we had met the enemy, and asking that they would co-operate with us. 8 a. m., sent note to General Thomas of our position. 10.30, General Stanley going into position opposite enemy at right angles with Marietta road at Wallace's house, Newton forming brigade on his left, Wood coming up in his rear. As soon as he displays his force General Stanley to advance his line of battle, Newton to keep up connection. 10.40, received note from General Thomas, dated 6.30, stating that the enemy was retreating, and to follow him closely. 2 p. m., have had hard skirmishing all day. Newton just reports that he is about again to advance and to try and push up to Kenesaw Mountain, but a short distance in his front. Orders were sent to General Stanley to push up as quickly as he can in conjunction with Newton. 3.30 p. m., the left of Stanley's skirmish line driven back across Noyes' Creek by two of the enemy's main lines, which came out of the works. They were driven back but a very short distance and were then re-enforced. Newton's lines on the left were ordered to be strengthened and advanced, and Wood's two reserve brigades (one is on a prolongation of Stanley's right) ordered up to close support of Stanley. 3.45, General Newton reports that the enemy, with two main lines, twice charged his skirmish line, and the second time drove it back a short distance, taking 11 prisoners, and also stating that there was a gap of half a mile between his left and Palmer's right, and that Palmer's forces were in the rear. Word was at once sent to Palmer to close up on Newton, by General Thomas, and Captain Pearson, of the general's staff, was sent to conduct Palmer to the proper place. 6 p. m., received order from General Thomas to relieve Hooker's left division in the morning. 6.15, sent word to General Hooker that said division would be relieved at 5 a. m. to-morrow. At same time verbally instructed General Stanley to relieve the left of Hooker's left division by put-

ting in a force with a front of three regiments, and General Wood to relieve the rest of said division with two of his brigades; all of this to be done at 5 a. m. to-morrow. We captured over 200 men and 14 officers of the enemy to-day. Our lines in all were not advanced over two miles to-day. Rained nearly all day, part of the time very hard. Lost in killed and wounded about 100 to-day. Troops strengthened their position during the night.

June 20.—Skirmishing all of last night, continuing along the greater part of our front. 11.30, General Newton has worked his way a little farther toward the enemy's works. 12 m., General Thomas verbally directed General Howard to push his command to the right as far as he could (not, however, to break connection on our left with the Fourteenth Corps) in order to relieve Hooker and enable him to attack a force of the enemy in Schofield's front, stating that Palmer would fill the interval on our left. 12.10, directed General Wood to extend his division to the right until he had only two lines. 12.20, directed General Newton to place his command in readiness to move to the right of General Wood's division, arriving there to relieve Hooker's troops as far as he could stretch in two lines, his left connecting with General Wood; to move his reserve brigade at 1.30 p. m., and his other two brigades as soon as relieved by General Palmer. 1.20 p. m., General Stanley reported that General Whitaker reported that he was about to be attacked by the enemy. Word was sent to General Newton at once not to move any of his troops until relieved by General Palmer. 1.40 p. m., General Wood reports that the enemy is forming a column as if for attack in front of his right. 2 p. m., received order from General Sherman to make demonstration by firing artillery, &c., so as to call away attention from Schofield, who was trying to cross Noyes' Creek; this to be at 4 p. m. 2.20, the enemy made an attack, but only with the reserves of his skirmish line, and it was made to drive back our skirmishers in front of Stanley. He was repulsed. 3.30, Wood ordered to stretch out to the right, and Newton ordered to move to the right of Wood, as directed, at 12.20 p. m.; the movement was delayed on account of the threatened attack of the enemy. 3.35, General Stanley reports that his position is endangered by the enemy's works on the hill in his front, and he was ordered to make a demonstration on the same at 4 p. m., and drive back the enemy if he could. 4 p. m., our artillery opened all around, and in several places was replied to by the enemy's artillery. General Stanley advanced, and Whitaker's and Kirby's brigades handsomely drove the enemy from the hill, with a re-enforced skirmish line, taking his skirmish line prisoners and his skirmish rifle-pits. Whitaker strengthened his position at once, but Kirby did not, as he had not the force, so he reports. This was about 5.40 p. m. 6 p. m., the enemy charged General Whitaker's and Kirby's brigades. They were on the same hill, but separated by a marshy ravine, impracticable for the passage of infantry. He charged in three lines of battle, and in front of Whitaker was repulsed. Kirby's skirmishers, having no support, fell back a short distance and took a decided stand. In less than half an hour the enemy charged again, and was again repulsed handsomely. 6 p. m., General Newton's division not yet relieved by one of Palmer's, and he commenced to move to the right of Wood the brigade he had in reserve, but it was halted in the rear of Stanley's left as a support. 8 p. m., Wood ordered to relieve Stanley's right regiment, and Stanley ordered to move his two left

regiments to the support of his right; General King, of Palmer's corps, who had just come to relieve Newton, engaging to relieve said two regiments on the left. 8.30 p. m., Newton ordered to move the reserve brigade (Wagner's) at daylight to-morrow to the rear of Kirby's brigade, of Stanley's division, and so as to cover the ravine and marsh between Kirby and Whitaker, and to move the other two brigades to the right of Wood at 5 a. m. 10 p. m., Newton ordered to move one regiment of the reserve brigade to the point to be occupied by the brigade to-morrow a. m. at once, so as to prevent any of the enemy from getting through between Whitaker and K[irby] to-night. 10 p. m., sent note to General Thomas, informing him of position of things, and asking him, in view of the threatening disposition of the enemy in Stanley's and Wood's front, whether Newton should be moved to Wood's right to relieve Hooker's corps in the a. m. 10.45, received note from Stanley, stating that the enemy again charged the left of Whitaker's brigade since dark, and drove the Thirty-fifth Indiana from their works, but he was at once driven back by the Fortieth Ohio and three companies of the Ninety-sixth Illinois, and that the Thirty-fifth Indiana behaved badly on account of its officers. Stanley lost about 225 killed and wounded during the day. No reports from Newton's and Wood's divisions. The enemy lost about 900 killed and wounded in assaulting Stanley's position last night. Heavy rains during the day. Stanley established a battery to-night in the advance position he gained, not over 100 paces from the enemy's works. The enemy made seven charges in the three attacks on Whitaker to-night.

June 21.—5 a. m., Newton moving his division to the right of Wood to relieve Hooker, as directed, with two brigades. 6 a. m., Newton's reserve brigade (Wagner's) also moving to the right of Wood. 11.30 a. m., assault ordered to be made by Colonel Kirby to drive the enemy from the hill that he was driven from last night; artillery to fire upon enemy; ordered some guns in position on the hill in front of Wood's division, to fire into the enemy's skirmish line. 12.30, Kirby about ready to advance; ordered all of the artillery in front of Wood's and Stanley's front to open and fire fifteen minutes; then the advance to be made. 12.45, Kirby advanced with a cheer; Colonel Nodine, commanding Willich's brigade (on the right of Stanley), Wood's division, sent out two regiments to assist. 12.55, the hill gallantly carried and the enemy driven back; the skirmish line of rifle-pits taken, with a number of prisoners. The line at once commenced to throw up rifle-pits in addition to those they captured, strengthening the old ones, &c. A regiment was sent out from Nodine's brigade to help hold the ground while Kirby's men constructed breast-works and rifle-pits; enemy commenced heavy artillery fire when the advance commenced, and are keeping it up. 1.20, Whitaker, of Stanley's division, ordered to swing around his right, so as to connect with Kirby; sent back word that he thought he could not do it. 1.50, orders sent to him by General H[oward] to strengthen his skirmish line, and push out if it could be possibly done, so as to keep up connection with Kirby. 2 p. m., directed General Stanley to bring Grose's brigade over from his left, and put it on the right of Whitaker and in rear of Kirby as a support. Grose at once proceeded to carry out the order. 2.30 p. m., Colonel Grose moving into position; General Wood's skirmish line, having advanced even beyond the position gained by Colonel Kirby on his right, drove the enemy off of some high ground, which would

enable our lines to advance. 2.30 p. m., Generals Wood and Newton ordered to advance their main lines. 3 p. m., our lines now advanced about 400 yards. 5 p. m., received note, dated 4 p. m., from General Thomas, expressing his gratification at the conduct and progress made by the troops to-day, and telling us to strengthen our position, which has already been done. 6 p. m., received verbal instructions from General Thomas to follow up General Hooker's movement in the a. m., who would move directly on the enemy at 6 a. m. 6.30 p. m., instructed division commanders to be ready at 6 a. m. to follow up Hooker's movement, wheeling to the left; the movement to commence on the right. No report of losses to-day; not heavy in comparison with results. Rained hard almost all day. P. S.—Loss, 250 killed and wounded to-day.

June 22.—Skirmishing all morning. Hooker began to swing up at the hour indicated; moved forward without much opposition. 2.30, Hooker had advanced sufficiently for Newton's division to wheel partly to the left, and at this hour Kimball's brigade, of Newton's division, moved to the right of the division and wheeled a short distance to the left, connecting with Butterfield's division, of Hooker's corps. 4.30 p. m., Newton advanced his skirmish line about 350 yards, and drove the enemy before him. The fire was very hot. 5.15 p. m., General Hooker reported to General Thomas that Hood's corps was massing opposite him, and that he must have re-enforcements. At this hour General Thomas verbally directed General Howard to send a division to Hooker for that purpose, and that he would replace it by a division from Palmer's corps. 5.30 p. m., Stanley ordered to move over to Newton's left and connect with Butterfield's division, of Hooker's corps, as soon as relieved. 5.50 p. m., General Butterfield (Hooker's corps) requested General Howard to send him a brigade, as the enemy was threatening one of his batteries that had no support. Two regiments from Newton's and two from Stanley's divisions were sent at once. 6 p. m., orders sent to Colonel Grose, of Stanley's division, to send all of his troops not in line to Butterfield's assistance. 6.45 p. m., Generals Newton's and Wood's regiments (four) relieved Colonel Coburn's and Wood's brigades, of Butterfield's division, and Coburn's at once started to the relief of General Williams' division, on Hooker's right. 7.30 p. m., General Newton instructed to assist the four regiments that relieved Colonel Coburn's brigade, if they should be attacked, and he could possibly do it. 7.50 p. m., Colonel Grose's regiments (five) that were not in line go into position, re-enforcing the line held by Newton's and Wood's regiments (Coburn's and Wood's line). 8 p. m., received note from Major-General Thomas, stating that King's division will relieve Stanley's division as soon as it can be done under cover of darkness; King is close under the enemy's guns, and the movement would be observed in daylight. 10 p. m., Stanley went into position on the right of the corps. No report of losses to-day, save in Ninety-seventh Ohio, of Wagner's brigade, which lost 7 commissioned officers and about 50 men, and in Second Division, in which it was about 115 killed and wounded. Day warm and bright. Skirmishing as usual all day and night. P. S.—Loss about 250 killed and wounded to-day.

June 23.—No change in the lines this a. m. Skirmishing along the whole length of the line. 12.30 p. m., General Thomas asked General Howard if he would not try and take the prominent hill in front of Wood's, Newton's, and Stanley's positions, which is held by

the enemy, some time to-day; first to open a heavy artillery fire. Captain Bridges, chief of artillery, at once proceeded to look for suitable positions for planting batteries for the purpose mentioned. General Thomas did not order to attack with main lines. 3 p. m., division commanders directed to prepare strong skirmish lines, to be advanced, as soon as the artillery fire should cease, up said hill. 4.30, all of the artillery of the corps that could be brought into position to bear upon the hill was opened, and it was ordered that a rapid fire should be kept up for fifteen minutes. 4.45, the advance ordered, and the strong skirmish lines of Stanley, Newton, and Wood started forward under a heavy fire from the enemy. After a very stubborn fight, lasting until about 5.20, our lines gained the first crest of the hill, within from sixty to seventy yards from strong works of the enemy, which were held, as we afterward found out from prisoners, by Cheatham's and Cleburne's divisions, of Hardee's corps. On the first crest of the hill, in some places just below it, we took the enemy's skirmish line of rifle-pits. Finding it impossible to attack the enemy's works without a column, so strong were they, our skirmish line, which, in fact, was a line of battle, being exposed to a murderous fire from said works, halted and commenced to strengthen their position. In front of Newton's left and Wood's right the enemy in very strong force came out of his works and compelled the right of Wood's and left of Newton's skirmish line to fall back to the position from which they started. The rest of these skirmish lines, however, held the advanced positions which they had gained, and repulsed all attacks of the enemy. Stanley's re-enforced skirmish line advanced about 400 yards on his right and over the first crest of the hill. His main lines were advanced over 100 yards, and held the first crest of the hill that he was striving for. He strengthened his position. 7 p. m., the enemy made an attack on Stanley's skirmish line, which he had protected by throwing up logs, &c., and was handsomely repulsed, he (the enemy) losing quite a number of men. Colonel Bartleson, One hundredth Illinois, Newton's division, officer of the day, was killed just as the skirmish line commenced to advance. 9 p. m., our position gained, securely held. We took a number of prisoners, about 40. Lost during the day in killed and wounded 279. Day very warm; clear. Headquarters in rather a hot place. Several of our tents shot through last night. In fact, headquarters have been in range of the enemy's fire for several weeks, more or less.

June 24.—8.40 p. m., received a note from Major-General Stanley stating that last night the enemy drove back the right of his picket-line, inflicting a loss of 30 men upon us. This was done by the enemy passing entirely around the right of his picket-line, which was easily done, as General Geary, of Hooker's corps, did not bring up his troops to correspond with Stanley's advance, Stanley having been already 400 yards in front of Geary when he advanced. Stanley's main line in its advanced position was not disturbed. The troops remained as quiet as possible to-day, trying to rest. Slight skirmishing through the day. Our loss was not over 40 in killed and wounded. Enemy has made no movements that we could observe. Day bright and very warm.

June 25.—We remained quiet to-day, resting. We made no demonstration, nor did the enemy. Picket-firing very heavy at times. Losses very few to-day. Day very hot. Remained quiet. Heavy picket-firing, and a few men lost in killed and wounded.

9.20 p. m., General Stanley reports that he has directed Colonel Grose to relieve Kirby's brigade before daylight, but he will be strung out in one line. By extending, he can cover Whitaker's front. Shall he do so? 11 p. m., replied that General Palmer will be requested to relieve Whitaker's brigade in the morning.

June 26.—Was told by General Thomas this a. m. that we would attack the enemy to-morrow morning, and he indicated how it would be done. 12.15 p. m., received Special Field Orders, No. 28, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, dated near Kenesaw Mountain, June 24, 1864, stating:*

3 p. m., received Special Field Orders, No. —, dated headquarters Department of the Cumberland, in the field, near Kenesaw Mountain, June 26, 1864, stating:*

9 p. m., issued Special Orders, No. 98, from these headquarters (near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.), as follows:*

Last night Davis' division, of Fourteenth Corps, moved over and took position about the rear of Stanley's right and the left of the Twentieth Corps. Baird's division, of same corps, will move over to-day.

June 27.—5.30 a. m., the points at which Wood's and Stanley's divisions were to mass were pointed out. The country is so thickly wooded, and the topography is such that it is almost impossible to tell anything about the enemy's works. It cannot be done by a reconnaissance, as such would be almost as fatal as an assault. The works cannot be seen before we can get right upon them. We are about to make an assault upon works we know little about. The attack to be made by Newton's division at the point mentioned in Special Orders, No. 98, from these headquarters, June 26, 1864. Newton's division formed as follows: Harker's brigade was formed on the right in two columns. His right column consisted of one regiment, in close column by division, left in front. His left column was composed of the balance of his regiments, in close column by division, right in front. General Wagner's brigade was on Harker's left, in one column, his regiments being formed in close column, left in front. General Kimball was in echelon on the extreme left, in one column, with the same formation, right in front. Grose's brigade, of Stanley's division, held Stanley's works. Whitaker's brigade, of same division, followed Harker's brigade as a support, in column of deployed regiments. Kirby's brigade, of same division, followed Wagner, in column with two regiments front, deployed. General Wood left one brigade in his works, and formed one in two lines in the rear of General Newton's division, and his remaining brigade in two lines in the rear and to the left of Newton's division, ready to protect the left. The troops could not be got ready to advance by 8 a. m.; also had to wait for General Palmer to get ready. 8 a. m., sent word to division commanders that the signal of advance would be the opening of the battery in front of Grose's brigade. 9 a. m., advance guns fired and skirmishing commenced directly afterward. 9.10 a. m., received word from General Thomas to push ahead. Enemy now opened artillery, with heavy fire of musketry. 9.25 a. m., General Harker sends a report (he is in front) that General Davis' division, which is on our right and is moving conjointly with us, is giving away. This report at once sent to General Thomas. General H[arker] also reports that the enemy's works are formidable,

* For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part IV.

and that a heavy artillery fire is sweeping down our advance. 9.30 a. m., Colonel Bradley, in command of Harker's brigade, sends word by Colonel Opdycke that General H[arker] has just been mortally wounded, shot from his horse, while he was within fifteen paces of the enemy's works, and that the brigade cannot move any farther, though he is trying to work his way up; that he is on the same hill that the enemy's works are on, but the head of his column is all smashed up and disorganized. 9.40 a. m., Colonel Opdycke reports that the head of Wagner's brigade is broken up; that the brigade is within a few feet of the enemy's works, and that a well-organized column could be led through it over the enemy's works. General Newton at once sent word to General Kimball to oblique his brigade to the rear of Wagner's, and to rush it right through. 9.50 a. m., reported to General Thomas that in this first assault we failed to carry the works. 10.07 a. m., received orders from Major-General Thomas to make another attack. Kimball is preparing for it. 10.25 a. m., Colonel Bradley reports a large force of the enemy moving to our left. 10.30, Kimball made an assault; got up to the enemy's works, but as he had no support was obliged to fall back. 10.40, ordered Wood to keep Hazen's brigade to the left of the ravine and to move Knefler's brigade (now in Newton's works) to the rear line of works, to be ready to move over to the left. Wood was instructed to look well to the left of the ravine for any attack that may be made there. 11 a. m., our troops have fallen back to the position they held this a. m., but our skirmish line holds the skirmish rifle-pits that we took from the enemy. 11.30, sent staff officer to report results to General Thomas. 11.35, General Thomas sent word to General Howard that General Davis thought that he could take the enemy's works on his left, and he had sent a reconnoitering party to see whether it could be done. If it could, the attack would be made, and General H[oward] must support General D[avis] with the forces on our right. He also wished a main line established, with works, where our picket-line now is, if possible. 1 p. m., it was decided not to make another assault. 1.45 p. m., received word from General Thomas asking General H[oward] whether there is any point of the enemy's works in our front that can be assaulted this afternoon with any show of success. 2 p. m., sent note to division commanders asking them whether, in their opinion, any part of the enemy's works in their fronts could be carried by an assault this afternoon; they first to examine the same as well as they could. 2.40 p. m., General H[oward] sent communication to General Thomas informing him that he knew of no more favorable points of approach to the enemy's lines than the point assaulted by General Newton this a. m.; that the enemy's works in our front, so carefully prepared and flanked, can only be carried with great difficulty. 3.30 p. m., received notes from division commanders: First, General Stanley reported that upon a personal examination of the line and reports of intelligent men who saw the enemy's works, he is satisfied that the chances are against a successful assault in his front; second, General Newton reports that from his personal observation and reports of officers on the skirmish line, he considers it impossible to successfully assault the works in his front; third, General Wood gives reasons why an attack should not be made in his front. (See report.) 9 p. m., received note from General Stanley, stating that the left of Kirby's line was exposed to a constant flank fire, as General Kimball (on Newton's right) was not up with him, and that his position was

very insecure. At once replied that there was a re-entering angle in the enemy's works at that point, and if Kimball advanced he would bring on an engagement; that if necessary Kirby could refuse his left, or protect his men by traverses. Our casualties during the day, 756. In Newton's division were 655 of this number. Day very hot and clear.

June 28.—2 a. m., received orders from department headquarters to make immediate preparations to move this corps with ten days' supply of forage and provisions, and to adopt every means to move with the greatest celerity. 7 a. m., sent copies of this order to division commanders and ordered them to make preparations secretly and at once. Troops resting. Nothing of importance occurred during the day. Some skirmishing and a little picket-firing. Loss during the day, casualties, not over 10. Day very hot.

June 29.—Nothing of importance occurred to-day. Making preparations to move. Usual picket-firing to-day, and loss in killed and wounded small. Day very hot.

June 30.—Nothing of importance occurred during the day. The usual picket-firing in front of part of our lines. In front of some of the brigades there is a cessation of firing, by mutual consent between our men and the enemy. Making preparations to move, getting commissary stores loaded in wagons, &c. 2 p. m., received information from general that the troops of this corps (and the Army of the Cumberland) would not move, but hold the works we now occupy, making some modifications in the same, while McPherson's army makes the contemplated movement. General Thomas told General H[oward] the part of the line he wished him to occupy. 4 p. m., gave General Stanley verbal instructions to make preparations to hold the line between his present right and Sutermeister's battery, and to reconnoiter it with a view to shortening and strengthening the position. At same time sent order to General Newton to occupy the ground between Sutermeister's battery and Dilger's battery, and to reconnoiter the ground with a view to shortening and strengthening the position, and ordered General Wood to relieve King's division (Palmer's corps), extending his division from Dilger's battery, on his right, to the left of King's present position, and to examine the ground with a view to shortening and strengthening the position. Division commanders were also ordered not to move into their new positions until further orders were issued for this purpose. But few casualties to-day. Very hot.

July 1.—Generals Thomas and Howard reconnoitered the ground to be occupied by our troops when McPherson makes his movement. 9 a. m., received a note from General Newton, stating that the new line which he is to occupy is 1,420 yards in length, and with his effective force of 3,300 muskets, without deducting a picket, he will be unable to fill the line. Sent a reply to him saying that he must fill the line as well as he can. 5 p. m., received orders from department headquarters, stating, "let your artillery stir up the enemy this evening and to-morrow morning; it is feared they are getting too strong on General Schofield." Sent word to our batteries to open at once, which they did—that is, as soon as they got the message. 11 p. m., received note from department headquarters, saying:

In the directions given this evening to stir up the enemy with artillery I should have said skirmishers and artillery. I desire to make that correction.

WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

11 p. m., sent orders to division commanders to make demonstrations with their skirmish lines (with Grose's main line) when the batteries open to-morrow a. m. between 6 and 7, and to move their troops from the front of batteries if possible; if not, for the batteries to fire solid shot. Usual picket-firing to-day; but few casualties. Day very hot.

July 2.—Nothing of importance occurred this a. m. 12.30 p. m., received instructions from department headquarters, stating that General King would move into the position to be vacated by Major-General McPherson to-night, and that after dark this corps would take the position indicated, its left resting on the Dallas and Marietta road. 1 p. m., instructed General Stanley to relieve General Newton as soon as it was dark, extend his line on the left as far as Sutermeister's battery; General Newton to relieve General Wood and to hold the line, his right resting at Sutermeister's battery, his left at Dilger's, and General Wood to relieve General King's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, his right to rest at Dilger's battery, his left on the Dallas and Marietta road. 3 p. m., received orders from department headquarters to be ready to move at a moment's warning. At same time received Special Field Orders, No. 31, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, dated July 1, 1864, as follows:* The usual picket-firing through the day. The day very hot. 11.30 p. m., received a note from department headquarters stating that there is reason to believe that the enemy intends to withdraw to-night, and General Thomas directs General Howard to feel the enemy at some point of his line between now and midnight, and also in the morning, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has done so; that it will not do to attempt a night movement with a large force, as confusion would result, but be prepared at daybreak to act according to the best information that can be obtained to-night, &c. 11.40 p. m., sent order to Major-General Stanley to feel the enemy at some point in his front, to ascertain whether he had gone, and to be prepared to act in the morning in accordance with such information as he may gain of the movements of the enemy; also sent orders to Generals Newton and Wood to be prepared at daybreak to follow the enemy if he retreats.

July 3.—2.45 a. m., General Stanley reports the enemy has gone from his front, and that his skirmishers occupy his works. 3 a. m., Generals Newton and Wood report that the enemy has left their fronts. 3 a. m., sent word to Major-General Thomas that the enemy has left our front, and he sent back word to organize the troops of this corps and be ready for pursuit of the enemy. These instructions were sent to division commanders at 3.40 a. m., and the order of march was established as follows: Stanley to lead, then Newton, then Wood. 4.50, ordered General Wood to leave one regiment in Marietta to guard the corps train which would follow his division. 5 a. m., General Stanley's column, preceded by skirmishers, started in pursuit of the enemy, moving on the Dallas and Marietta road. 7.45, received instructions from General Thomas to move down the railroad toward the Chattahoochee River, in two columns, if possible, when we reached it (the railroad). 8 a. m., our skirmishers enter Marietta. 8.45, head of Stanley's column reaches the Military Academy building, just south of Marietta. Found that General Hooker's column was here, commencing to cross ours, moving toward Marietta.

*For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part V.

It halted, and, under orders from Major-General Thomas, commenced to make preparations to move south on the right of Palmer's column (Palmer on the right of this corps). Commenced to mass Stanley's division at the academy for the purpose of getting into shape to move down the railroad and to let King's division (on our left) pass our front and join Palmer's corps. 10 a. m., General Stanley commenced to move, having crossed the railroad and taken the road on the left of the railroad leading south. 11 a. m., the programme changed. Palmer's corps ordered to follow General Hooker, and not to march abreast of us; move to our right. 12.30 p. m., reached a point about three miles from Marietta on the road to the left of the railroad where it turned to the northeast. As this would not lead us to the railroad crossing of the Chattahoochee, halted the column, reported the fact to General Thomas, and asked for orders. At same time sent word to General Wood to detail three regiments in addition to the one ordered this a. m., to guard the train from Marietta to camp to-night. 12.50, received orders from General Thomas to move over to the railroad and march along it abreast with General King's division. Moved over to the road and marched down to Neal Dow Station, about four and a half miles from Marietta. Skirmishes all the way. At this point we arrived at 3 p. m., and were stopped by the enemy, who showed much strength in skirmish rifle-pits. After careful reconnaissance, main works in a very advantageous position were discovered. 3.30 p. m., ordered General Stanley to deploy his leading brigade (Grose's) in two lines, and to go into position in the woods just behind the skirmish line. The enemy's rifle-pits run across the middle of a cleared field. 4 p. m., it is reported (and the reports seem reasonable from the show he makes) that the enemy has three corps in line of battle in his works that are not half a mile from our front. 4 p. m., sent orders to General Newton to bring up his division along the railroad and go into position in column of regiments to the left of and in rear of General Stanley, prepared to face to the left; and ordered General Wood to bring up his division and to go into position on the left and in the rear of General Newton's division, prepared to face to the rear; also sent word for the corps train to come up and to move on the road on the right of and that hugs the railroad. 4.10, ordered Captain Bridges, acting chief of artillery, to put a few pieces of artillery in position and to try and drive the enemy out of his skirmish rifle-pits. 5 p. m., heavy skirmishing still kept up. General Palmer going into position on our right and into camp. Our right (the right of Stanley's division) rests on the left of the railroad, and Palmer's left rests on the right of the same. 9.45 p. m., received instructions from department headquarters to occupy the attention of the enemy in our front to-night and in the morning, by skirmishing and artillery, so as to prevent him from massing upon Major-Generals McPherson and Schofield, who are to attack his left flank. It is not intended that the operations shall amount to anything like a battle, but do whatever is necessary to accomplish the object without really attacking. These instructions were at once given to Major-General Stanley to carry out; was instructed to open his artillery at daybreak, to make a vigorous demonstration with a strong skirmish line, &c. But few casualties to-day. Very hot and quite dusty. Took about 200 prisoners to-day.

July 4.—1 a. m., received copy of letter from Major-General Sherman, dated headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Marietta, Ga., July 3, as follows:*

6. a. m., General Newton ordered to advance and to take up a position abreast of General Stanley, on his left (with an interval of about the distance a brigade would occupy between them), with one brigade deployed in two lines, and the rest of his division in column of regiments in the rear; and General Wood was ordered to take position with like formation, abreast and on left of General Newton, leaving an interval that a brigade would cover between his and General Newton's divisions. 9.15 a. m., ordered General Stanley to strengthen his line of skirmishers and go ahead and take the enemy's line of skirmish rifle-pits. At same time General Newton was ordered to push forward his skirmish line in conjunction with General Stanley, and General Wood to push forward in conjunction with General Newton. Major-General Sherman, who is at headquarters, says that this must be done at once; that there is nothing in front of us but skirmishers; he has examined the ground and knows there is nothing else there. 11 a. m., General Stanley reported that he was ready to advance his skirmish line. 11.15, Stanley's, Newton's, and Wood's skirmishers advanced; skirmishing very heavy. Stanley drove the enemy from the pits in his front and occupied them. Newton drove the enemy from part of the rifle-pits (skirmish rifle-pits) and occupied the same, and Wood drove them from like pits, but was not able to occupy them. Stanley at once advanced his main line to these rifle-pits that he took, and strengthened it by throwing up breast-works at once and advanced his pickets. The enemy tried to drive him back at one point, but did not succeed. 12.20 p. m., General Newton was directed to push up a brigade to support his skirmish line. 12.45 p. m., Generals Newton and Wood each directed to place two brigades in two lines in the advanced positions which they had gained, General Newton's right to connect with Stanley's left, and Wood's right with Newton's left. These dispositions were made without delay. We took nearly all of the enemy's skirmishers in front of General Stanley. Just in the front of our lines now can be seen the enemy's works. They are very strong and are full of troops. During the advance of our skirmishers the enemy opened fire upon them from two batteries placed in different parts of their line, one in front of Stanley's center and one in front of Newton's right. 1 p. m., General Garrard has connected with us on our left. The direction of our line now runs a little to the north of east. Stanley's right rests on the railroad and he faces south, while Newton and Wood face southeast. Stanley has one brigade in the rear of the left of his line as a reserve (the other two brigades in line), and Newton and Wood each have a reserve brigade in the rear of their lines. 5.15 p. m., instructed Generals Wood and Newton to hold their present positions if they did not think it advisable to attempt to occupy the enemy's rifle-pits in their fronts, and take those that they have not driven the enemy from, and after dark to push their skirmishers well out and have them dig rifle-pits for their protection. 6 p. m., received note from Brigadier-General Wood stating that his officers commanding skirmish line report that the enemy's skirmishers have been driven from their pits (though he does not occupy them) in his front, and that he has given orders to push out his skirmishers well after dark. 6.30 p. m., General

*For letter from Sherman to Thomas (here omitted) see Part V.

Newton reports that Colonel Bradley has taken the rifle-pits of the enemy in his front, and that the others in front of his (Newton's) division vacated, all save one, which seems to be the end of a covered way to the house on the high hill in his front, which is easily re-enforced, and that there would be no advantage in taking it; further, his (Newton's) skirmishers are well [posted] and occupy the most favorable ground in his front. Lost in killed and wounded to-day about 130. Took 90 prisoners. Day very hot and bright.

July 5.—4 a. m., General Stanley reported that the enemy has left his front, and that he occupies his works. At once reported the fact to General Thomas. 4.15, General Newton sends report, dated 3.30 a. m., stating that he occupies the enemy's works. 4.25 a. m., directed division commanders to make preparation to follow the enemy as soon as possible, General Wood's division to lead, Newton's to follow, then Stanley's. 5 a. m. started on the march. The enemy's works proved to be very formidable. In our front were two lines of breast-works in addition to the usual line of skirmish rifle-pits. 8 a. m., it is reported that the enemy's wagon train, or a small part of it, is moving to the southeast toward the river, on our left. Sent word back to General Newton to send a brigade of infantry after it, but to move parallel to the railroad, down which our column is marching, and not far from it. Palmer's corps is moving down the main road on our right, running near to the railroad in some places and in others from one to two miles. 8.30 a. m., skirmishing quite heavy. Hazen's brigade in advance. 10 a. m., head of column arrived at Vining's Station, about two and a half miles from the river at the railroad crossing, five miles from camp, and one mile from the river on a direct road running to Pace's Ferry. Here we captured the station-master, who says that the enemy has been crossing the river since 2 this a. m. on a pontoon bridge at Pace's Ferry, and that they had torn up part of the track beyond Vining's Station. Sent this word to General Thomas, and he sent a reply to push the enemy, moving down the Pace's Ferry road and also toward the railroad bridge, or, rather, feeling in that direction, as General Palmer is moving to that point. 11 a. m., started down the Pace's Ferry road, and near the depot heavy skirmishing commenced. 11.15 a. m., the enemy charged our skirmish line and was repulsed handsomely. 11.40 a. m., our skirmish line, which has been strengthened, drove the enemy from his rail barricades. 11.50 a. m., sent word to General Thomas of this fact and asked him to have the guns from the hill in our rear cease firing as the shells were exploding over our skirmish line. These guns are two rifled guns belonging to General Palmer's corps, which have been placed on the high hill which lies between Vining's Station and the main road. From this hill we have had our first view of Atlanta. 12.30 p. m., Hazen's brigade, Wood's division, drove the enemy across the Chattahoochee, and so hard was he pressed that he could not burn the pontoon bridge over which he crossed, but cut it loose on one side so that it swung across and now lies on the other side of the river. The enemy now have heavy works on the other side of the river, and they line the bank with their skirmishers and sharpshooters, so that we cannot well cross the river now without sustaining a very heavy loss. The enemy has also opened artillery upon us from the other side, and our pontoon train is not yet up. 2 p. m., General Wood goes into position on a ridge running very near parallel with the river and about half a mile from it. Newton's di-

vision goes in in his rear and left, and Stanley's on Newton's left. We have a strong picket-line extending along our entire front, on or very near to the river-bank. Baird, commanding one of Palmer's divisions, connects with us on our right, and McCook's cavalry is moving up to connect our left with Garrard's cavalry. He will be up by 5 or 6 p. m. 3 p. m., General Thomas requested General Howard to try and get over the river in the morning. 3.30, reconnoitered for the purpose of finding ground to place our artillery on so it may assist us in crossing in the morning. 6.30, published order for the day for July 6, 1864. General Wood to try at 5 a. m., to effect a crossing at Pace's Ferry, where the enemy crossed on the pontoon bridge to-day, and if he could not cross there to cross at such point as he may select, on a pontoon bridge to be furnished him; the artillery of the First and Second Divisions to co-operate with him in this movement. 9.20, reported to General Thomas the transactions of the day, and requested him to send the pontoon train to these headquarters by 5 a. m. to-morrow. Day excessively hot. For the result of operations our casualties very small. Took 12 enlisted men prisoners.

July 6.—5 a. m., Colonel Buell, with pontoon train, reported at these headquarters; sent him to General Wood. 5.15 a. m., General Wood commenced to open his guns on the enemy on the opposite side of the river. The enemy replies with artillery. After demonstrating for some time, and carefully reconnoitering the ground, it was found that we could not attempt to cross the river without great loss of life. Major-Generals Sherman, Thomas, and Howard examined the position, and it was decided by them not to attempt to cross. The artillery and musketry fire was kept up by ourselves and the enemy across the river until about 7.30 a. m. 11.30 a. m., received instructions from Major-General Thomas to attempt only to hold our present position by a strong skirmish line and to put the troops in camp where they can have shade and water and enjoy rest for a few days, and to prepare roads so that the troops can easily and quickly debouch on the main roads leading through the country; these directions carried out. Day very hot. Casualties of the day in killed and wounded about 25.

July 7.—1 a. m., the first train arrives on the railroad from the north; construction train. 7 a. m., received a note from General Wood stating that General Baird, of the Fourteenth Corps, the pickets of whose division connected with this corps on our right last night, had withdrawn his pickets, and so disposed his division as to leave a gap of about one mile between us and the Fourteenth Corps, and that he could not fill the space with his troops. 7.30 a. m., sent word that if he could not connect with General Baird to cover his right flank with one of his brigades, placing it in the most advantageous position for this purpose. 8 a. m., the general sent Colonel Sherman to reconnoiter the ground between Generals Wood and Baird, and in so doing he was captured by the enemy. 9 a. m., General Wood reports that he has sent a brigade to cover the space between General Baird and himself. 5.30 p. m., received note from General Thomas, stating that General Schofield would cross the river to-night at Roswell Factory, about fourteen miles to our left, and secure a lodgment on the south side, and to direct the enemy's attention from him as much as possible. General Howard will display a force in front of Pace's Ferry about sundown, as if he were making preparations to cross there; to open all of our artillery on

e enemy's batteries on the other side until we get the range, and en to cease firing until 8 p. m.; then to fire rapidly for about fifen minutes or half an hour, with sufficient elevation to reach the emy's batteries, and to have persons posted on the river-bank, in cure places, with instructions to give commands as if giving inructions to a strong column marching to cross the ferry; at same ne to keep up a heavy fire from our skirmish line on the river-nk. These instructions were carried out as directed. 7.30 p. m., structed General Wood to keep his right brigade under arms durg the artillery fire to-night, for fear the enemy might attempt to oss and get between him and General Baird. 11.25 p. m., received structions from Major-General Thomas to "send a regiment along the river to connect with General Schofield, the bridge over Rotwood Creek having been completed." 11.30, instructed General wton to send a regiment to Rottenwood Creek bridge at 4 a. m. morrow, to repair the bridge if necessary, and to cross it and ake connection with Schofield. At same time the general sent ck General Thomas' communication, stating that he did not derstand it, as said bridge is uninjured, and Roswell Factory, the ace for Schofield to cross, is between fifteen and twenty miles from re; also the hour of sending his dispatch not mentioned, but he d ordered General Newton to send the regiment, as directed, at ylight to-morrow. Day very hot. Skirmishing and picket-firing ong the bank of the river through the day. Loss to-day in killed d wounded about 15.

July 8.—2 a. m., received reply from General Thomas to General oward's indorsement on his note, returned at 11.30 p. m., which as merely a copy of Major-General Sherman's note to him (Genal T[homas]), as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
July 7, 1864.

By direction of the major-general commanding, please order your pontoon train rty, with bridge, to report to Schofield, near the mouth of Soap Creek, as early morrow as possible; also direct General Howard to send a regiment along the er to connect with General Schofield, the bridge over Rottenwood Creek having en finished.

6 a. m., a regiment was sent as directed, and General Howard ent with it. During the artillery fire and our demonstration last ght the enemy, supposing that we were about to cross, cut his ntoon bridge (which was fastened on the other side of the river) ose, expecting it to float down the river into their own lines, but e current was such that it floated over to our side of the river, d it was secured by Hazen's pickets and made fast to the shore. he bridge over Rottenwood Creek was strengthened according to structions. The regiment, which started out at 6 a. m., marched the vicinity of the mouth of Soap Creek. The distance from e left of this corps to Schofield's right is about five miles in a rect line and seven by practicable roads. General Schofield comenced to put down his pontoon bridge at 3.30 p. m. He crossed ur regiments over and made a lodgment on the other side about hour before sundown. 8.30 p. m., received instructions from dertment headquarters stating that General Garrard "is to effect a dgment at Roswell Factory to-morrow morning," and as soon he reports himself successful General Sherman is to send a corps the Army of the Tennessee to that point. It may be necessary send the nearest division of this corps to that point before Mcherson's troops can get there, as they are so far off. Such divis-

ion will therefore be held in readiness to move. Also, the troops of this corps will make a display at daybreak to-morrow, to cover the movements up the river. In accordance with these instructions, General Newton was ordered to hold his division in readiness to move, and Generals Newton and Wood ordered to make the demonstration. But 7 or 8 men wounded to-day; 1 killed. Usual picket-firing at the river. Day very hot.

July 9.—2 a m., received instructions from department headquarters to move the division to Roswell Factory at daylight, and to move without wagons. 2 a. m., directed General Newton to move his division to Roswell Factory at daylight (4.30) this morning, for the purpose of supporting General Garrard, and "making sure of anything that may be gained by him;" to take one battery, but no wagons; McPherson's troops to relieve this division as soon as they arrive at the Factory. 4 a. m., received note from department headquarters stating that it is General Sherman's opinion that inasmuch as General McPherson (?) has made a lodgment that Johnston will be forced in strategy to attack us or General McPherson, or withdraw. It is therefore directed that we take advantage of the situation by feeling the enemy's skirmishers at daylight, if we have any in our front not across the river, &c. It is now about daylight, but General Wood has just been instructed to keep up his picket-firing across the river, the only place that the enemy is in range. 5 a. m., received note from General Newton inquiring whether he was to cross the river with General Garrard or remain at the Factory, or if he crossed was he to go with Garrard, or merely see him safe on his way. At once replied:

Cross, if necessary to support General Garrard if he crosses, and the enemy does not retreat from or leave his front. Do whatever is best to give him assistance and enable him to hold any position he may gain.

8 a. m., directed General Stanley that as General Newton's division has moved, he will picket the roads well to his left, especially the one leading over Rottenwood Creek, and establish a post at the bridge at said crossing. 9 a. m., sent a note to General Newton, on the march, directing him to construct a bridge-head on the other side of the river, provided he gets across, as soon as General Garrard gives him space to do so. 11 a. m., the enemy again opened upon us with artillery. 11.10 a. m., sent note to General Stanley stating that the enemy may be making a reconnaissance to discover our weak point; to keep a strict watch, and if you (Stanley) think he is doing so, to push a regiment of infantry to Powers' Ferry and bring it back this evening (not near enough to be exposed to artillery fire). 8 p. m., Captain Kirlin arrived from General Newton, and stated that he arrived at Roswell Ferry, and crossed over the river with two brigades at 2 p. m.; that General Garrard crossed at 6 a. m., meeting with but little opposition. 9 p. m., reported to General Thomas that two regiments of Wood's division were placed opposite General Baird's left just before dark, in support of a battery which General B[aird] will send up on the ridge; this done in accordance with instructions from department headquarters. Considerable artillery firing and the usual picket-firing on both sides to-day. Our loss in killed and wounded about 15. Day very hot.

July 10.—Received report from signal officer at daybreak that the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee River was burning. 5 a. m., it was reported that the enemy had left the north side of the river and had retreated across it during the night, giving up their works

on this side. 8 a. m., received instructions from General Thomas to move the two divisions now in camp near Pace's Ferry to within supporting distance of General Schofield, to assist him in case the enemy attempts to dislodge him. "Let them move to-day." Stanley's division started at 9 a. m. and Wood's at 10 a. m., moving by the most direct roads to Soap Creek Ferry, the point at which General Schofield crossed, and where he has his pontoon bridge over the Chattahoochee. The greater part of General Schofield's command is now in camp on the ridges on the other side of the Chattahoochee. Stanley's and Wood's divisions arrived within half a mile of the ferry (Stanley's at 2 p. m., Wood's at 3 p. m.), and went into camp, Wood on the right and Stanley on the left of the road leading to the pontoon bridge at the ferry. 4 p. m., sent note to General Newton, informing him that we had arrived and gone into camp near Soap Creek, and directed him, as soon as relieved, to move down and take position on the right of General Wood, which would place him about one mile this side of his old camp, telling him that he would probably be relieved by to-morrow evening or next morning. First part of day warm; from 8 to 2 p. m. very hot; 2 p. m. until sundown rain. 8 p. m., reported to General Thomas that the First and Third Divisions had arrived at this place (near Schofield's headquarters) and had gone into camp.

July 11.—8 a. m., received note from General Newton, dated July 11, stating that last evening General Dodge arrived and relieved his troops, and that they now remain in reserve on the south side of the river; also, that he fortified his position on the other side of the river, and he wished it so arranged that he could return to his old camp and get the shelter-tents and camp equipage of his men that he left behind. 8 a. m., sent note to Major-General Thomas asking to have General Newton returned by to-morrow if possible, as he marched without wagons or shelter-tents, and has left his pickets behind him, &c., and he was given to understand that he would return immediately, hence his want of preparation. 9 a. m., received note from General Newton, stating that he had been ordered by General Sherman to remain at Roswell Ferry until further orders; requesting to be relieved as soon as possible; also to have the pickets at his old camp relieved; and if he was to stay where he is to have them sent to him. 9 a. m., replied in note to General Newton, saying that a strong application had been made to General Thomas to have him relieved by to-morrow, &c. 9 a. m., sent word to the officer in command of General Newton's picket-line (at the old camp) to withdraw it and place it as a guard over his tents, camp equipage, &c., and word to have his regimental wagons sent to his supply train. 11.45 a. m., received Special Field Orders, No. 32, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, dated July 10, 1864, as follows:*

12.45 p. m., received note from General Newton saying General Dodge had relieved him, and offered to order him back; that he had withdrawn to the north bank of the river. 1 p. m., directed Newton to join this corps as soon as Dodge has completed his bridge and works, and to take position at the point mentioned in the note of 4 p. m. yesterday, sent to him from these headquarters. 4 p. m., received note from General Thomas, stating that orders had been given for General Newton to return as soon as relieved by General

* For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part V,

Dodge, and that he (General T[homas]) thinks he will return to-day. 4.30 p. m., received orders from General Thomas (verbal, per Brigadier-General Whipple, assistant adjutant-general) to secure the hill at Powers' Ferry, on south side, just below the crossing, and to lay a pontoon bridge over the river at that point. 5 p. m., in accordance with instructions from General Thomas, Colonel Buell, commanding pontoon train, reported to General Howard for orders, and he was instructed to lay one of the pontoon bridges now used by General Schofield over the river at Powers' Ferry early to-morrow, July 12. 6 p. m., directed General Stanley to march his division over the river, crossing on one of General Schofield's pontoon bridges early in the morning, and to move down and take possession of the hill near the crossing at Powers' Ferry, to hold the same, and to strengthen this position when he gained it. No skirmishing or picket-firing to-day. Day very hot.

July 12.—3 a. m., received instructions from Major-General Thomas to move the whole corps to the south of the river. 3 a. m., sent a note to General Newton, at Roswell Ferry, directing him to return to his old camp and make preparations to cross the river at Powers' Ferry. 5 a. m., Stanley started with his division across the river, moving over the pontoon bridge at Phillips' Ferry. From the south side of the river, at this point, he is to move down and occupy the ridge near Powers' Ferry. 7 a. m., directed General Wood to cross over the pontoon bridge, which Colonel Buell was to throw over the river at Powers' Ferry, at 10 a. m. to-day. General Wood left camp at 11 a. m., and reached the ferry at 11.30 a. m., but was not able to cross until after 12 m., the time when the pontoon bridge was completed. 1 p. m., received note from department headquarters, stating that if Colonel Buell had a bridge down at Powers' Ferry to relieve it as soon as the trestle is completed at Phillips' Ferry, and to order Colonel Buell to bridge the river at Pace's Ferry; also, Captain Kossak, who is at the saw-mill at Rottenwood Creek, will put his bridge down at Powers' when Buell's is taken up. The necessary orders in this matter were at once given. 4.10 p. m., reported to General Thomas that the two divisions (Stanley's and Wood's) have crossed the river and gone into position. Wood is on the left and Stanley on the right. The ridge they occupy is a short distance from the river, and running nearly parallel thereto, and being in advance of the one occupied by General Schofield, almost masking his troops. 7.45 p. m., General Newton reports that he has returned to his old camp. 8 p. m., directed General Newton to issue clothing to his troops, and to be prepared to move over the river in the morning; that orders would be sent to him directing him when to march. No skirmishing or picket-firing to-day. The enemy on the south side of the river (a few cavalry) fled at our approach. Day very hot; a slight shower at 3.30 p. m.

July 13.—5 a. m., directed General Wood to move his division to the ridge in his front as early as practicable this morning, and to occupy as wide a front thereon as he can, and that General Newton will go into position on his left. 5 a. m., directed General Newton to cross the Chattahoochee this morning over the pontoon bridge at Powers' Ferry, and to occupy a position on the second ridge on the south side thereof, on the left of General Wood's division. 9 a. m., General Newton crossing the river. 12 m., was verbally directed by General Thomas to move a division to Pace's Ferry and cover the laying of a pontoon bridge at that place (over which the Fourteenth Corps are to cross) in the morning. 6 p. m., received note

from General Schofield, stating that he will advance his right and connect with our left to-night. 7.20 p. m., directed General Newton to double his picket-line and advance it, in conjunction with General Wood, at 5 a. m. to-morrow, to the corn-field in his front, where the enemy's pickets were this afternoon. Also directed him to send two regiments, and, if possible, all his pioneers, early in the morning, to assist General Stanley in building the trestle bridge over the river at Powers' Ferry; General Newton to build that part of the bridge from the south bank to the island, and Stanley that part from the island to the north bank. Stanley was directed this afternoon to build the bridge, and he thinks, with the assistance of General Newton, that he can construct it in one day, by to-morrow evening, provided he can get spikes, &c. 8 p. m., General Howard reported to General Thomas that he had reconnoitered a mile to our front and right; that there are cavalry pickets, but no infantry pickets on the bluff just across Island Creek, &c. 8.30 p. m., directed General Wood to move the élite of his division at 5 a. m. to-morrow down the south side of the river to Pace's Ferry, for the purpose of covering the laying of a pontoon bridge at that point; to take one-half of his ambulances; leave the other half, his trains, &c., behind; not to relieve his picket-line, but advance it at 5 a. m. to-morrow in conjunction with General Newton's; after the bridge has been thrown over the river, and as soon as General Baird commences to cross his division, to return to his present camp. 9 p. m., informed General Newton that some of the enemy's scouts were trying to pass out of our lines; to watch well to his left to-night for them; informed him that General Schofield will come up on his left in the morning. 12.20 p. m., received dispatch from General Thomas, stating that as General Sherman wished to wait until he hears from Stoneman before crossing the Fourteenth Corps, the movement will be delayed until further orders. Day very hot. No skirmishing, but considerable picket-firing since dark.

July 14.—12.30 a. m., directed General Wood not to move in the morning as directed, nor until further orders; also directed him and General Newton not to advance their pickets this morning. Generals Stanley and Newton working at the trestle bridge at Powers' Ferry. Nothing of importance occurred. Waiting on General Stoneman. As soon as General Sherman hears from him, or he returns from his expedition, we will advance. Day very hot. Heavy fall of rain, commencing at dark and lasting two hours. But little picket-firing.

July 15.—Nothing of importance occurred to-day. We remained in camp waiting orders to advance. Day very hot. No skirmishing or picket-firing of any consequence.

July 16.—10 a. m., received a note from Major-General Thomas, directing that one division of this corps move at daylight to-morrow morning down the river to Pace's Ferry and cover the laying of the bridge and the crossing of one division of the Fourteenth Corps, after which the division to return to its camp. 1 p. m., received Special Field Orders, No. 35, from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi (General Sherman), dated July 14, 1864, as follows:* 3 p. m., sent directions to General Wood to move the élite of his division, starting at 4.30 a. m. to-morrow, down the south side of the Chattahoochee to Pace's Ferry, for the purpose of covering the laying of a pontoon bridge at that point; as soon as said bridge has

*For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part V.

d and one division of the Fourteenth Corps has crossed over
n to his present camp; leave his picket-line on, but take no
ut one-half of ambulance train) or camp or garrison equipage
t one battery. At same hour informed Generals Stanley and
n of the movement that is to be made in the morning. Gen-
tanley finished the trestle bridge to-day at Powers' Ferry.
ng of importance occurred during the day. Very hot. But
icket-firing.

y 17.—4.30 a. m., General Wood started with his division to
s Ferry. 12.30 p. m., received a note from General Newton,
ıg that the rebel picket-line is advancing in his front. At once
word to General Stanley to push out a brigade to General
d's lines, but not to disturb his camp, and to remain there until
od returns. 12.35, informed General Newton that Stanley had
ordered to push out a brigade to Wood's lines, and requested
to state whether the enemy's pickets were infantry or cavalry.
. m., General Newton reported that the enemy advanced on Gen-
l Kimball's front on a run. There was sharp firing, which has
w receded. He is of the opinion that the enemy are after Scho-
ld's train. The enemy are dismounted, but he does not know
nether they were infantry or cavalry. At once sent word to Gen-
al Newton to send out two regiments to reconnoiter and see
hat the enemy meant or were after. 1.20 p. m., received a note
rom General Wood, who was at Pace's Ferry, stating that he ar-
ived there without serious opposition; took a few prisoners; that
he pontoon bridge had been laid and part of one division of the
Fourteenth Corps has crossed over, but as General Thomas has
directed him to wait until two divisions cross over he cannot get
back to his old camp until night-fall. 4 p. m., General Newton re-
ported that he had sent out two regiments on a reconnaissance, and
that they had gone about two miles to his front and met nothing but
General Schofield's skirmishers; that the enemy's pickets and skir-
mishers had fallen back from his front, and that said two regiments
had just returned. 5.30 p. m., General Wood's division returned
from Pace's Ferry. 8 p. m., directed Generals Stanley and Wood
each to detail one small regiment as guard for the general supply
train of the corps, to be commanded by the senior officer of the two
regiments; for them to report at the train to-morrow morning, and
for the commanding officer of the same to leave two companies at
the trestle bridge at Powers' Ferry as a guard for the same; to en-
camp on the island. 8.30 p. m., sent circulars to division com-
manders, directing them that when the troops left their present
camp to take the ambulance, ammunition, division, and brigade head-
quarters trains with them; that all other trains, save corps head-
quarters train would be left in the rear on the north side of the
river. 8.30 p. m., directed division commanders to be ready to move
at 5 a. m. to-morrow. 11.30 p. m., received Special Field Orders,
No. 36, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi (General
Sherman), dated July 17, 1864, as follows:*

Memorandum to the foregoing Special Field Orders, received at
the same hour—*

11.30 p.m., sent signal dispatch to Major-General Thomas, asking
whether the corps is to move in the morning. No orders have been
received at corps headquarters save General Sherman's Special Field
Orders, No. 36.

*For full text of orders and memorandum (here omitted) see Part V.

July 18.—12.30 a. m., the following order received from Major-General Thomas by General Howard: "You will commence the execution of the orders of General Sherman, copies of which were sent you this evening, at daylight to-morrow a. m." 1 a. m., received answer to signal dispatch to General Thomas saying, "Prepare to move at daylight; will send orders by courier." 1 a. m., sent to the division commanders orders of the day for the Fourth Army Corps for July 18, 1864, as follows:*

5 a. m., received from headquarters Department of the Cumberland (General Thomas) the orders of the day for July 18, 1864, as follows:*

Accompanying this order was a copy of a letter of instructions, dated headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, July 17, 1864, and written to General Thomas by Major-General Sherman. The following is a copy:*

4.30 a. m., the corps left camp, Newton leading, followed by Stanley, and then Wood; about two miles out from camp met the enemy's skirmishers—dismounted cavalry or infantry; soon drove them back, skirmishing all of the way to Nancy's Creek. 7 a. m., arrived at Nancy's Creek and drove the enemy's skirmishers across it. Here he made quite a stubborn stand for the force he had. He opened upon us two guns from the high ridge on the opposite side. The bridge over the creek had been destroyed by the enemy, and the road had been blockaded. 9 a. m., two regiments from Hooker's corps, out on a reconnaissance to find the Fourth Corps, came up on our right. They did not go farther than Nancy's Creek, and afterward returned to their corps. 9.40, having opened upon the enemy with artillery, and pressed our skirmishers across the creek, we drove him back. We were obliged to halt here until we could rebuild the bridge for the passage of troops and artillery. 11 a. m., again started forward. 11.45 a. m., after having proceeded one-fourth of a mile again caught up with the enemy. After considerable skirmishing and little artillery firing, again drove him. 12.30 p. m., Newton's head of column, with General Howard and staff, arrived at Buck Head, and found that General Hooker's column had not yet come up, and sent Captain Pearson, commissary of musters, to inform him that the Fourth Corps had arrived, and to tell him of the disposition that would be made of the troops; all on the left of the road down which we marched, and just beyond and covering the Turner's Ferry and Buck Head road. General Newton went into camp, his division in two lines, the right resting on the Roswell Factory and Atlanta road (the road on which he marched), and in front of and covering the Turner's Ferry and Buck Head (or Roswell Factory) road. 2 p. m., General Stanley's division arrived and went into position in two lines on the left of General Newton's division, covering the same road. 3 p. m., Brigadier-General Knipe, of the Twentieth Corps, arrived at Buck Head, and stated that the Twentieth Corps had not yet left camp, but he supposed General Hooker intended to march as soon as he built some bridges over Nancy's Creek. 3 p. m., General Wood's division arrived. As General Hooker has not yet arrived, and as there is no prospect of his arriving before night, General Wood, by direction, placed Hazen's brigade on the right of Roswell Factory and Atlanta road, his left connecting with Newton's right, and placed his two remaining bri-

* For full text of orders and letter (here omitted) see Part V.

gades in camp about half a mile in the rear of Newton's division as a reserve, and also to look out for the ammunition trains. 3.15 p. m., messenger arrived from General Schofield, and said his (Schofield's) right is now about one mile from our left. General Stanley was at once directed to keep open communication with General Schofield by patrols; to keep them going often; and sent word to Major-General Schofield that communication would so be kept up with him. 3.30 p. m., directed General Wood to attempt to communicate with General Hooker by patrols from our right. p. m., General Thomas sent word to General Howard by Captain Pearson, who had taken him a message from Buck Head, that unless he (Thomas) got further orders from General Sherman (and in case he did he would send the same to General Howard to-night) that he wished General Howard, with Hooker and Palmer, to push the enemy toward Peach Tree Creek in the morning with a strong skirmish line. 6 p. m., General Hooker's command arrived; head of column at Buck Head. 7 p. m., reported to General Thomas the situation. 9 p. m., published to division commanders orders of the day for the Fourth Army Corps for to-morrow, as follows:*

The cavalry force that has been opposing us to-day is Williams' (Kentucky) brigade. The road which we moved on was a road leading from Powers' Ferry to the Roswell Factory and Atlanta road and then down said Roswell Factory and Atlanta road. The roads are good and broader than any roads that we have yet moved on in Georgia. We have had only 6 wounded to-day. A lieutenant-colonel of the enemy was killed and a captain wounded, both of whom fell into our hands. The day very warm.

July 19.—12.45 a. m., received note from department headquarters (General Thomas) stating that at daylight to-morrow morning (on the morning of July 19) General Howard will send a division upon the main road leading from his front to Atlanta; to keep the head of column covered by skirmishers; to press the enemy strongly, and be prepared to re-enforce the division if it becomes necessary. Major-Generals Hooker and Palmer will be each directed to send a division in the same direction, at the same hour, from their fronts. 12.45 a. m., sent instructions modifying orders of the day for Fourth Corps for to-day, as follows: General Wood to make his reconnaissance with two brigades, holding his third under arms ready to support the two at a moment's notice, and to start down the main road to Atlanta, covering his front with a strong line of skirmishers, and to start at 5 a. m. instead of 6; Generals Stanley and Newton will make their reconnaissances at 5 a. m. instead of 6, and with one regiment only, and to hold their divisions in readiness to support General Wood. 5 a. m., Generals Wood, Stanley, and Newton started on the reconnaissances indicated in orders this a. m. and last night. About one mile from Peach Tree Creek the enemy commenced skirmishing with General Wood. (This was also about one mile from Buck Head.) General Wood drove them before him, and reached Peach Tree Creek at 6.30 a. m. The skirmishers were driven over the creek and burned the bridge as they crossed. The enemy has a good bridge-head on the other side of the creek that can be seen; it is constructed for infantry. Considerable smoke can be discerned on the ridge about half a mile beyond the river; appears to be a camp. Brought up our artillery and opened on the enemy; he replied with artillery. The crossing of Peach Tree

* For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part V.

Creek at this point is impracticable, with very considerable force on the other side. At 8 a. m. reported to General Thomas General Wood's position, &c., and General Wood is now halting, waiting further instructions from General Thomas to General Howard. 8.40 a. m., General Corse, of General Sherman's staff, reported to General Howard with instructions from General Sherman to push toward Schofield (who has crossed north fork of Peach Tree Creek) if heavy firing is heard in that direction, by crossing the north fork of Peach Tree Creek. 8.50, General Newton reports that the regiment which he sent out on reconnaissance this morning came up with the enemy fortified—supposed to be a brigade of infantry—at the north fork of Peach Tree Creek. After some skirmishing the regiment started back, supposing the reconnaissance completed, but he sent it back with an additional regiment to the cross-roads about one mile from his picket-line, to remain there until further orders. 9 a. m., General Stanley reported that the regiment which he sent out had arrived at 8 a. m. at the crossing of the north fork of Peach Tree Creek, that the bridge had been burned, and the small force of the enemy that had been posted there was driven away. At once directed him to secure the bridge, if possible, by throwing a force over the creek, and to strengthen his force there if necessary by a brigade. General Stanley sent Grose's brigade for this purpose. 9 a. m., received Special Field Orders, No. 37, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, dated near Cross Keys, Ga., July 18, 1864, as follows:*

Accompanying this order was a letter from Major-General Sherman to Major-General Thomas, of which the following is a copy, dated headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, July 18, 1864:*

9.30 a. m., reported our situation and position of forces and results of reconnaissances to General Thomas. 11.20 a. m., received dispatch from General Thomas, directing General Howard to push forward as fast as possible in the direction of Atlanta at once, and sent word to General Wood to push over the Peach Tree Creek, to bring forward Hazen's brigade, and if his other two brigades succeed in getting over to relieve them there by Hazen's brigade and let them come back to camp for their camp and garrison equipage, then to move forward and join Hazen. Also instructed Generals Stanley and Newton to follow up the movement. 2.50 p. m., received a note from Major-General Sherman, addressed to General Howard, and dated 12 m. to-day, stating that he wished this corps to cross Peach Tree Creek in the direction of Decatur or Pea Vine Creek; that General Schofield had been sent to communicate with this corps, but his men had been fired on, he supposed by Stanley's men, and they went back; this was at the second crossing from the mouth of the south fork. He further states:

> You will have no trouble in crossing the two forks of Peach Tree anywhere above the fork. General Schofield now holds the forks of the Atlanta and Decatur roads, and is skirmishing on both, but soon thinks that he will have the head of his column at Decatur. McPherson is approaching the same objective point from the east, having torn up the railroad good. I will write to General Thomas by a courier, and give him such orders as will enable him to put your corps across both forks of Peach Tree between Schofield and your present position.

3 p. m., in accordance with General Sherman's instructions, at once sent word to General Stanley to push his whole division over

* For full text of orders and letter (here omitted) see Part V.

the bridge he has constructed over north fork of Peach Tree Creek, on the Decatur road, the road on which he made the reconnaissance to-day. Also sent word to Generals Newton and Wood to be prepared to follow this movement, Newton to be prepared in one hour's time. 3 p. m., Knefler's brigade, of Wood's division, forces a crossing over Peach Tree Creek a short distance below the Atlanta road, and, moving toward that road with heavy skirmishing and under rapid artillery fire, succeeds in driving the enemy out of his strong bridge-head at the point where the Atlanta road crosses the creek. They drove back a brigade of infantry. General Wood at once commenced to cross Gibson's brigade to support Knefler. Wood's troops sustained slight loss in crossing at the point mentioned, as it was under the cover of high ground on the enemy's side of the creek, and the crossing was made under a heavy artillery fire from our own guns. The enemy have been driven back to a ridge a short distance from the river. Prisoners taken, who were from Hardee's corps, state that the main part of Johnston's army is about one mile or two miles back from the river, across the Atlanta road, and strongly fortified. 4.20 p. m., received verbal instructions from Major-General Thomas to move directly on Atlanta to-morrow morning, starting at 5 a. m.; for the corps so to move. 4.25, preparatory to making this movement directed General Newton to move his division as soon as possible to the Atlanta road crossing of Peach Tree Creek, to put his division on the left of the Atlanta road and near to the creek on this side, and to be ready to support General Wood's troops on the other side of the creek; also leave his pickets on the road he made the reconnaissance to-day, at the same place he had been picketing this evening. General Newton arrived at the place indicated and put in two brigades on this side of the river, and threw the other over the river to the support of Hazen's brigade, of Wood's division, that is occupying the enemy's bridge-head. (This brigade crossed at about 4.30 p. m.) General Hazen directed to relieve Knefler's and Gibson's brigades, of Wood's division, now on the other side of the creek, at dark, and let them return to camp to make preparations for the march to-morrow. 4.25, sent word to Stanley to push his whole division over north fork of Peach Tree Creek, and make preparations to advance toward Atlanta to-morrow. 6 p. m., published order of the day for the corps to-morrow, as follows:*

9 p. m., General Schofield now about one mile from Stanley's left. The corps has advanced about two and a half or three miles to-day. General Wood captured 35 prisoners, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, and 2 lieutenants, all from Hardee's corps. Our losses in killed and wounded very small for the work done and results; about 25 killed and wounded.

July 20.†—4.30 a. m., reported to Major-General Thomas for instructions as to Stanley's and Newton's routes of march, and he said that the programme was somewhat changed—in this, that Newton would move down the Atlanta road from his present position on the same, and that Wood (two brigades of whose division have gone back to Buck Head, and one remains at the crossing of Peach Tree Creek with Newton) would move with his whole division, and join Stanley, and then move directly toward Atlanta. 6 a. m., directed General Wood to march at once to join General Stanley on the other side of the north fork of Peach Tree Creek. 6 a. m., directed

* For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part V.

† Diagram of battle-field and explanations (here omitted) will appear in the Atlas.

General Newton to move down the road toward Atlanta, as previously directed, to keep up connection with General Hooker, and to report to-day directly to General Thomas, and that the other two divisions of the corps will be pushed to a connection with him as soon as it can be done. 6.25, received note from General Stanley saying that his pickets are across south fork of Peach Tree Creek; that the main Atlanta road branches from the Decatur road (on which he is) one mile from his position; that the enemy has been busy fortifying in his front all night, and a prisoner reports Cleburne's and Hindman's divisions took up a position in his front last evening. 6.50, ordered Stanley to advance, not directly forward toward Atlanta, but by the road that leads toward Decatur, and down the Atlanta road when he reaches it. He thus would move rather by the left flank and almost in a circle and approach Schofield. 7 a. m., Stanley started, and the head of Wood's column reaches Stanley's bridge, over the north fork of Peach Tree Creek. 7 a. m., directed Wood to relieve Stanley's pickets in the fork of south and north forks of Peach Tree Creek. 7.15 a. m., directed General Wood to leave a regiment on the north side of the bridge over north fork of Peach Tree Creek as a guard for the same, and for the trains on Decatur road (Stanley's bridge). 7.20 a. m., directed General Wood to leave his leading brigade in General Stanley's works, facing Hindman's and Cleburne's divisions, until all troops of his division, corps train, &c., have passed. 8.30 a. m., received Special Field Orders, No. 39, Military Division of the Mississippi (Sherman), dated July 19, 1864, as follows:*

8.30 a. m., received communication from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, of which following is a copy:*

NOTE.—As Wood's division returned to Buck Head (two brigades), and as Newton crossed to south side of the creek, Wood was directed to join Stanley instead of Newton.

8.30, Stanley reaches the south fork of Peach Tree Creek and commences to skirmish with the enemy. At same time and place an officer reported from General Schofield, and stated that his command was about one mile off, on the road that converges toward the one we are moving upon, and meets about two and one-fourth miles from Atlanta. The enemy burned the bridge at this point, and column halted to build a new one. The skirmish line waded the creek and drove the enemy back to a ridge beyond. 10 a. m., bridge completed, and column moved on. 10.25, about three-fourths of a mile from bridge met the enemy's skirmishers in force. His strong skirmish line is driven from rail barricades by Stanley's skirmishers, and the enemy opens upon them (Stanley's skirmishers) with artillery from their main works, about one-third of a mile beyond. 10.40, messenger from General Sherman, who says, "Move forward and develop the enemy; see whether he is in force." Prisoners we have taken say that Stevenson's division (late Hood's) is in Stanley's and Schofield's front. 10.50, ordered Stanley to fire from his batteries, which are now in position on his skirmish line, supported by a regiment or two, and to prepare to advance his skirmishers. Considerable skirmish firing yet. 10.55, received note from General Newton, stating that he had not advanced yet, as General Hooker has not got all of his force over the creek, and is three-fourths to one mile in his rear, waiting for him to come up. 2 p. m., the skirmishers of Gibson's brigade, of Wood's division, which remained

*For full text of orders and letter (here omitted) see Part V.

in the works Stanley left this a. m., now almost connect with Stanley's right as he is posted in his new position. 2.20 p. m., Major-General Sherman told General Howard that McPherson is now within two miles of Atlanta, on the Augusta railroad, and the enemy may withdraw from our front to meet him, as he is moving on and has been opposed by nothing but cavalry and artillery. 2.30 p. m., sent word to General Wood to push Gibson forward to see whether the enemy has gone, as they may have withdrawn to oppose McPherson. Gibson pushed out his skirmishers, and found them still in force in the same position. 2.30 p. m., directed General Stanley to deploy two brigades on the ridge rather to his right, to face southeast, and to feel toward the right with skirmishers. 2.45 p. m., received a note from General Newton, stating that he has driven the enemy from their first rifle-pits (skirmish rifle-pits) with his artillery. 3.50 p. m., Stanley drives the enemy from a second line of strongly constructed skirmish rifle-pits—the strongest they have dug during this campaign—with his skirmish line, capturing about 50 prisoners from Stevenson's corps. 4.25 p.m., the enemy came out of his works and made a charge to recover his rifle-pits, but he was handsomely repulsed. 5 p. m., Stanley has advanced his batteries, and now fires canister at the enemy. His main and very strong line of works but a few hundred yards in Stanley's front. Informed General Sherman that the enemy is in force in our front. 5.15, Wood brings up Hazen's and Knefler's brigades and puts Knefler in position on the right of Stanley, on the south side of south fork of Peach Tree Creek, and leaves Hazen's brigade in reserve in the rear of and between Knefler's and Gibson's brigades. 8 p. m., instructed division commanders to watch the enemy closely to-night, and if he attempts to retreat to follow him up, if possible, and annoy him as much as he can. 8.30 p. m., staff officer from General Newton reports that the enemy attacked him while he was going into position this afternoon; that his left was "in the air," and the enemy sent a large force to turn his left flank; that he refused his left, and the enemy then attacked him and he was repulsed with severe loss, while his (Newton's) was incredibly small. 9 p. m., General Stanley reports that Colonel Grose drove the enemy, at 7.10 p. m., out of a new line of rifle-pits on the right of those he was last driven out of this p. m., taking a number of prisoners. Captured about 60 prisoners to-day (not counting Newton's division), and loss in killed and wounded not over 25 in Stanley's division; Wood not engaged. P. S.—Newton lost in killed and wounded 102.

July 21.—5 a. m., General Wood reports that Colonel Gibson reports that the enemy left his front at about 3 this a. m., and that he is in his works. 5.30 a. m., Stanley reports the enemy gone from Grose's front, but that he remains in front of the rest of his command; supposed that the enemy is contracting his lines, drawing nearer to Atlanta. 6 a. m., directed General Wood to swing up, to wheel to the left, and to keep Hazen in supporting distance of Knefler and Gibson (of Wood's division). 7 a. m., received note from General Newton, stating that after he relieved Hazen's brigade yesterday p. m., and after he had taken the ridge in his front, occupying it with Kimball's and Blake's brigades, and as Colonel Bradley's brigade was marching up the road in column (being then in T shape), and as his skirmishers were again advancing (he had no connection on the left but connected with the Twentieth Corps

on the right), the enemy inserted a column on the ridge and pressed it forward so as to threaten his left flank and rear. He refused his left and the enemy attacked with vehemence. Blake (on the left) was supported by Bradley, and Bradley also threw regiments along the road to repel the attack in his (Newton's) rear. The enemy was splendidly repulsed. Immediately afterward the enemy attacked Newton's right and was again repulsed, and he afterward kept up the same tactics all day. He (the enemy) lost very heavily, especially in Kimball's front. Newton says his loss incredibly small, not over 80 killed and wounded. Bate's division attacked his rear and left flank, and Walker's his front, and Cheatham's division came around his right. 11 a. m., Generals Stanley and Wood have wheeled around to the left until they are within musket-range of the enemy's main line of works, and skirmishing is very heavy. General Wood's right is advanced about one mile and a half. General Stanley's left brigade did not move, as it was already within easy musket-range of the same line of works. From General Wood's position about one mile in extent of the enemy's works is plainly visible. They have the appearance of having been built some five or six weeks ago. Stanley's left brigade is covered by breast-works, and the rest of his division, with Wood's, is rapidly constructing such, some of the troops of Knefler's brigade being much exposed in this work; he has lost 15 men thus far while at it. 11.30 a. m., one of Colonel Gibson's staff officers reports that the enemy is massing in front of our right. This can be hardly so. The enemy can be seen, though, moving troops to his left and then back again. 12.15 p. m., directed General Stanley to hold Kirby's brigade (his reserve brigade) in readiness to move to our right if it should be attacked. 2 p. m., received note from General Stanley, dated 12.20 p. m., stating that Schofield had been there and that he was very anxious for him to relieve Colonel Hobson's brigade (on our extreme left). Replied to this by writing a note to General Schofield, telling him of the position of the troops of this corps, and that it would be almost impossible to relieve Colonel Hobson now. 2 p. m., directed General Stanley to relieve General Wood's two left regiments by one regiment of his division, and to block up the ravine between himself and General Wood as much as he can by felling timber, cutting down underbrush, &c. 2 p. m., instructed General Wood that one of General Stanley's divisions will relieve his two left regiments, which two regiments are to be used to strengthen his right. 7 p. m., reported to General Thomas position of troops and occurrences of the day. To-day we have closed up on the enemy and are pressing him strongly. Skirmishing briskly all of the day. Our losses not yet ascertained. Have captured a few prisoners.

July 22.—3 a. m., General Stanley reports that the enemy has evacuated his main works in his front and that his skirmishers occupy the same. Reported this fact to General Sherman at once. 5 a. m., General Wood reports his skirmishers in the enemy's main line of works, and that he (the enemy) evacuated the same at 12 o'clock last night. 5.30 a. m., received note from Major-General Sherman, dated 4.40 a. m., as follows:

> Schofield has reported the enemy's main line in his possession. Satisfy yourself on this point, and don't enter Atlanta, but join your army in the pursuit south.

5 a. m., Stanley and Wood started on the march after the enemy, and came up with his skirmishers about two miles from camp.

Heavy skirmishing. About two miles from Atlanta met the enemy in his exterior rifle-pits. Halted, and Stanley commenced to deploy. 7 a. m., received instructions from Major-General Sherman to deploy and feel toward our left for Schofield, and make and keep up connection, as the enemy has made a stand again at Atlanta within his forts and defensive works. 8 a. m., directed General Wood, who is marching on a direct road to Atlanta, to deploy and connect with Stanley. He (Wood) is now two miles from Atlanta, in two brigades, one in reserve. 8.20, Stanley deploying two brigades, one in reserve, connects with Schofield, now connected by skirmishers with his left. 8.50 a. m., General Hooker's skirmishers have come up and connect with us by skirmishers. 9 a. m., head of Newton's column arrives at Walker's house, on the Atlanta road, about the position where Wood moves in to the left, and about two miles from the city. He is on the direct road leading from Buck Head to Atlanta. He is directed to go into line, facing Atlanta, and connecting on the left with General Wood. 9.25 a. m., General Sherman directs General Howard to keep connection with General Schofield and not break it until to-morrow, when he can join General Thomas; not mind the connection with General Hooker. 9.30 a. m., received orders from Major-General Thomas not to break connection with General Hooker. At once sent word to General Thomas of General Sherman's order, and proceeded to join. 9.40 a. m., directed General Newton to reserve one brigade to cover his right until Hooker makes perfect connection with him, and if we move forward to keep up connection and move with General Wood. 12.30 p. m., directed General Stanley to get all of his artillery in position and to fire on Atlanta at 3 p. m. All of the batteries to his left, of Sherman's army, will open upon Atlanta at the same hour. 1.15 p. m., it is reported to General Sherman that the enemy has turned McPherson's left, and that McPherson is now being attacked. General Sherman directed General Howard, who is at his headquarters, to have our batteries open on Atlanta at once, and to have our skirmishers advance. 1.45 p. m., General Newton reports that it is important to hold the road that passes by what will be his right flank, if he connects with Wood, and that he must keep a force on the right of it. 1.50, sent word to Newton to put one brigade in line on the right of the road, and the other in line on the left, and at the same time directed General Wood to stretch out and connect with Newton. In reply to this message General Newton said that he would now advance the brigade that he is to put on the right of the road and connect with General Hooker on a ridge. 2.10 p. m., General Corse, of General Sherman's staff, called at field headquarters on the way to General Thomas, and directed General Howard to be ready to move to the left as soon as he gets orders; that the enemy has turned McPherson's left, and that McPherson has been killed. Orders were at once sent to division commanders to be ready to move as soon as called upon, &c. McPherson's army was attacked in the rear, the enemy having passed around his left flank. Afterwards the left front of Schofield was attacked, which was about 4.45 p. m. It appears that the enemy is rolling his attack down toward our position. 5.15, division commanders directed to have their troops stand to arms in the front line. 5.40 p. m., directed General Stanley to send two regiments back as a guard to the bridge he built over the north fork of Peach Tree Creek. This order countermanded at 7 p. m. 6 p. m., General Stanley puts all of his troops in line of battle. His reserve brigade was put on his left to relieve

:hofield's right brigade, which was moved off to the left and rear to ·event the enemy from again turning the army. 7.30 p. m., di-cted Major-General Stanley to send fifty men to the rear to the ›int where his column turns off of the Decatur road in marching his present position, as a guard or alarm post. At same time di-cted General Newton to send a small force for a like purpose to .e point where he crossed Peach Tree Creek, and, at same time, di-cted General Wood to send a small force for a like purpose about ro miles to the rear toward the camp he left this a. m. No call was ade for the troops of the corps to move to the left. The enemy at-cked the Army of the Tennessee with three corps. At first he (the ıemy) had the advantage, but was afterward driven back. Our as-stance was not needed. This evening the right of this corps con-ects with General Hooker's left, on the right of the Buck Head and tlanta road, and the left connects with Schofield's right on the ad that leads to Atlanta via Hurt's house, as laid down on the map. ur lines are now well strung out, the corps occupying a front of rer two miles. By 3 p. m. we were in position behind strong orks. The rest of the breast-works were built within half an hour ter the troops came up this a. m., in almost an incredibly short ne. Have lost but few men killed and wounded, and we have ken over 90 prisoners. The enemy has been firing steadily upon all the afternoon with his artillery from the forts of Atlanta in ır front. 8 p. m., sent note to General Thomas, stating that the ro regiments would not now be sent to guard the rear from the emy's cavalry; it is not necessary, as General Sherman has again ıined possession of Decatur. Day hot and clear. P. S.—About killed and wounded to-day.

July 23.—10 a. m., received Special Field Orders, No. 41, head-ıarters Military Division of the Mississippi, dated near Atlanta, ıly 22, 1864, as follows:*

In accordance with the foregoing orders the artillery of this corps ıs been firing on Atlanta during this afternoon, and the enemy ıs been replying from his forts. Our camps are in easy artillery ınge; also corps headquarters. 7 p. m., directed the division com-anders to bring in the troops that they sent out last evening to tablish alarm posts. Considerable skirmish to-day. Losses not ported; small, though. Day very cool for July. P. S.—About killed and wounded to-day.

July 24.—10 a. m., directed General Wood to relieve one brigade General Stanley's division (Grose's), and to occupy the front now :cupied by said brigade together with his own. Directed General ;anley to occupy the rest of his present front with one brigade and hold his other two brigades in reserve. Also, directed General ewton to occupy his present front with one brigade and to hold ro brigades in reserve. Generals Stanley's and Newton's reserve rigades, four in all, to be placed in such position as to re-enforce ıe left of the army or to meet an attack in the rear, after the Army the Tennessee moves from our left. It is the intention to move ıe Army of the Tennessee to the right of the army, on Palmer's ght, and when this is done Schofield is to refuse his command vhich will then be the left), so as to form at almost right angles ith this corps, his left resting toward the two forks of Peach Tree reek. Garrard's cavalry will be on the left of Schofield. Nothing importance done to-day. Principally employed in reconnoitering

* For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part V,

for positions for the reserve brigades, &c. We have been firing shell and shot from our guns into Atlanta during the whole day, and the enemy replies with his guns from the works around the city. Considerable skirmishing along our lines. No reports made of the casualties to-day, but the list is small. Day quite cool for July, and bright. General Newton seized a ridge in his front to-night and advanced some troops upon the same. He has strengthened the position by good works. P. S.—Twenty killed and wounded to-day.

July 25.—8.20 a. m., General Newton reports that Colonel Lane's regiment was advanced some distance up the ridge in his front last night, and he (Colonel Lane) reports this morning that the enemy is putting artillery in his front. He wishes, also, to know whether General Wood is to give him any assistance in taking part of his line; says he is building works for Generals Wood and Hooker, and does not wish to do so any longer. Replied to this note at 9.30 a. m., as follows:

General Newton will take such measures as he deems necessary to hold his line with as small a force as possible; he will also make it as impregnable as he can. The general commanding has no control over General Hooker's forces. He (Hooker) agreed to place two regiments on your right, but he has not done so yet. General Wood's line is now two-thirds longer than yours.

It appears that General Wood cannot put two brigades in reserve, only one. This will give three reserve brigades from this corps when the contemplated movement is to be made. Considerable skirmishing to-day and artillery firing from both sides. Losses during the day, about 20 killed and wounded. Day pleasant for July; clear.

July 26.—Skirmishing and artillery firing during the greater part of the morning. Nothing further of interest. 3 p. m., received circular, of which following is a copy:*

5 p. m., received copy of Special Field Orders, No. 42, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi (Sherman), dated near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864, as follows: †

5.15 p. m., directed General Newton to send his reserve brigade to the rear of his headquarters, if he has not done so, so that it may be moved in any direction desired. He replied at 6 p. m. that he had done so. 5.40 p. m., directed General Stanley to immediately move the two reserve brigades of his division to the abandoned works of the enemy on the left of General Schofield, his left to rest at the point where he crossed said works when marching to his present position; that the movement must be made before General Logan moves from his present position. 7.30 p. m., reported to General Thomas the movement of these three brigades. 10 p. m., received note from Major-General Sherman, of which the following is a copy: †

10.30 p. m., received note from Major-General Stanley, stating that Colonel Grose, after getting into position, found that his line (the line occupied by the division) would not be reasonably safe without one more regiment on his left, and asks that General Wood relieve his right regiment that he may place it on his left. The note was referred to General Wood, and he was requested to relieve said right regiment of Colonel Grose's brigade. General Wood relieved the regiment before daylight. 11.15 p. m., received note, of which the following is a copy: †

* For circular (here omitted) see p. 174.

† For full text of orders and notes (here omitted) see Part V.

One of General Newton's brigades sent back in the rear as reserve to-day, and two of Stanley's brigades were sent to the rear, on the left of Major-General Schofield's refused left. The day has been warm. The usual amount of skirmishing, and more artillery fire than usual. Loss of the corps in killed and wounded about 15.

July 27.—2 a. m., received Special Field Orders, No. 204, headquarters Department of the Cumberland, dated July 26, 1864, relieving Major-General Howard from the command of the Fourth Army Corps, he having been assigned to command the Army of the Tennessee. General Stanley was at once notified that General Howard would leave headquarters at 4.30 this a. m., to take command of the Army of the Tennessee. 5 a. m., Major-General Stanley took command of the corps and issued orders to division commanders, stating this fact, at 6 a. m. 7 a. m., division commanders commenced to make demonstrations to cover the movement to the left. The enemy opened heavy artillery fires upon us and we returned like fires. Skirmishing heavy all along our lines during the day. General Newton drove back the enemy's skirmishers and took possession of a ridge in his front, which he now holds. 6 p. m., the movement to the right progressing very slowly. Not all of the troops have yet passed this corps. Usual skirmishing to-day. Lost to-day in killed and wounded 32. Warm and clear.

July 28.—12 m., up to this hour usual skirmishing and artillery firing from both sides. 2 p. m., very heavy firing heard on the right (Army of the Tennessee). 3.30 p. m., received instructions from Major-General Thomas to make a demonstration in front of this corps, driving the enemy's skirmishers back if possible, and find whether the enemy was in strength in our front. 3.30 p. m., verbal instructions in accordance with General Thomas' order were given to Generals Newton and Wood, who were at headquarters, and written instructions were sent to Colonel Grose to make the demonstration. 4 p. m., General Wood's and Colonel Grose's (commanding General Stanley's old division) skirmishers advanced. After very heavy skirmishing drove the enemy from his skirmish rifle-pits, which were very strong, and occupied them, taking about 50 prisoners. The enemy could be discerned in force in their main works, 200 or 300 yards beyond our skirmish line. Our skirmishers have advanced from 300 to 500 yards in front of Wood's and Grose's divisions, and are strongly intrenching their advanced position. General Newton, for some reason, did not advance his skirmishers. 8.30 p. m., reported result of to-day's operations to General Thomas. During the night our advanced position was strengthened and strong breast-works thrown up all along the line now held by us and from which we drove the enemy's skirmishers. Lost in killed and wounded 28. Took 43 prisoners, 3 of whom were commissioned officers. Day clear and hot.

July 29.—6 a. m., received note from Major-General Thomas, dated July 28, stating that he wished General Stanley, commanding Fourth Corps, to thin out his lines to-morrow (to-day, July 29), so as to make good reserves for action, and to have such reserves ready to move at any moment. At once sent copies to division commanders, and directed them to reserve as large a force as possible from their lines. 9 a. m., received verbal message from General Thomas, stating that our lines will not be changed to-day. 9 a. m., General Newton [reports] that the pickets of one of his brigades are occupying the enemy's skirmish rifle-pits. 10 a. m., General New-

ton reports that upon further examination it appears that the enemy has only retired his picket-line a little, and that his skirmishers have advanced over the open space to the woods. Later in the day General Newton occupied part of the enemy's skirmish rifle-pits, near the Atlanta road, on his left. 5.40 p. m., it is reported to Major-General Stanley that there are only eight of General Newton's men in the abandoned rifle-pits in his front and on the right of the Atlanta road, and he is directed to work up at least thirty men and place them in the same; also to strengthen them, commencing to do so at once, and to occupy seven of said rifle-pits on the left of the Atlanta road. 8 p. m., General Newton reports that his whole picket-line occupies the enemy's abandoned rifle-pits, and will strongly intrench to-night; that he thinks the pits on the left of the road were vacated by some of General Wood's pickets before he could occupy them. Skirmishing along our line during the greater part of the day, and artillery firing was kept up between our batteries and those of the enemy in the forts in front of Atlanta. Casualties not over 15 to-day.

July 30.—Nothing of importance occurred to-day. Day very warm. Our lines or position not changed. Usual skirmishing and artillery firing. Have been strengthening our works to-day.

July 31.—10 a. m., received instructions from Major-General Thomas to refuse our left, to draw back our lines so as to cover the Buck Head road, and let our line be the left flank of the army. 2 p. m., issued Special Orders, No. 118, stating that a new work will be constructed by this command to-morrow, so as to cover the left flank of the army, commencing on Newton's line and running along Pea Vine Creek, intersecting the old rebel works near corps headquarters; General Newton to construct the work at the angle near his present works, General Wood the center, and General Grose the angle turning upon the old rebel works; this work to be commenced immediately after the troops have breakfasted to-morrow, and to be finished before night. But very little skirmishing or artillery or picket firing to-day. The first part of the day very warm; thunder shower in the afternoon. But very few casualties to-day.

August 1.—6 a. m., the troops of the three divisions of this corps commenced to work on the new line that we are to occupy to-night. 11 a. m., received from department headquarters a copy of Special Field Orders, No. 48, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, dated near Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1864, as follows:*

7 p. m., the interior line of our works completed. 8 p. m., General Schofield moving his troops from the left, passing in our rear and going over to the right. Colonel Grose's division (First Division) stretched out this evening, and Kimball's brigade, of Newton's division, was moved over from the right and has gone into position on Grose's left, this division and brigade thus relieving all of Schofield's troops, and together with 2,000 men of Garrard's cavalry (dismounted) they occupy the works that were occupied by Schofield's corps. But little skirmishing to-day. At 5 p. m. all of our artillery opened fire upon Atlanta and kept it up until dusk. Day very warm and clear.

August 2.—10 a. m., received note from General Whipple, chief of staff, saying that General Thomas wished to know whether there are any troops guarding the Powers' Ferry bridge. If so, and they

* For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part V.

are not strong enough, they should be relieved and the bridge burned. At once replied, stating that parts of two regiments are there, and asked whether they should be relieved. 12.30 p. m., received instructions from Major-General Thomas to hold the line we occupy at present and not to withdraw to the new and interior lines we have constructed. At once sent word to division commanders not to move until further orders. Also sent word to General Garrard, who is on our left, that General Thomas does not wish him to withdraw his cavalry until further orders. 10 p. m., received dispatch from Major-General Sherman, sent to General Stanley, stating that orders have just been received from Washington assigning him to the command of Fourth Corps. Day clear and very warm. Usual skirmishing and artillery firing. But very few casualties.

August 3.—8.30 a. m., General Stanley sent a dispatch to General Thomas stating that he would make a reconnaissance this morning, and would push out his skirmish line and attack the enemy's picket-line, and asked for his opinion. No answer received. Later in the morning, after riding along the lines and observing the situation, it was thought advisable not to make the reconnaissance. 10.15 a. m., received directions from General Thomas to strip the south end of the bridge at Powers' Ferry, and to take the guard down to the bridge at Pace's Ferry for the purpose of guarding it. 10.20 a. m., sent directions in accordance with the above-mentioned order to the commanding officer of the guard at Powers' Ferry bridge. 10.40, received message from Captain Messenger, at his lookout near Howard's house, stating that the rebels are leaving our front and moving off through Atlanta. Afterward he sent word that the vacated places were filled by other rebel troops. 10.50 a. m., sent Captain Messenger's dispatch to Major-General Sherman. 11 a. m., Major-General Sherman telegraphed General Stanley that our (the Twenty-third and Fourteenth Corps) movements to the right to-day will surely draw the enemy to East Point. He may possibly attack our left, but I (Sherman) think not. Every approachable point to Atlanta should be felt, and make the enemy develop his force. The extreme silence and absence of artillery firing when the enemy must see troops moving at Palmer's front are suspicious. I (Sherman) would like to have the skirmishers about Wood and Newton's front push a reconnaissance as far forward as possible, and use considerable artillery about 4 p. m. 12.20 p. m., General Sherman telegraphed General Stanley that Hascall's division, of Schofield's corps, and one of Palmer's divisions will cross Utoy Creek to the east and will threaten the railroad, so that the enemy may weaken Atlanta (the defenses of) so far that a bold dash may make a lodgment about Wood's front; at all events make the attempt with a strong skirmish line. 2 p. m. sent dispatch to General Sherman, stating that the report of the signal officer that the rebel troops were leaving the front of this corps was partly incorrect. About one brigade left, and it was replaced by other troops. The enemy's artillery can be seen in our front in position. 3 p. m., received dispatch from Major-General Sherman, stating that General Hascall is across Utoy Creek and General Baird is passing; to watch well the effect on the extreme left, and at whatever point signal officers can see in Atlanta. 3.30 p. m., received telegram from General Thomas directing General Stanley to strengthen our skirmish line and make a bold dash against the enemy, and to capture his picket-line at any rate.

Orders to carry out General Thomas' instructions were at once given verbally to Generals Wood and Newton, and written one sent to Brigadier-General Grose. (Colonel Grose has just received appointment as brigadier-general.) Each division commander was directed to strengthen his skirmish line, and all of them to push out together and co-operate one with the other. Captain Bridges was also directed to open our artillery on Atlanta at 4 p. m. 4.30 p. m., Grose's, Newton's, and Wood's re-enforced skirmish lines advanced simultaneously. As soon as they started from their rifle-pits they met with a heavy musketry and artillery fire from the enemy. At least twenty guns were opened upon them, firing principally canister. The enemy's line of skirmish pits was carried along the whole front of the corps, except in front of Gibson's brigade, of Wood's division. Gibson was very near the enemy's main works and forts, and he met with a destructive fire of musketry and canister. Newton went within 100 yards of the star fort and took three lines of skirmish rifle-pits. Some time after skirmishers of Hazen's brigade had taken the enemy's line of rifle-pits, in front of the same, about sundown, the enemy sallied out of his works in strong force, and coming through the woods and striking their right flank drove them back a short distance, where they remained, holding their position until they were withdrawn, after dark, by order. Hazen's skirmishers advanced over the open field and took the enemy's pits, with a number of prisoners, in said open field, about three-fourths of a mile from our works, and about 100 yards from the enemy's main works. All of the rest of our skirmishers held the advance positions which they had gained. The reconnaissance demonstrated that three [illegible] Cheatham's brigades are in our front, and prisoners report that [illegible] burne's division is on Cheatham's right. There are also, in addition to these old troops, plenty of militia in the works. The enemy's forts and works (of which they have two or three lines) are very strong. The enemy has plenty of artillery in position in our front. In one place they have a six-gun battery, all of which guns open upon us. The enemy's right extends beyond the Augusta railroad. In the operations this evening we took 50 prisoners, about, and have lost in killed and wounded about 40 men; a small loss for the severe fire to which the men were exposed. Soon after the advance of our skirmish lines to-day the enemy was seen to re-enforce his main lines of works by sending up troops from their rear. It being deemed not prudent to leave our skirmish line so far out from our main works the skirmishers were withdrawn after dark to the position they occupied before the advance was made. The lines of the corps, from right to left, now stretch about four miles. We have not yet been ordered to occupy the new and interior lines that we constructed August 1. To-day clear and hot until 1 p. m.; then quite a shower; cleared up again at 3 p. m.

August 4.—8 a. m., received written instructions from Major-General Thomas to have persons on our lookout stations to-day to watch closely the movements of the enemy, and to hold the troops in readiness to take advantage of any opportunity to move on their intrenchments. General Sherman thinks his movements to-day will either force the enemy to attack him or place their communications in a critical condition. He (Thomas) further says: Martin's division of rebel cavalry is on the south of the railroad, about half way between Atlanta and Decatur, and Garrard had better send out a small scouting party to discover their whereabouts, with a view of

attacking them if the ground be favorable. 8.15, sent Garrard instructions to send out the scouts, &c., in accordance with the above order. Garrard is now commanding a division of cavalry, and is on our left, operating under directions of General Stanley. The Fourth Corps and Garrard's cavalry division constitute now the left of Sherman's grand army and of the Army of the Cumberland. 9.15 a. m., received General Sherman's telegraphic orders for the day (to-day) as follows:*

10 a. m., official copies of the foregoing orders of Generals Sherman and Thomas sent to division commanders for their information and guidance. 12.30 p. m., received dispatch from General Sherman, dated Utoy Creek, saying that Schofield's and Palmer's troops were crossing Utoy Creek and moving toward Sandtown road, and that he is on the hill this side of Utoy Creek, above Herring's Mill. 5 p. m., heavy firing heard off in the direction of Schofield's and Palmer's troops. The enemy is moving two small regiments in front of our left, behind his breast-works, one to our right and the other to our left, the only movements of his troops that have been discovered thus far. 7.40 p. m., General Grose reports that his lookout reports that two columns of the enemy's troops are moving from our left toward the town. At once sent this information to department headquarters. 8 p. m., have been informed that Schofield and Palmer did not effect much to-day; they did not move in time, or rather did not get far enough; are some distance from the railroad yet; they will move out again early in the morning. Unusually quiet along our front to-day; but little firing from either side. Day clear and very warm.

August 5.—7.30 a. m., received dispatch from General Thomas, stating—

> The indications are that Major-Generals Schofield and Palmer are engaged with the enemy, as the musketry can be heard. Observe closely the indications of the battle, and should our troops advance upon the town, be prepared to take advantage of such movement.

12.40 p. m., received dispatch from General Thomas, saying that Schofield is heavily engaging the enemy; to watch them closely in our front, and to take advantage of any attempt that they may make to withdraw therefrom; to threaten along our line, &c. 12.55 p. m., in accordance with these instructions, at once sent word to division commanders to strengthen their skirmish lines, open fire, and make a general demonstration. Orders were also sent for all the batteries of the Artillery Brigade of the corps to fire upon the enemy's works with solid shot. 3 p. m., our re-enforced skirmish line advanced from the whole of the corps front. The enemy were driven from their rifle-pits in front of Grose's division. No attempt worthy of mention was made to drive them from their rifle-pits elsewhere. The enemy in Wood's front opened a heavy artillery and musketry fire from their main works; also in Newton's front. In General Grose's front we received a very heavy fire from the enemy's main works, and from a heavy out-work about 100 yards in advance of the same. Our main line of troops was now brought out of our works, as though we were about to make a general advance, and moved forward a short distance to places of cover, where they remained until they, with the skirmishers from the advanced position they gained to-day, were withdrawn after dark. At 5 p. m. Colonel Smith's regiment, Thirty-first Indiana (First Division), was sent out

* For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part V.

to the left on a reconnaissance to move toward the Augusta railroad. After Colonel S[mith] had gone 600 yards he came up with the enemy's skirmishers, and he quickly drove them back to their main works. Soon he discovered one regiment of the enemy moving out to his left and another to his right, and he slowly fell back to our works. 9.45 p. m., received a dispatch from General Sherman stating that—

A heavy movement of troops is reported out of Atlanta, south through White Hall. Let your extreme left (Kimball's division preferred) feel forward strong and fire half a dozen shots with artillery in quick succession or by volleys, something different from the usual [way].

The above instructions were carried out by General Kimball, commanding the left division of the corps, at 10 p. m. The dispatch was telegraphed to him. Our demonstration of to-day held the enemy in our front and prevented any forces of the enemy from being sent to his left. We found the same batteries in our front and about the same amount of infantry that was discovered day before yesterday. Since that time, though, the enemy has made his skirmish rifle-pits much stronger, and in many places the pits have been constructed into a continuous line. We have lost about 40 killed and wounded to-day. Day very hot; cloudy part of the day.

August 6.—7 a. m., received report, by field telegraph, from General Kimball, commanding First Division, that the enemy was advancing his skirmish line and that he is re-enforcing his. 8.30 a. m., received another dispatch from General Kimball; reports that the enemy is evidently hunting for his left; that the left of his picket-line has been attacked, but it held firm, and the enemy is yet moving to his left. 8.40 a. m., General Stanley telegraphed General Whipple, chief of staff, a report of the enemy's movements, and then left headquarters for our left. 8.50 a. m., moved two regiments of General Wood's division toward the left as a support for General Kimball's left, that part held by General Garrard's dismounted cavalry. (General Garrard held that part of our lines which is refused on the left, commencing at Kimball's left and running along the old abandoned rebel works toward Peach Tree Creek, and which covers the road to Atlanta via the Howard house.) 11 a. m., a deserter comes in from the enemy in front of Kimball's left, and he reports that the enemy's demonstration was made by Maney's brigade, of Cheatham's division; that this brigade is posted south of the railroad, and that the enemy are very anxious to learn what force we have. Our picket-line was driven back a short distance, and we lost 1 man killed and a few wounded. 12 m., General Thomas telegraphed General Stanley that—*

12.30 p. m., telegraphed General Thomas that no attack, excepting one coming suddenly from the direction of the match factory on the Roswell road, can affect our position. Two regiments are guarding the breast-works on the Roswell road. 3.10 p. m., received instructions from General Thomas to order our batteries to demonstrate and to engage the enemy at all points along our lines during the day, as Schofield, who crossed the Sandtown road at 12.50 p. m., and attacked the enemy in his works without success, will make another attack this afternoon farther to the right. Instructions in accordance with this were at once given to the chief of artillery of the corps and to division commanders. Division commanders were instructed to make strong demonstrations and such movements and

* For telegram (here omitted) see Part V.

displays of their troops as to lead the enemy to believe we were about to attack him. 3.30 p. m., our batteries opened. 4 p. m., our demonstrations commenced. 4.30 p. m., General Kimball reports that the enemy has moved one regiment out from his main works and placed it behind his picket-line, opposite his (Kimball's) center. 4.30, directed General Kimball to continue his demonstration, but to be careful of his reconnaissance down the railroad. The reconnaissance of to-day has been a success. It caused the enemy to develop his force, and prevented him from moving to his left, the point of Schofield's attack. 9 p. m., Schofield assaulted the enemy's works this p. m., and was repulsed with quite heavy loss. Casualties for the day in killed and wounded 7. Day hot and clear.

August 7.—Nothing of importance occurred to-day in our front. No change in the enemy's position. He shows the same force and amount of artillery as yesterday. Some artillery firing and musketry along our lines. Losses through the day very small, not over 3 men wounded. At 1 p. m. received instructions from General Thomas to picket well the Roswell road in front of the breast-works. This was done two or three days ago, and such picketing still continues to be done. 4 p. m., Schofield making an attack on the extreme right of our lines. Later; did not amount to much, only developed the enemy in strength in his front. Day very warm and clear.

August 8.—Nothing of importance occurred to-day. No change in the enemy's position in our front. About the same number of troops and guns discerned in his works. We are watching for an opportunity to break through his lines. Will make the attempt as soon as they are weakened by his withdrawing forces to oppose our pressure on his left. Usual picket and artillery firing to-day. Only 3 men wounded, so far as heard from, yesterday; no report of killed. Day very sultry, with heavy showers.

August 9.—8.40, received instructions from General Sherman, through General Thomas, as follows:

> All of the batteries that can reach the buildings of Atlanta will fire on the town to-morrow (to-day, August 9), using during the day about fifty rounds per gun, shell and solid shot. General Schofield will, during the cannonade, completely develop the enemy's strength and position on his (the enemy's) left flank.

In accordance with above instructions all of our batteries opened upon Atlanta at about 10 a. m., and continued to fire until between 3 and 4 p. m. The lookouts report great commotion in Atlanta, and that our shells burst immediately over all parts of the town. It is reported that General Schofield discovered strong works in his front, on our right, and that the general system of the enemy's works extend to and even beyond East Point. Usual picket-firing to-day. Two men wounded; no report as to whether any killed. Day showery and quite warm.

August 10.—Nothing of importance done to-day. Usual amount of artillery and picket firing. 5 p. m., General Wood reports the lookout in Knefler's front reports the enemy moving troops, with wagons, toward our left; this on the other side of his breast-works. At once sent word to General Kimball to be on the watch, &c. 6.30 p. m., the signal officer at Howard's house reports that he has observed no movements of the enemy to-day. Everything in Atlanta appears unusually quiet. The usual picket and artillery firing to-day. We threw a few red-hot shot from the batteries in General Wood's front to-day into Atlanta. Day warm. Heavy showers during the entire day.

August 11.—2 p. m., received a note from General Sherman directing General Stanley to inquire of General Garrard whether the enemy are working on the Augusta railroad. Such fact is reported by prisoners. 3 p. m., General Garrard reports that some of the officers and men who were out with Stoneman's raid report that they crossed the Augusta railroad so late as Sunday last, and no work had been done up to that time. He also reported that the enemy's cavalry is massing on our left at Covington, preparatory to making a raid toward Tennessee or Kentucky. Nothing of importance occurred to-day. No movement of the enemy has been observed by our lookouts, and there has been no change in their lines in our front. On the extreme right of the army Schofield is working up toward the enemy. Usual picket and artillery firing to-day. Day very warm and many heavy showers.

August 12.—7.15 a. m., received a telegram, per courier, from department headquarters, dated August 11, of which the following is a copy:*

7.20, dispatched word to General Sherman that his dispatch was just received, and that his instructions would be carried out. Upon arriving upon the ground it was found that the enemy's pickets near the distillery could not be taken without losing a great many men, and, in fact, there was every chance for them to escape before they could be captured. It was thought advisable not to attack them, but to keep up a demonstration in such a manner as to hold the enemy in his works while Schofield was operating on the right. Kimball, Wood, and Newton made a large and bold show of force, skirmished very lively and fired artillery most of the day. It had the desired effect. 9.30 a. m., sent word to General Sherman that there is no change in the enemy's position and in the amount of force that he has been displaying for several days. 5 p. m., the officer from the lookout in front of General Kimball's division reports that there has been no change in the enemy's force and position in our front to-day. The same number of troops can be seen in his works to-day as yesterday. 5 p. m., General Kimball was directed to be in readiness to take the enemy's skirmish line to-morrow at daylight. 7 p. m., directed General Kimball that under present circumstances it is not advisable to attack the enemy's skirmishers (or pickets) in the morning. During the day and all night skirmish firing and occasional artillery firing kept up. We lost 7 men killed and wounded to-day. Day warm and showery.

August 13.—1.25 a. m., received dispatch from Brigadier-General Kimball, commanding First Division, stating that a column of the enemy had been passing for an hour and a half in front of Taylor's brigade, of his division, moving toward our left. (This division now on the left of the army.) And he further reported that the enemy had been keeping up a constant skirmish fire all night. He asked for two regiments to support his left. 1.30 a. m., directed General Wood to send two regiments at once to report to General Kimball (to report to him at daylight), and for them to move to a point on the Roswell road near Kimball's left. 1.30 a. m., telegraphed to General Thomas the substance of Kimball's report. 4.30 a. m., sent a dispatch to General Kimball asking whether he had learned anything more concerning the movements of the enemy. 8.30 a. m., General Kimball dispatched that he had delayed answering the dispatch of 4.30, as he was waiting for definite information;

* For telegram (here omitted) see Part V.

and he says the enemy made the movement of troops, but he does not know where they went. Deserters just in say that they know of no movement having been made during the night; also, he reports that the enemy made a reconnaissance along our picket-line this morning. 9.30 a. m., General Kimball reports that his lookout reports that the enemy's line in front of Kirby's brigade, of his division, has been strengthened during the night by at least three regiments. This accounts for the movement of last night. 9.50, received dispatch from General Thomas, stating that he had directed General Garrard to send out scouts and see what the movement made last night means, and that he wants General Stanley to be on the watch for the earliest signs of movement of the enemy. The enemy has appeared active in front of Kimball's division to-day, but there has been no movement of their forces from the position which they have been holding for some time past. Nothing new along the rest of our line and no changes of the enemy's force discovered. The usual skirmish and artillery firing to-day. Day warm and showery.

August 14.—2.15 a. m., received dispatch from Brigadier-General Kimball stating that Colonel Kirby reports that the enemy are moving to our left in his front, and that there is quite a fire in Atlanta. 2.15 a. m., directed General Wood to have two regiments in readiness to move to General Wood's [Kimball's?] assistance at a moment's warning. 6 a. m., as the enemy has not made an attack or demonstration on or in front of our left it is supposed that the movement of troops last night was merely in shifting them from one position to another, changing troops. 7.25 a. m., General Kimball reports no change in the enemy's position in his front this morning. Nothing of importance occurred to-day. Usual skirmishing and artillery firing and usual results. There has been a consultation or council of army commanders, and a grand movement of troops will soon take place. 6 p. m., the railroad in our rear has been cut by the enemy's cavalry, supposed to be a large force under command of Wheeler. Day very sultry; perhaps the hottest day of the summer.

August 15.—No change to-day in the enemy's position. General Garrard has taken his cavalry from our left, and has gone off to the enemy's right to see whether there is yet a force of cavalry (of the enemy's) left on his (the enemy's) right. General Kimball extended his pickets this a. m. to the left, so as to cover the lines held by General Garrard's dismounted cavalry, but which are not occupied now. This leaves our left much more exposed. General Wheeler, with about 5,000 cavalry, now raiding in our rear. Yesterday he demanded the surrender of Dalton. Colonel Laiboldt, the commander of the post, refused. A fight was the result. General Steedman came up with two regiments of infantry to Laiboldt's assistance and drove the enemy off toward Spring Place. 8 p. m., General Garrard has returned. He found seven regiments of the enemy's cavalry opposite our extreme left intrenched. Did not fight them, but returned and went into camp in the rear of the center of the corps. He does not again occupy the works on our left. Usual picket and artillery firing. Day very hot.

August 16.—Nothing new along our lines and in front of them prior to sundown. The usual picket-firing; not so much artillery firing. 8.25 p. m., General Kimball's lookout reports that at 7.15 p. m. the enemy threw fire-balls into the air at the fort southwest from his position, and he discovered troops passing a fire near the fort. They continued to pass for over twenty minutes, and at 7.45

more fire-balls were thrown from the same point. He could not tell whether the troops were moving east or south. 8.45 p. m., directed division commanders to instruct their pickets to be on the alert and to watch closely for any movements of the enemy. 10 p. m., General Kimball's lookout reports he has seen the enemy's troops passing a fire from a point west of his position and moving southward; that the enemy has been unusually active since sundown. 10.20, Generals Wood and Newton report the enemy very active in their fronts. 11 p. m., reported the situation to General Thomas. Day very hot and clear.

P. S.—On the a. m. of August 17 no material change was discerned in the enemy's line, &c. No attack made or movement discovered.

August 17.—2 a. m., received Special Field Orders, No. 57, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, near Atlanta, Ga., dated August 16, 1864 (General Sherman), which read as follows:*

10 a. m., in accordance with the foregoing order, instructions were sent to division commanders to at once select a sufficient number of their best wagons from the ordnance trains to carry 100 rounds of ammunition (musket cartridges) per man in said wagons. Fifteen days' forage of six pounds per animal per day must also be carried in said wagons. Also, to select the best teams from this supply train and load them with fifteen days' rations, to commence on the 20th instant. The ammunition wagons must move to-morrow to a position west of Proctor's Creek and in rear of Sherman's headquarters. The supply trains must move by the Marietta and Atlanta road from the railroad bridge, and park at the same place (Sherman's) to-morrow. All surplus wagons must be sent back to Vining's Station to be parked by Colonel Hayes, chief quartermaster of the corps. Headquarters wagons, ambulances, caissons to be sent back before sundown to-morrow, and all surplus wagons, animals, &c., to be sent back to Vining's Station to-morrow. 11 a. m., General Kimball reports that the enemy is moving to his left, and that he should have some cavalry to cover his left flank. This dispatch was at once sent to department headquarters. 11.30, General Wood was ordered to send a regiment to relieve the right regiment of Kimball's division, which was done. 12 m., it now appears that the movements of the enemy discovered on our left this morning was only the marching of the enemy's troops into the positions vacated by them last night. 12.15 p. m., received extract from Special Field Orders, No. 226, headquarters Department of the Cumberland, near Atlanta, August 17, 1864, of which the following is a copy:†

12.15 p. m., received from department headquarters the following extract from a dispatch from General Sherman to General Thomas, dated August 17, with instructions to act in accordance therewith, viz:

> Stanley's line should be most persistent in annoying the enemy, and making feints as though looking for a place for assault, such to be kept up until to-morrow night.

12.15, directed division commanders to make a display of their force, and to make movements (so as to be seen by the enemy) as though they were moving and massing on our left for an attack; to keep up an active fire, &c. (This programme was carried out,

* See p. 168.
† See p. 169.

commencing at 1 p. m.) 12.30, received dispatch from General Thomas directing General Stanley to be on the *qui vive* and to try and discover what the movements of the enemy meant, and to be prepared to take advantage of the same; also to be prepared to resist an attack. 5 p. m., Major-General Sherman dispatched to General Stanley that he now has positive information that Wheeler has gone to East Tennessee, and that he will not now move infantry, but will "break the Macon road all to pieces with our cavalry to-morrow night;" therefore you (Stanley) will threaten and demonstrate against Atlanta, and make feints of attack during to-morrow and next day. 7 p. m., directed chief quartermaster and commissary of subsistence of corps not to move their trains to-morrow. 4.45 p. m., directed division commanders to keep up a demonstration and show of force to-morrow, and to threaten an attack on Atlanta; also told them that they would not move until further orders, but to be ready to move on very short notice. Day very clear and hot.

August 18.—4 a. m., received dispatch from General Sherman, per Major-General Thomas, stating that the shelling of our lines (at present) is to withdraw our attention from some other point, and to be on our guard. 4 a. m., received dispatch from General Sherman, per Major-General Thomas, stating that Hood may attempt to pass around our left flank to our rear, following the cavalry movement, and to ascertain whether any infantry has passed out of Atlanta to the east. 8.20, received report from General Kimball, stating that there had been no change in appearance of things in his front, and that there has been no movements of the enemy so far as could be discovered. Lookout also reports no change. 8.30, received dispatch from General Thomas wishing to know whether anything is going on among the rebels in our front or on our flank. 8.30, reported to General Thomas, "no change of appearance of things on the enemy's side." No changes on the part of the enemy discovered during to-day. 2 p. m., received dispatch from General Thomas, dated August 18, as follows:

> For the purpose of aiding General Kilpatrick in his operations on the Macon railroad as much as possible, I desire you to concentrate on your left flank as large a force as you can, without weakening your lines too much (by daylight to-morrow morning, 19th), and make a strong demonstration, and attract the enemy toward you as much as possible, and endeavor to hold him opposite you during the day. It is hoped that General Kilpatrick will be able to reach the Macon road at Jonesborough between 12 m. and 2 p. m. to-morrow, 19th, and if he can have from that time until 10 p. m. to work uninterruptedly, he ought to be able to destroy so much of the road as to make it impossible to operate it for at least ten days, by which time it is supposed Hood will be starved out. Similar instructions have been given to General Garrard, who will operate on the enemy's flank still farther to your left. It is also desirable for you to make a similar demonstration on the morning of the 20th, to enable General Kilpatrick to withdraw.

7.30 p. m., directed General Wood to send two regiments (or three, if he can spare them from his line) to General Kimball's left, to assist in a demonstration to be made in the morning in favor of General Kilpatrick, these regiments to take the place of some of those of Kimball, to be taken out of their present line; also directed him to make such a demonstration at daylight as he made yesterday. 8 p. m., directed General Kimball, in order to favor the movements of General Kilpatrick, to make a strong demonstration in the morning, to deceive the enemy and make him expect assault; to march Colonel Kirby's brigade at dawn over to the railroad (to the left and front of Kimball's left), where the main body of it will be held in reserve, while regiments are sent to the left and front to reconnoiter.

Also at dawn in the a. m. for one of Taylor's regiments to move to the left and occupy a position about midway between our present left and the position to be occupied by Kirby's brigade, there to cover the deep ravine on our left. 8.15 p. m., General Newton reports that he has exhausted his inventive powers in the way of making demonstrations, and wishes to know whether he can remain quiet to-morrow a. m. and instruct his pickets to hide and not fire, so that if the enemy opens artillery fire upon us in the morning for the purpose of trying to get us to reply, and thus discover whether we are here, he may deceive them and entice them to advance their skirmish line. 8.30 p. m., General Newton was instructed not to return the enemy's fire if he opens in the a. m., and to keep his pickets hid, so that the enemy might advance his skirmishers, and he take advantage of such advance. Like instructions were also given to General Wood. Usual artillery and picket firing to-day. Day dry and very hot.

August 19.—12.30 a. m., received dispatch from General Kimball stating that the lookout at Howard's house reports that 10.30 p. m. rockets were sent up in the enemy's lines, apparently opposite General Newton's division, and about twenty minutes afterward others were sent up, and then a bright fire was kindled in the southern part of the town. It is supposed that the enemy is making some movement. 3 a. m., started from headquarters for the left. General Kimball made the movements, in accordance with the orders given to him at 8 p. m. last night. At daybreak Kirby's brigade was moved to the point indicated on the railroad (Augusta and Atlanta road) and he (Kirby) sent strong reconnoitering parties toward Atlanta, and south toward the battle-field of the 22d of July, where the Seventeenth Corps fought. 5 a. m., the lookout in front of Kimball's division discovered a body of the enemy's troops, a division in strength, moving double-quick from Atlanta toward the position held by Kirby. These troops went into their works, opposite Kirby's brigade, as posted on the railroad. At daybreak Colonel Taylor sent a regiment to cover the ravine between our left and Kirby, and General Grose (commanding Kimball's right brigade) advanced his skirmishers and drove the enemy from his skirmish rifle-pits, and engaged him in his main works for a short time. 7 a. m., up to this time, from sunrise, the enemy could be discovered moving troops to his right and filling the main works and rifle-pits in front of Kirby. 7.20 a. m., as the object of the demonstration had been accomplished, General Kimball was directed to withdraw Kirby's pickets and troops and to leave two regiments at the burnt brick house, very near the railroad; also to leave the regiment in position that is now covering the ravine. These troops were instructed to keep busy through the day, and to move about as though forming for some movement, and to dig dirt near the abandoned earth-works around the burnt brick house and in front of the ravine, as though they were making preparations to stop permanently. The artillery officers of the First Division were also directed to keep up slow firing through the day. These instructions were well carried out, and had the desired effect. 12.25 p. m., a telegram from General Sherman to General Thomas was submitted to General Stanley by General Thomas. It was as follows:

General Howard's signal officer reports cars loaded with soldiers sent down the railroad. Of course Hood will try to defend that road at all cost, and we should take advantage of detachments made for that purpose. Better let all your line feel forward as far as prudent, and if a safe place be found to make a lodgment.

1.25 p. m., sent copies of said dispatch to division commanders, and directed them to re-enforce their picket-line, so as to make it a strong skirmish line, and to feel forward at 5 p. m. in accordance with the terms thereof. 5 p. m., there was a general advance along our lines by our skirmish line, which has been re-enforced by one regiment from each brigade in the corps. Along our whole front the enemy was driven into his skirmish rifle-pits. (These are nearly all united now, making a continuous line.) As soon as this advance commenced the enemy was observed to bring up troops from the rear and place them in his main works, and also to re-enforce his skirmishers by men taken from the main works. His (the enemy's) skirmish pits have been materially strengthened within the past two or three days. By our advance our skirmishers also discovered that the enemy's main lines of works have also been strengthened, and they have placed in many places in front of the same triple rows of sharpened stakes; this in addition to their abatis. We did not find a place where it was possible to make a lodgment in the enemy's main works with one single line of battle (the whole corps is now stretched out in one line), or even where the strongest column could successfully assault them, if held by any considerable force. After skirmishing with the enemy until dark, our skirmishers were withdrawn to the positions we left when we advanced against the enemy. Did not try to take the enemy's skirmish rifle-pits. We had about 12 men killed and wounded only. Day very hot and clear in the morning, with few clouds and little rain late in the afternoon. We succeeded in holding the enemy in his works to-day, and also in making him re-enforce the troops therein—the object of the demonstration. 8.45 p. m., directed General Newton to keep up a demonstration against the enemy to-morrow, as he did to-day, by engaging the enemy's skirmishers, in favor of General Kilpatrick. To assist and favor General Kilpatrick the following demonstrations are to be made to-morrow, 20th: 8.45 p. m., ordered General Wood to engage the enemy's skirmishers to-morrow and to send two regiments at 3 o'clock in the morning to report to General Kimball, for the purpose of strengthening his left. 9.10 p. m., ordered General Kimball to station three regiments at daylight to-morrow so as to cover the ravine between his left flank and the burnt house on the railroad, and to put these regiments behind the abandoned earth-works on the battle-field of July 22; also to make a reconnaissance with a brigade at daylight toward the position where we supposed the enemy's right flank to rest to-day, and to maneuver so as to lead the enemy to believe that we are hunting for his right and trying to turn him. This, it is supposed, would make the enemy throw a force in that direction and hold it there all day, thus preventing him from sending troops off after Kilpatrick.

August 20.—At daylight this morning General Wood's two regiments that were sent to our left reported to General Kimball, and at the same time General Kimball commenced to make his reconnaissance toward the enemy's right—that is, toward the right of his infantry. The reconnaissance was made, under General Kimball's direction, by General Grose, with six regiments of his brigade, and with three regiments of Colonel Opdycke's brigade supporting his left. From the burnt brick house on the Augusta railroad the course of march was nearly due south. Near this house the rebel skirmishers were met, and they were driven about one mile back to

their works. These works are at the angle that was occupied by the Seventeenth Corps about 20th of July. After considerable skirmishing with the enemy, during which we lost a few men and captured [illegible] prisoners, our troops were withdrawn without attacking the enemy's works. There was no intention of doing this. It was not thought prudent to keep them so far out from our main body of troops without support any longer, especially as the object of the reconnaissance had been accomplished. By this reconnaissance we discovered the point where the right of the enemy's infantry rests; that Strahl's brigade, of Cheatham's division, is on their right, and on the right of this are but two regiments of cavalry. Ferguson's brigade of cavalry (which was on their right) left at daylight yesterday morning in pursuit of Kilpatrick. The prisoners taken to-day also confirm the reports of our lookouts, that the enemy is putting up large guns in the fort southeast of Atlanta, and that there is a line of works covering the south of the city. Generals Newton and Wood also made demonstrations during the day by engaging the enemy's skirmishers, artillery firing, &c. Our reconnaissance and demonstrations to-day had the desired effect in keeping the enemy in his works and in making him re-enforce his troops opposite us. 1 p. m., received from General Garrard, commanding cavalry division, two papers taken from two scouts who were captured by some of his troops near Decatur. These papers were orders from Hood's chief of scouts ordering them to be sure and find out where our left flank rests, where the flank joins the main line, and what troops are on our left flank, and to be sure and send in this information, and let it be reliable. These papers were at once sent to department headquarters. 7 p. m., Captain Steele, aide-de-camp, who was on the Howard house lookout, reports that he heard heavy artillery firing at 5 p. m. a long way off, perhaps fifteen or twenty miles (the atmosphere and wind favorable), in a direction ten degrees east of south—supposed to be Kilpatrick and the enemy on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. 8 p. m., received dispatch from General Thomas telling us to look out for an attack upon our left flank by Hood. About 15 men killed and wounded to-day. Day clear and very warm until afternoon; afternoon two or three heavy showers.

August 21.—6.25 a. m., the signal officer at the Howard house reports that no change within the rebel lines discovered this morning, and that on the rebel right, about south thirty-five degrees west, the tents (sheeting) have all been taken down, and troops are standing around as though they are about to move off. 2.45 p. m., five deserters came into our lines from Maney's and Vaughan's brigades, of Cheatham's division. They report that at noon yesterday these two brigades moved to the right of the Augusta railroad to re-enforce Strahl's brigade, which was on the rebel right. This is the result of our demonstrations and reconnaissance yesterday. The usual artillery and picket firing to-day. Nothing further of importance occurred. Lost 12 men killed and wounded to-day. Day clear and warm; heavy rain after dark.

August 22.—Nothing unusual or of importance occurred during the day. We are closely watching the movements of the enemy and for the effect of General Kilpatrick's raid. Very little artillery firing to-day. Usual picket-firing. Two or 3 men wounded. 5 p. m., General Kilpatrick returned from his raid. He destroyed four

miles of the Atlanta and Macon Railroad completely and ten miles at intervals. He had hard fighting; found the enemy's infantry and cavalry on the ground. He was opposed by one division of infantry and one brigade, and three brigades of cavalry. Day very hot and clear. Nothing of unusual interest occurred along our lines this morning. Lost a few men wounded to-day.

August 23.—Signal officers at the Howard house report no change in the appearance of rebel forces within their lines. A few men can be seen at work on their forts, &c. Deserters who came into our lines to-day report that the enemy has nearly 40,000 veteran troops and about 35,000 militia; also that Hood is expecting us to move around his flank right or left. Orders have been received to-day from department headquarters requiring our quartermaster and commissary of subsistence to at once provide fifteen days of forage and subsistence. General Stanley was also verbally informed by General Thomas that a flanking movement, to be made by all of the army save one corps, would commence on the night of the 25th instant. Nothing of importance occurred to-day. Usual picket-firing and very little artillery firing from either side. Lost 5 men killed and wounded to-day. Day clear and very hot. 8 p. m., Major-General Thomas verbally instructed General Stanley to make every preparation for the movement indicated in Special Field Orders, No. 57, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, dated August 16, which movement has been delayed, and that it would commence just after dark on the night of August 25. The orders from department and military division headquarters have already been issued for this movement.

August 24.—7 a. m., the signal officers at the Howard house report that there appears to be no change within the enemy's lines this morning, and that there was more firing than usual on the skirmish line last night. 8 a. m., information of the contemplated movement of the corps was given to staff officers, and they were instructed to have everything in readiness in their respective departments for the same. 9 a. m., instructed division commanders to carry out the instructions given to them on the 17th instant in reference to said movement; that the movement will commence just after dark to-morrow evening, August 25; to send all surplus men, horses, wagons, and material not necessary for the success of the expedition to the rear to-day and to-morrow morning; to have every preparation for this movement made by to-morrow noon, and to place good and reliable division officers of the day on duty to-morrow. Instructions in reference to withdrawing the pickets will be given to-morrow. 5 p. m., signal officer reports that there is nothing new within the rebel lines; that at present there is a large fire near the business part of the city; that it has been burning for two hours, and that our shells burst just at the fire. 7.30 p. m., sent instructions to Colonel Hayes to move his trains on Friday down the river on the north side thereof; that it will not be safe to move on the other side; that he must cross the river over the bridge at Sandtown on the same day, and park near the same. It is reported this evening that the enemy has been withdrawing from the front of the Army of the Tennessee. If this be true he may be making preparations to attack our left to-morrow. There has been more skirmishing than usual to-day. The usual artillery firing. Lost 10 men killed and wounded to-day. Day very hot.

August 25.—10 a. m., directed the movements of this corps to take place to-night as follows, in "Orders of the day for the Fourth Army Corps":*

6.45 p. m., Opdycke's brigade marched over to General Newton's division, and immediately afterward the three divisions of the corps commenced to withdraw. By 10 p. m. all of the troops had been withdrawn from the main line of works and were on the march for Proctor's Creek, moving around the Twentieth Corps. Our pickets were successfully withdrawn at about 11 p. m. without being observed by the enemy. 11.25 p. m., the head of our column (Kimball's division) reached Proctor's Creek. Only part of this division came up in time, as there was a break in the Second Brigade, causing an interval in our line of march of about one mile and a half. It is said by officers who were where the break occurred that this was caused by some of General Geary's division (Twentieth Corps) passing through our column. This caused a delay, and the rear of our column did not get to Proctor's Creek until daybreak. It was closely followed by the skirmish line. Generals Newton's and Wood's divisions were posted on the high ridge on the north side of the creek, and General Kimball's division was posted on a hill near to and on the south side of the creek. After daylight the enemy's skirmishers followed us up and opened a brisk skirmish with the skirmishers of the Second and Third Divisions on the north side of the creek. Verbal orders were received from General Thomas to withdraw from Proctor's Creek (if the enemy did not attack) at 8 a. m. to-morrow and march for Utoy Post-Office, on the south side of Utoy Creek. These orders were given to Major-General Stanley this evening. Day very hot; heavy rain-storm in the afternoon. The rain made the roads very heavy, and it was hard for the troops to move over them. We lost a few men by capture, men who fell behind in the march to-night.

August 26.—9 a. m., the enemy did not attack us this morning, only engaging our skirmishers, and at this hour we commenced to withdraw our troops. Newton's division was withdrawn to the south side of the creek and Wood's division followed him, and after these divisions had passed him on the march to Utoy Creek Kimball followed with his division. 3 p. m., the head of our column (Newton's division) reached Utoy Creek, crossed it, and went into line of battle on the ridge on the south side thereof, the line facing north. 4.30 p. m., Wood's division reached Utoy Creek, crossed, and went into line of battle, his right joining Newton's left, and his right and Newton's left both resting on the Sandtown road. 5 p. m., Kimball's division crossed Utoy Creek and took a reserve position in the rear of Newton's and Wood's divisions. Established headquarters near the Widow Kennedy's, or Utoy Post-Office. 10.45 p. m., received orders from Major-General Thomas to march to-morrow to Mount Gilead Church, starting at 8 a. m., and to move over a road running directly south to said point from the Widow Kennedy's. The church (Mount Gilead) is on the north side of and near to Camp Creek, about sixteen miles from Atlanta and four miles from the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. The Army of the Tennessee is passing around our left (as we face north) to-night, and it will move parallel with us on our right, to-morrow, when we will face south and cross Camp Creek. Day very hot. Heavy showers through the day.

*For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part V.

August 27.—8 a. m., in accordance with General Thomas' order, the corps started on the march for Mount Gilead Church. Woods' division took the lead, Kimball's followed, then the artillery and ammunition and hospital trains, and then General Newton's division. 12.10 p. m., General Wood reached Mount Gilead Church. His division passed it a short distance until it reached Camp Creek. Here he halted and formed a line of battle, facing east and running north and south, his right resting on the creek. This line ran along the road on which we marched. 1 p. m., General Kimball went into line of battle on the prolongation of General Wood's line, his right joining General Wood's left. General Schofield's corps (Twenty-third) is now on our left, and it is facing nearly in the same direction. His right is not far from General Kimball's left. 6 p. m., General Newton arrived with his division at Mount Gilead Church. He had been delayed by the passage of the Fourteenth Corps trains across the road on which he was moving (this train having cut into the train which was moving on the road ahead of General Newton, and which he was covering and was protecting from the enemy's cavalry). This division was posted on a ridge on the south side of Camp Creek, and was placed in line of battle, also running north and south and facing toward the east. The left of the division is just across the creek from General Wood's right. When General Wood arrived at the position he now occupies he met the enemy's skirmishers (dismounted cavalry), and he drove them across Camp Creek. When General Newton crossed the creek he also drove them, and he skirmished with them until dark. The enemy fired a few artillery shots at us from a ridge about one-quarter of a mile beyond the creek. We replied with artillery and silenced his guns. Very hot and clear to-day. Lost in wounded about 6 men to-day. General Thomas verbally instructed General Stanley this evening to march from the railroad to-morrow; to be ready to march at 7 a. m., and to follow General Davis' corps; also to move our trains on the road to the right of the one on which we march.

August 28.—5.45 a. m., published the order of march for the day (August 28) for the Fourth Army Corps:

> The corps will be ready to move at 7 a. m., but it will not move until further orders are given. General Kimball's division will lead, General Newton's will follow, and then General Wood's. The line of march will be directly southward to the railroad. Two batteries will accompany General Kimball's division, and one will accompany each of the other divisions. Headquarters trains will follow the divisions to which they belong. All other trains and the surplus artillery will move on the road to the right of the road on which the troops are to march. On this road the artillery will march first, then the hospital trains, then the ammunition trains, then the general supply train. These trains will move in the order in which the divisions march, and they will be conducted by Captain Schoeninger, assistant chief quartermaster. Fifteen ambulances and five ammunition wagons will accompany each division.

8.15 a. m., in accordance with instructions received from department headquarters, General Kimball was ordered to keep his pickets in position until the whole corps passes on the line of march from our present position. General Wood was directed to send one brigade about one mile and a half to the rear, nearly to the Patterson house, and to remain there for a short time after General Kimball's division passes, as a party of observation, to watch for any attempt of the enemy to pass a column between us and General Schofield, and also to send one brigade to march in the rear of our trains (on the road to the right) and to cover them. 8.25 a. m., the Army of the Tennessee is now marching for Fairburn on the railroad, and General Davis'

corps is passing us on the march for Red Oak on the railroad, and our column is to follow him. 8.30 a. m., General Kimball ordered to take ten ammunition wagons and General Newton seven. General Wood was ordered not to move until all of the trains have passed and all of the troops of our corps. 9 a. m., the head of General Davis' column (Fourteenth Corps) is just moving forward, having passed headquarters. He is moving on the direct road for Red Oak (on the railroad), which turns from the road on which we marched yesterday to the left a few hundred yards south of Mount Gilead Church. He has been having some skirmishing with the enemy's dismounted cavalry. 2.15 p. m., the rear of General Davis' corps has just passed, and General Kimball's division is starting on the march, following immediately after him. 2.40 p. m., arrive at the road that branches off to East Point, and, by direction of the general, General Kimball has sent a regiment out a short distance to watch any approach of the enemy that may be made from that direction while we are passing, the regiment to come in with the rear of our column. We are moving very slowly and stopping every five minutes on account of the slow movements and halts of the Fourteenth Corps in our front. The Fourteenth Corps reached the Atlanta and West Point Railroad between 12 and 1 p.m., and are now moving over it, going into position, the line of battle facing Atlanta. 5.30 p. m., our head of column (General Kimball's division) arrived at a point about 300 yards from the railroad, between Red Oak Station and Red Oak Post-Office. We here joined with General Davis' left, his line of battle having just been formed. 7.30 p. m., the rear of General Wood's division has just arrived and gone into position. Our line of battle is now formed, facing Atlanta, and running above the road on which the troops marched this p. m., the right very near the railroad and the left in the direction of Mount Gilead Church. General Kimball's division is on the right, Newton's in the center, and General Wood's on the left. The enemy has not made his appearance to-day. Only a small force of cavalry tried to oppose General Davis. 11.30 p. m., received copy of instructions to General Thomas, from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, dated in the field, Red Oak, Ga., August 28, 1864, 6.45 p. m.*

The foregoing instructions were inclosed in a note from Major-General Thomas to General Stanley, instructing him to send a division on the left of the railroad as far to the front as possible to destroy the track.

11.30 p. m., sent instructions to General Kimball to readjust his lines in the morning and to construct a strong barricade along his front. Same instructions sent to Generals Wood and Newton. Also directed General Kimball to order Colonel Taylor's brigade, of his division, to report to General Wood to-morrow for duty, to assist in destroying the railroad track. 11.45 p. m., sent General Wood copy of General Sherman's instructions in reference to destroying the railroad, and directed him to carry them out with two of his own brigades and Taylor's brigade, of Kimball's division; to throw forward this force on the left of the railroad as far to the front as possible and thoroughly destroy the railroad track; to take care that he be not suddenly attacked, and to take one battery with him; also to leave behind all pack-horses, mules, shelter-tents, &c., so as to march as light as possible. Day very hot and clear.

* For instructions (here omitted) see Part V.

gust 29.—General Wood established no headquarters last night, t was impossible for the orderly who took the order, dated 11.45 ıight, to find him, and he did not get it until 7.30 this morning. n., General Stanley started on the march to destroy the rail-
9.30 a. m., commenced to destroy the railroad, as directed, and p. m. had destroyed (with the assistance of a part of the First ıion, Fourteenth Army Corps) three miles of track from our toward East Point. The road was destroyed to within two and f miles of the enemy's works this side of East Point. The y did not attack us, but skirmished some with our skirmish which was thrown out some distance ahead of a line of battle h was formed across the railroad facing Atlanta by parts of our ıs and the Fourteenth Corps troops that were sent out to destroy rack. This line of battle covered the troops working on the . The troops of the Fourth Corps engaged in this work were s and Knefler's brigades, of Wood's division, and Taylor's bri- of Kimball's division, all under the immediate command of ral Wood. 7.30 p. m., received instructions from department ıuarters as follows:*
). m., directed division commanders to be ready to march at 6 to-morrow; that the corps would march at that hour, in ac- ınce with the above instructions, and that the order of march ıe Newton's division to lead, followed by Wood's, then Kimball's. very hot and clear.
gust 30.—6 a. m., the corps started on the march, in accordance the orders of last evening. Arrived at Ballard's house at 7.40 , and our advance skirmished with a few of the enemy's cav- did not halt. About three-quarters of a mile from Ballard's) met the Fourteenth Army Corps crossing the road on which ere moving at right angles. General Davis had taken the g road, and we had to wait for him to pass with two divisions. ıther division has been ordered to move on the right road and rains will follow it. 10.20, resume the march (Fourteenth Corps ıf the way). 11.30, arrive at Long's house. Commenced to ıish again with the enemy's cavalry at this point, and moved John Mann's house, on the Flat Shoal and Rough and Ready
The head of Newton's division arrived at this point at 12.25 . and drove back the enemy's skirmishers, who were at this . Newton's division here went into line of battle, and Wood's Kimball's divisions halted in the road until the Fourteenth Corps l get out of the way, it being on the road from Long's house to h's house, on the Fayetteville and Decatur road. 2 p. m., com- ed to put the First and Second Divisions (Kimball's and Wood's) ine of battle in front of Long's house, facing Rough and Ready, lirected General Newton to withdraw to the same and place his ion in this line. 3.15 p. m., received verbal instructions from ral Thomas not to place the troops in line of battle about Long's e, but to place two divisions on the Decatur road, join Baird's (left of Fourteenth Corps), and to leave Newton's division e it is (about Mann's house) until it is relieved by General field. At once withdrew the troops from the line of battle h they are forming and moved Wood's division over to the tur road to join General Baird's left. 5 p. m., troops taking ion in new line of battle. Our right joins Baird's left near the

*For instructions (here omitted) see Part V.

Decatur road, crosses the road, and runs in a direction facing a little north of east. Our line refuses and crosses the Decatur road a short distance from Baird's left. 5.45 p. m., Captain Kellogg, aide-de-camp, General Thomas' staff, informed General Stanley that his line was not as he desired it. He wishes two divisions to run along the Decatur road on the other side of it. 6.15 p. m., General Thomas directed General Stanley to remain until to-morrow in the position he holds, not to move as directed at 5.45 p. m., but to put our pickets over the Decatur road, which was done. 7 p. m., General Newton reports that he made a reconnaissance with Opdycke's brigade in the direction of Rough and Ready, and that he found, about three-quarters of a mile from his camp, the enemy in force. Citizens report that the enemy is about Morrow's Mill, on Crooked Creek (about one mile and a quarter in our front), and that he is in strong works, about three miles long. He arrived at this position last evening and worked all night. Day very hot and clear. Casualties not reported.

August 31.—6 a. m., picket officers of Kimball's, Newton's, and Wood's divisions report that the enemy was moving all of last night past our front and toward the right, and that they could hear artillery and wagons moving with them. 7 a. m., fog has cleared off and our pickets can see the enemy's trains passing our front about one mile and a quarter off, moving to the right. 7.15 a. m., received verbal instructions from Major-General Thomas to make a demonstration this morning in the direction of Rough and Ready with one division, to be supported by another division; that General Schofield would make a demonstration in the same direction by moving along the Shoal Creek and Fayetteville and Decatur roads, and for us to move to his right; also to be ready with the whole corps to move to the support of General Schofield, if he is attacked, or to move at any moment toward Jonesborough with the rest of the army; and to send our trains at once in the direction of Jonesborough, and to put them in park just north of Renfroe's house, on the Decatur and Fayette road. 7.35, sent orders to Generals Kimball and Wood to move their divisions forward to occupy the high ridges about a quarter of a mile in their front and on the other side of Decatur road before making the above-mentioned demonstration, and directed General Newton to remain where he is until General Schofield connects with him, and then to move to the right and connect with General Kimball in their new position. 8 a. m., started the trains (Captain Greenwood, aide-de-camp, directing their movements) for Renfroe's house—that is, all of the trains but headquarters and few ammunition wagons—with troops. 10 a. m., General Schofield came up and made connection on our left. 10.15 a. m., our barricades have been built and everything is ready to move forward. Opposite us, about a mile, we can see the enemy's earth-works and men at work on them, and our skirmishers and the enemy's are now engaged. 10.20, Kimball's and Wood's divisions advanced in line of battle. Schofield advanced on our left and we very easily drove the enemy from their works. They ran at our approach and they were dismounted cavalry. Their works were on the east side of Crooked Creek. Our corps crossed at Thorn's Mill, Schofield's at Morrow's. 1 p. m., directed Generals Kimball and Wood to move forward their divisions, Wood's to lead, toward the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. Our scout reports that it is only one mile and a half to it from this point on Crooked Creek (Thorn's Mill). General Newton's division to remain at the creek. 1.30 p. m., General Wood's head of column started on the march and General

Newton commenced to take position with his division on the high ground on the east side of the creek at Thorn's Mill. 2 p. m., Wood's column ran into the Twenty-third Corps and halted for it to pass; this delayed us in our march half an hour. 3.15 p. m., reached the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. The Twenty-third Corps reached it a few moments before us. This corps started from Morrow's Mill at the same hour that we did, and marched on a parallel road. Cox's division, of the same, tore up a part of the railroad track. 3.30 p. m., commenced to form line of battle and build barricades. Our left rests on the railroad, Kimball's division on the left, then Wood's, then Newton's. This line is straight and runs from the railroad to Crooked Creek at Thorn's Mill. It is one mile and three-quarters long and faces Jonesborough. General Schofield's right connects with us on the railroad and his line of battle faces Atlanta; thus the two lines of battle form a V, facing in different directions. 6 p. m., instructions were given to division commanders to send out strong working parties at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning to destroy the railroad. Heavy firing heard this p. m. since 2 o'clock in the direction of Jonesborough. The Army of the Tennessee arrived within half a mile of the road at that point last night. It is supposed they are having an engagement. The Fourteenth Corps struck the Macon railroad about half way between the point where we struck it and Jonesborough at 5 this p. m.

LATER.—Hardee's and Lee's corps (of Hood's army) assaulted General Howard (Army of the Tennessee) twice this p. m. and were repulsed. Stevenson's [Stewart's] corps (Hood's army) and the Georgia militia are in Atlanta, and we are between them and the rest of Hood's army. They can pass around our left and go to Jonesborough, as the country is covered with roads. Day very hot and clear. No men lost to-day.

NOTE.—The following received to-day:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Poplar Springs, Ga., August 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the following letter of instructions from Major-General Sherman be copied for your information and guidance.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
"*In the Field, August* 31, 1864.

"General THOMAS:

"I send you for perusal Howard's letter of 3 a. m. He did not get the road, though I doubt not he is too close for the comfort of the enemy. We must not fail in this. Order one of Davis' divisions down at once to Renfroe's and move all of your trains well to your right, so that you can rapidly fling your whole command over to Jonesborough. Then let Davis send out from his front, obliquely to the right front, a strong skirmish line with supports, as though to reach the railroad three or four miles above Jonesborough. Have Stanley do the same toward, but below, Rough and Ready. Impress on these commanders that it is not so necessary to have united lines, but rather columns of attack. We are not on the defensive, but offensive, and must risk everything rather than dilly-dally about. We must confuse the enemy. As soon as Schofield comes up I will put him against Rough and Ready till he meets formidable resistance.

"W. T. SHERMAN,
"*Major-General.*

"P. S.—The messengers to Schofield are back, and Stanley may look for him about Morrow's in two hours at furthest."

September 1.—4 a. m., our working parties commenced to destroy the railroad. 4.30 a. m., received note from department headquarters, of which following is a copy:

RENFROE'S, *August* 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that to-morrow morning early you commence the destruction of the Macon and Western Railroad in connection with General Schofield, who will receive orders from General Sherman. You will destroy as far as you can in the direction of Jonesborough, or until you meet with General Baird's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, which you will probably find engaged in the same work. Should you meet with or overtake General Baird, you will report for further orders. Brigadier-General Garrard has been ordered to cover the flank of your column during its march down the road.

Very respectfully,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—General Baird struck the railroad at 5 p. m. to-day and went to work immediately breaking the road.

5.30 a. m., directed division commanders to make immediate preparations to march, General Kimball's division to move down the railroad toward Jonesborough, followed by General Newton's; these two divisions to destroy the road; General Wood's division to march carefully down the Griffin road (which runs parallel to the railroad) toward Jonesborough, and to take the artillery with him, all save two guns, which are to move with the column down the railroad. 8 a. m., Kimball commenced to move down the railroad, followed by Newton, destroying the road as they march. 10 a. m., arrived at the point on the railroad where Baird had destroyed it. He only destroyed about 300 yards, and that poorly. Went over to report our arrival at this point to General Thomas. He is at Morris Station. 11 a. m., found General Thomas. He said that he had sent General Wood from the Macon (or Griffin) road to join the rest of the corps at Morris Station, and that as soon as he arrives there for General Stanley to put his troops in column to move on and report his readiness to move to him (General Thomas) as soon as he can; gave this message to General Stanley at 12.15. 12.45 p. m., General Wood has joined the command, and started to General Thomas to inform him of this fact; found him near Jonesborough, with General Howard, at 2.30 p. m. He sent word to General Stanley to push forward down the railroad for Jonesborough at once. This message delivered to General Stanley at 3.30 p. m., and the column commenced to move at 3.40 p. m., General Kimball leading, followed by Newton, then Wood. 4.45 p. m., head of column arrived at a point near Jonesborough, where the enemy was fortified. General Davis' corps (Fourteenth) was then going into position (his formations are made) on the right of the railroad to assault the enemy's works. 4.50 p. m., orders here given to division commanders (Kimball and Newton only) to deploy on the left of the railroad, and to advance immediately after their formations were made upon the enemy's position, for the purpose of assaulting the same and assisting General Davis. These orders were obeyed, and the troops commenced to form for an advance immediately, Kimball's division on the right and Newton's on the left, while Wood's division was to mass close in the rear of our line for support to any part of the same. The troops of the First and Second Divisions made their formations and moved forward as rapidly as possible. In front of the First Division the underbrush was so thick that it was almost impossible to move through it, and Newton could not go before this division; it was necessary

to keep up connection with it. 5.30 p. m., we drove in the enemy's skirmishers after a brisk fight, and Kimball's division came up to the enemy's works at about 5.40 p. m. They were in a strong place and just beyond a deep ravine, and he thought it not practical to assault them. He made a feeble attempt once to do so, and found that he could not succeed. Newton moved up as fast as possible through such thick woods, but it was dark before he reached the enemy. He had completely turned his right flank, but it was too late in the day to accomplish anything. 7 p. m., we commenced to barricade along our front. 7.30 p. m., received instructions to move upon the enemy's works at daylight to-morrow morning. At once directed division commanders to prepare for an assault at daylight; to get up plenty of ammunition, &c. We lost in killed and wounded about 115 to-day. Day clear and very hot. Thoroughly destroyed about 5 miles of the Macon railroad track to-day. Took 70 enlisted men and 5 commissioned officers prisoners to-day.

September 2.—4.30 a. m., the enemy has retreated. 4.40 a. m., directed General Kimball to move down the railroad, Newton to move on his left and parallel with him, and Wood to follow Newton; all to move by the flank. 5.30 a. m., head of our column reached Jonesborough and halted. The skirmishers of the Army of the Tennessee are moving out in our front. 7.30 a. m., received instructions from General Sherman to move forward; at once directed division commanders to march, Newton's division to lead, followed by Wood's, then Kimball's; the line of march to be southward, down the Macon railroad, after the enemy; our artillery, ambulances, and headquarters trains to move on the road along the side of the railroad. The Army of the Tennessee is moving along the direct road to Griffin, on the right hand of the railroad; we keep the railroad and the left hand dirt road. 7.50 a. m., our column passing through Jonesborough. 9.30 a. m., received note from General Thomas stating that our trains would move in the rear of our column, and that he had sent orders to send them in that direction. 9.30 a. m., directed General Kimball to leave one brigade with the trains as a guard. 12 m., have arrived at a point within two miles of Lovejoy's Station. The enemy can be seen about half a mile this side of the station, and just this side of the McDonough and Fayette road, on high ground, building barricades and constructing earth-works. The Army of the Tennessee has halted on the right-hand side of the railroad and deploying in line of battle. 12.15 p. m., commenced to deploy and informed Major-General Thomas by note of this fact. 1.15 p. m., received word from General Thomas to push forward at once. 1.45 p. m., General Thomas sends word to General Stanley that "We have Atlanta," and he wishes him to press forward as soon as he possibly can. The troops are not yet in position, but our skirmishers have advanced about half a mile. 2.25 p. m., Newton's and Wood's divisions now deployed, and the head of Kimball's division has arrived. He is ordered to deploy on Wood's left immediately. Newton holds the right of the line, then Wood, then Kimball. 2.35 p. m., General Thomas directed General Stanley to move forward just as soon as General Howard moves (General Howard will send word when he is ready), and informs him (General Stanley) that Schofield is coming up on his left; to feel for him, and let him know when he gets up. 2.40 p. m., put two batteries or ten guns on the right of our line to quiet the enemy's batteries; our right rests on the railroad; division commanders instructed *to take the* enemy's works if possible; not to stop for

anything trifling. 3.20 p. m., General Howard reports that he has given to his command the order to advance. 3.20 p. m., orders given division commanders to move forward. The Second Division did not make much progress (being on the right of our line), as the Army of the Tennessee did not move up in conjunction with them. The Third Division was on the left of the Second, and the First on the left of the Third. The First and Third Divisions had to move through an almost impenetrable swamp and over deep ravines and high ridges, and the Second Division had to pass through a very dense jungle. It was after 5 p. m. when we came up in sight of the enemy's works. 5.30 p. m., Kimball made an endeavor to assault the enemy's works, but could not succeed, as the enemy was too strong, and had a terrible enfilading fire of artillery on his line at the same time Wood's division (Third) made an assault; Knefler's brigade got into the works, but could not hold them; his (Knefler's) loss was quite severe in officers. At the time of this assault General Schofield was coming up, and was one mile in the rear. Afterward he joined us and made a connection on our left. It is supposed that the enemy's right this evening is about opposite the center of our left division (Kimball's). Our troops are building barricades in their front to-night. 8.30 p. m., received note from Major-General Thomas, directing that to-night we break the railroad thoroughly for a distance of one mile to our rear, and then press the enemy at daylight in the morning with our entire line, and, if practicable, to assault them; replied that it will be impossible to withdraw the troops to-night to destroy the road, and that the enemy's works cannot be assaulted with success. When General Schofield came up to our left this p. m. Captain Steele, aide-de-camp, instructed to lead Hascall's brigade so as to turn the enemy's right flank, but he refused to make the attempt, as we had one brigade in reserve. There is no doubt but that he would have been able to have struck the enemy's right (we then knew where it was) and to have routed him. Took 90 enlisted men and 5 commissioned officers prisoners to-day.

September 3.—6 a. m., received word from department headquarters that Atlanta was in our possession, and that we would advance no farther. The object of the four months' campaign has been gained. 7 a. m., received Special Field Orders [No. 62], of which the following is a copy:*

9 a. m., received Special Field Orders [No. 63], of which following is a copy:†

Major-General STANLEY, *Comdg. Fourth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: In accordance with the above order, you will this p. m. send your empty wagons, sick and wounded who are able to travel, to Jonesborough, with orders for the colonel commanding the regiment which goes in charge to report upon his arrival to Brevet Major-General Davis, who is to send his wagons, &c., to Atlanta in charge of a brigade, the commander of which will take charge of the whole.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The above orders were promptly carried out. The Third Kentucky Infantry, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and the non-veterans of the Thirty-first Indiana Infantry and Fifteenth Ohio Infantry were sent to Jonesborough this p. m. with the train, and they will accompany it to Atlanta, all under command of Colonel Dunlap, Third Kentucky Infantry.

*See p. 86. †For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part V.

5 p. m., division commanders were instructed to cut roads to the rear of their respective divisions, so that their troops may be easily drawn off when we march to Atlanta. The enemy is yet behind his works in our front in force, and we have been skirmishing heavily with him all day. Have lost a number of men killed and wounded to-day; no report of the number. Day hot and showery.

September 4.—Nothing of importance occurred to-day. Only the usual skirmishing and artillery firing. The enemy yet in our immediate front, behind his strong works. Have had quite a number of men wounded and killed on the skirmish line to-day; at least 42 men. Day clear and very hot. 8.40 p. m., received official copy of Special Field Orders [No. 64], as follows:*

September 5.—12.30 p. m., received verbal instructions to withdraw the troops of the corps at 8 p. m. and the pickets at 12 m.; these instructions received from Major-General Thomas. 1 p. m., sent orders to division commanders to withdraw their divisions at 8 p. m., moving to the field in the rear of corps headquarters, and then to march on the east side of the railroad to the position occupied by the corps on the night of the 1st instant, just beyond Jonesborough, the order of march to be, first, Newton's division; second, Kimball's; third, Wood's. Pickets will be withdrawn at 12 m. Colonel Suman, Ninth Indiana, appointed special officer of the day. All headquarters wagons, ammunition wagons but five to a division and ambulances save six to a division, artillery wagons, and such artillery as can be moved without being observed, to be sent to the rear at once. 4.30 p. m., received Special Field Orders [No. 245], of which following is a copy:*

8 p. m., commenced to withdraw. The night is very dark, and the mud is so deep (owing to the heavy rains this morning) that the roads are almost impassable. The head of our column reached Jonesborough about 10.30 p. m. The pickets were successfully withdrawn at 12 midnight, and before daylight the whole corps was in position at the same place they occupied on the night of September 1, on this side of Jonesborough. Owing to our close proximity (in some points not over 100 feet) to the enemy's works, the swamp and ravines through which we had to pass, our withdrawal without having been observed by the enemy was a very handsome thing. Usual skirmishing and artillery firing to-day. Casualties of the day, about 25 wounded and killed. Day very hot, and very heavy rain and wind storm about 4 p. m.

P. S.—The corps, not only, but also the divisions of the corps, occupying before daylight the same positions they occupied on the night of September 1.

September 6.—6 a. m., General Thomas says that we will not move to-day, but remain where we are until to-morrow morning, when we will march for Rough and Ready. 8 a. m., issued orders of the day for the Fourth Army Corps for to-morrow, September 7:

The troops of the corps will remain in their present position to-day, and they will march to Rough and Ready to-morrow morning at daylight, in the following order: First, General Wood's division; second, General Newton's division; third, General Kimball's division. One battery of rifle guns will accompany General Kimball; the rest of the artillery will move with and follow the train. One ammunition [wagon] will accompany each brigade, and ten ambulances will accompany each division. Headquarters trains will move with the divisions to which they are attached. All of the rest of the trains and wagons will move to Rough and Ready at 2 a. m. to-morrow, under direction of Captain Schoeninger, assistant chief quar-

* For full text of orders (here omitted) see Part V.

termaster of the corps. Division commanders will have all stragglers collected for the purpose of forming a police guard of them. General Wood will send one regiment in advance of the supply train.

10 a. m., the enemy's cavalry are now skirmishing with our outposts beyond Jonesborough. They are endeavoring to find out where we have gone and what we are doing. Nothing of importance occurred to-day. The enemy skirmished but little, and then retired. 8 p. m., received instructions from department headquarters changing the order directing this corps to march all of the way to Atlanta on the east side of the railroad—in this, that the troops will march on the road on the west side of the railroad to a point near Rough and Ready, then to cross the road, near the new station, and to move directly toward Atlanta on a new road (that crosses the railroad at this place), and to camp at night near Sykes' house; also, that we march at 7 a. m. Day hot. During the afternoon heavy showers.

September 7.—7 a. m., left camp and marched on the road on the west side of and near to the railroad to J. Cook's house, where we arrived at 9 a. m. At this point we crossed the railroad and marched to a road leading direct to Atlanta. Head of column arrived at Sykes' house at 11 a. m. Here the Third and Second Divisions went into line, the Third on the right, the Second on the left, and the First Division in reserve. Our right connects with the Fourteenth Corps, about half a mile to the right of Sykes' house, and our left about three-fourths of a mile to the left of the same. The line faces almost south. Our position is good for water and grass, but forage is scarce. The country is very rough. The enemy did not follow us or make his appearance. 4 p. m., published order of the day for to-morrow, as follows:

The troops of this corps will march for Atlanta to-morrow. General Kimball's division will lead, followed by General Wood's, then General Newton's. The head of column will march at 7 a. m. precisely. A section of rifled guns will accompany General Wood's division. The trains will start at 4 a. m., and they will be conducted by Captain Schoeninger, assistant chief quartermaster. The supply trains will move first, then hospital trains and ambulances, then ammunition trains. The artillery of the corps will follow the trains. Headquarters trains will follow the divisions to which they are attached.

Received orders, of which the following is a copy:

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 6, 1864.

The general commanding directs that the following order be published to all the troops comprising the Army of the Cumberland:*

Nothing of importance occurred to-day. Day cool and cloudy.

September 8.—4 a. m., trains started, and 7 a. m. troops started in accordance with orders of the day for to-day. 10.30 a. m., head of column arrived at Atlanta and passed through, out the Decatur street to a point about two miles from town on the south side of and near to the Decatur and Augusta Railroad. Here the right of our line rested. The First and Third Divisions here went into line of battle facing south, the First Division on the right, the Third on the left. The Second Division was put in camp in reserve, in the rear of about the center of the line. Here we will rest until further orders. The headquarters established at Howard's house about two miles from Atlanta. The campaign that commenced May 2 is now over, and we will rest here to recruit and prepare for a new campaign.

* For Special Field Orders, No. 66 (here omitted), see p. 87.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abercrombie's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Acker's (George S.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Adair's (Lewis D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Adams' (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Adams' (Robert N.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Adams' (Silas) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Alabama First Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th Regiment.*
Alexander's (Archibald J.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Alexander's (Hugh) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 109th Regiment.*
Alexander's (Isaac N.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Allen's (Daniel B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 154th Regiment.*
Allen's (Hiram) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Battery.*
Anderson's (David) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Anderson's (Nicholas L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Anderson's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Andress' (James F.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Angel's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Arndt's (Albert F. R.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Arnold's (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 136th Regiment.*
Ashbury's (John A.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Askew's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Atkins' (Smith D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Atwater's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Augustin's (Jacob M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Ausmus' (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Austin's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Ayres' (Oliver H. P.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery.*
Babbitt's (George S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Bagley's (Oliver O.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Bailey's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*
Bailey's (Chesley D.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Bainbridge's (Edmund C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery K.*
Baird's (Harlon) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Baird's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Baker's (Edward A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Baker's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Baker's (Myron) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Elisha G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Oliver L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Banbury's (Jabez) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*

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Barber's (Gershom M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Barner's (Horatio G.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
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Barnett's (Charles M.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Barnhill's (Rigdon S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 40th Regiment.*
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Bigga' (Jonathan) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 123d Regiment.*
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Boyd's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 66th Regiment.*
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Thomas G.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 26th Regiment.*
›hn R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 27th Regiment.*
s (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 2d*

* Temporarily commanding.

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ayes' (Philip C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 103d Regiment.*
ays' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Heath's (Albert) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Heath's (Joshua W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Heath's (Thomas T.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Helena Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Henderson's (Paris P.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Henderson's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Henry's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Henry's (William Clay) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Herring's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Hibbets' (Jefferson J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Hicks' (George) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Hicks' (Lewis E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Higgins' (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Higgins' (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Hildt's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Hipp's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Hobart's (Harrison C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Hobson's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Hodge's (Walter G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Holmes' (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Hotchkiss' (Charles T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Houghton's (Luther S.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Battery.*
Howard's (Noel B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Howell's (Rezin G.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery*
Hudnall's (James I.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Hughes' (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hugunin's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Hull's (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 1st an Battalions.*
Humphrey's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*

Isett's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Jackson's (Allan H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 134th Regiment.*

Jackson's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 18th Regiment.*

Jaensch's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 31st Regiment.*

Jamison's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 21st Regiment.*

Jaquith's (Austin E.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Jarvis' (Dwight, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*

Jenkins' (David P.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*

Jenkins' (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 39th Regiment.*

Jennings' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Jewett's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 1st and 3d Battalions.*

Johnson's (Ole C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Johnson's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 65th Regiment.*

Johnston's (Isaac N.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

Jolly's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 89th Regiment.*

Jones' (Fielder A.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Jones' (Patrick H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 154th Regiment.*

Jones' (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*

Jones' (Toland) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 113th Regiment.*

Jones' (Wells S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 53d Regiment.*

Jones' (William) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 53d Regiment.*

Jordan's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Regiment.*

Jordan's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*

Justin's (William) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*

Kaercher's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*

Kammerling's (Gustave) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Keegan's (Patrick H.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Kellams' (Gideon R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 42d Regiment.*

Kellogg's (Lyman M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 1st a 3d Battalions.*

Kelly's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*

Kimberly's (Robert L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Kimble's (Thomas V.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 37th Regiment.*
King's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Company.*
King's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Kingsbury's (Henry D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Kirby's (Isaac M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Kirk's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Kirkendall's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kirkpatrick's (Samuel C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Kirkup's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Kitchell's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Knefler's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Kuhn's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Laiboldt's (Bernard) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Laird's (Seth M.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Battery.*
Lamson's (Horace P.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Lane's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Lane's (John Q.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Langley's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Laurance's (Uriah M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Lawson's (Joseph J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Leaming's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Ledergerber's (Frederick T.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Lee's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Lee's (Philip) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Leeson's (Moses D.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Lennard's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Le Sage's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Limberg's (George T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Linnell's (Lewis T.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Lister's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Little's (Alexander C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Locher's (Michael H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Lockman's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Logan's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Logie's (William K.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Loudon's (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Love's (Louis) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Love's (S. Palace) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Lowry's (Francis H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Lum's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Lusk's (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Mabry's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 111th Regiment.*
MacArthur's (Arthur, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*
McBride's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 79th Regiment.*
McCagg's (George, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
McClain's (Richard W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 51st Regiment.*
McClanahan's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 53d Regiment.*
McClelland's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
McCole's (Cyrus J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 75th Regiment.*
McConnell's (Henry K.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
McConnell's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment.*
McCook's (Anson G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McCook's (Edwin S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 31st Regiment.*
McCown's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 63d Regiment.*

McIntyre's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
McKnight's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Battery.*
McLaughlin's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops.*
McLennan's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
McMahan's (Arnold) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Regiment.*
McMahon's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*
McManus' (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
McMullin's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
McNeal's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
McNeely's (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
McNett's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 141st Regiment.*
McQuiston's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Mahon's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Manderson's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Manning's (Michael W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Manning's (Washington W.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Mannon's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Marsh's (Jason) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Martin's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Martin's (Joel O.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Martin's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Martin's (Roger) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Masters' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Matchett's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Matheny's (J. M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Mathes' (Pleasant T.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Matson's (Courtland C.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Matthaei's (John L.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery C*
Mauff's (August) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Maynard's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

Miller's (Silas) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Millison's (Jesse R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Milward's (Hubbard K.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Mindil's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Miner's (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Minshall's (Thaddeus A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Minter's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Mix's (Elisha) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Mix's (Frank W.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Mizner's (Henry R.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (James H. M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Milton) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Mooney's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment, 1st and 2d Battalions.*
Moore's (David H.) **Infantry** See *Ohio Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Moore's (Israel T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Moore's (Jesse H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Moore's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Moore's (Marshall F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Morgan's (Otho H.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Battery.*
Morgan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Moritz's (Carl) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Morley's (Albert J.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Morrill's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Morris' (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Morris' (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Morris' (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Morrison's (Alfred) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Battery.*
Morrison's (Thomas G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Morse's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Mosby's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 43d Battalion.*
Motherspaw's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Mott's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Mottley's (Erasmus L.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Mudge's (Melvin) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Mueller's (Alexander) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Murphy's (Philip H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*
Murphy's (Samuel) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Murray's (Albert M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Neff's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Neibling's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Neill's (Hugh) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Nichols' (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Nichols' (Samuel D.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Nicholson's (Edward W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Battery.*
Nodine's (Richard H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Norris' (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*
North's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 83d Regiment.*
North's (Lafayette) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
Northup's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Noyes' (Edward F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 39th Regiment.*
O'Brien's (William) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 75th Regiment.*
O'Connell's (Patrick) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, Pontoon Battalion.*
O'Connor's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 90th Regiment.*

Paine's (Nathan) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Pardee's (Ario, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Park's (Josiah B.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Parker's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Parrish's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Parrott's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Parry's (Augustus C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Patrick's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Patten's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Payne's (Oliver H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Pearce's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Pearson's (Robert N.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Peatman's (Norris T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Perkins' (George T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Perrin's (Hector) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Phelps' (Egbert) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment, 1st and 2d Battalions.*
Philips' (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Phillips' (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Phillips' (Jesse J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Pickand's (James) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Pinkerton's (Adam) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Pomutz's (George) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Post's (Franklin C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Post's (P. Sidney) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Potts' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Powell's (Eugene) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Powell's (Walter H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Powers' (Edwin H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Prather's (Allen W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Prescott's (Mark H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Price's (Samuel W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*

Reul's (Rudolph) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Rheinlander's (John) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Rhoads' (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Rice's (Americus V.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Rice's (Richard) **Cavalry.** See *William McLaughlin's Cavalry, ante.*
Richards' (Jared W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Richardson's (George R.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Rickards' (William, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Rider's (Godfrey, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Rider's (Robert G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Riedt's (August) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Rippetoe's (William B.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 18th Battery.*
Ritter's (Eli F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Rives' (Henry E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Roatch's (David E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Roberts' (Aurelius) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Robie's (Oliver P.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Robinson's (George) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Robinson's (George I.) **Artillery.** See *Chicago Board of Trade Artillery, ante.*
Robinson's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Roby's (Jacob W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Rogers' (James C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Romer's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Root's (Richard) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Rose's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Ross' (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Rothacker's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Rousseau's (Laurence H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Rowett's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Rumsey's (Israel P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Rundell's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Runkle's (Benjamin P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Rusk's (Jeremiah M.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Russell's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Sabin's (Luther M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Salomon's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Sampson's (Ezekiel S.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Sanders' (Addison H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Sanderson's (Thomas W.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Sarratt's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Schmitt's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Schryver's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Schultz's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Scott's (Donald D.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Scott's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Scott's (Jefferson K.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Scovill's (Charles W.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Scranton's (Leonidas S.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Sealy's (Robert P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Seaman's (Francis) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Battery.*
Seay's (Abraham J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 32d Regiment.*
Seidel's (Charles B.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Selfridge's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Shaklee's (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Shane's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 13th Regiment.*

Shaw's (Francis H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Shea's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Sheafe's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Shedd's (Warren) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Sheldon's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Shelley's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Sherwood's (Isaac R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Shields' (Joseph C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Battery.*
Shier's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Shultz's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Simonson's (Peter) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Battery.*
Simpson's (James G.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*
Simpson's (Samuel P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 31st Regiment.*
Sipes' (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Sirwell's (William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Slevin's (Patrick S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Sloan's (Thomas S.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
Smith's (Benjamin) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Smith's (Franklin C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Smith's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Smith's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 1st and 3d Battalions.*
Smith's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Smith's (Lemuel) **Artillery.*** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Smith's (Lewis M. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Smith's (Luther R.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Smith's (Milo) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Smith's (Orlow) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Smith's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Smyth's (Samuel S.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Smyth's (William) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Snider's (Joseph T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Snodgrass' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Southworth's (Chester H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Sowers' (Edgar) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Spaulding's (Oliver L.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Spencer's (George E.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Spencer's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Spooner's (Benjamin J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Squires' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Sry's (Randolph) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Stackhouse's (William P.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 19th Battery.*
Stafford's (Joab A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
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Young, William H. Mentioned 725, 731, 760, 764, 766, 816, 818–820, 822
Zeigler, Alexander. Mentioned 880–882
Zeigler, Charles. Mentioned 882
Zickerick, William. Mentioned 741, 743, 744
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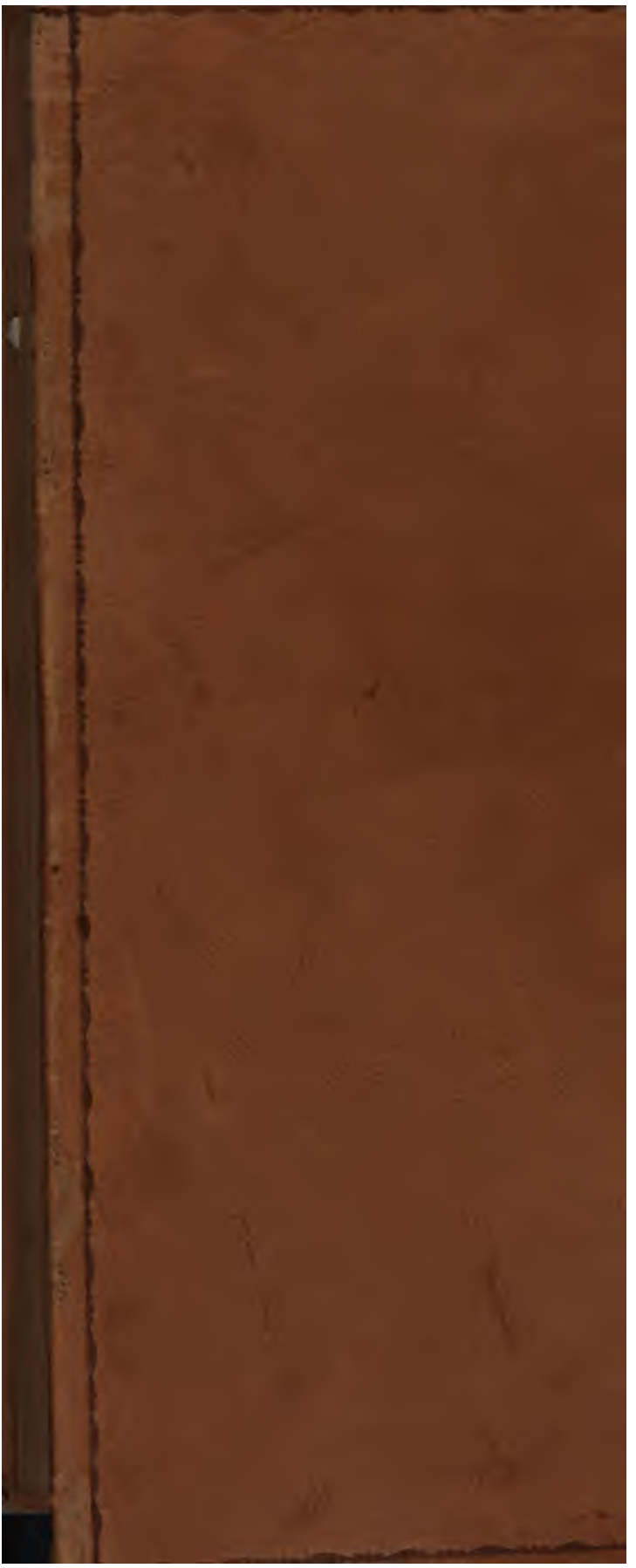
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